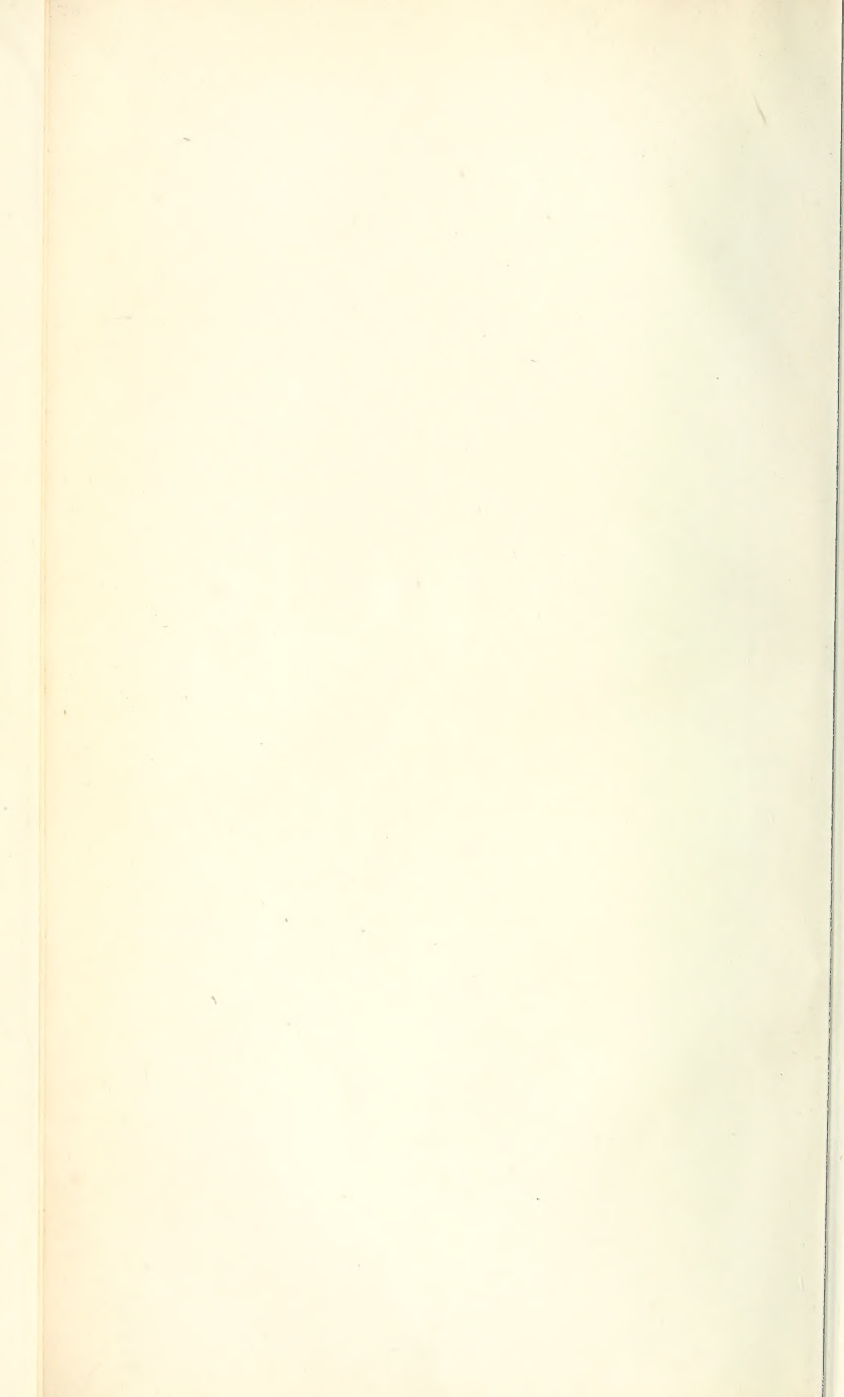




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MANUALS OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM
MANUAL,

[4th Enlarged Edition]

REVISED TO

MAY 31st, 1917.

COMPRISING

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EDITED BY

ALEXANDER PULLING, C.B.,

OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND OF THE INNER TEMPLE,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.



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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

This, the Fourth, Enlarged Edition of the Defence of the Realm Manual supersedes the Edition of February, 1917, and all other previous issues.

The arrangement of the Volume follows that of the previous Editions, viz.:—a division into three Parts, comprising respectively the Acts of Parliament, the Regulations made by Order in Council under the Acts, and the Departmental Orders made under the Regulations, coupled with Notes by the Editor on each Statute or document referred to, and a full Analytical Index to the whole body of Defence of the Realm statutory law.

PART I.—THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACTS.

As in the previous edition, this Part comprises the Defence of the Realm Acts of 1914 and 1915, with the exception of Amendment Act, No. 3, which, together with the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations and Orders (also excluded), form a body of law relating to the State Control of Liquor distinct from that herein comprised, and also the Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916.

The Defence of the Realm Acts have not been varied or added to by Parliament during 1917, but various enactments have been placed on the statute book directly affecting the Defence of the Realm Code; all these will be found referred to in the relative footnotes to that Code as printed in Part II. of this Manual.

The Evidence (Amendment) Act, 1915, provides for the giving in evidence before a jury on a trial for an indictable offence of depositions of witnesses engaged on naval or military service, and before a jury or a court-martial on a trial for an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations of statements of witnesses at preliminary investigations. It also provides for the admittance as evidence of officially printed copies of Orders of the Army Council, &c.

That Act is not one of the Defence of the Realm Acts, but it is so closely connected with the subject of this Manual that it has been considered convenient to print it as an Appendix thereto.

This book, being printed for the "King's Printer of Acts of Parliament," the copies of Acts therein contained have the same authorisation as separate copies of Acts similarly printed, and similarly purchaseable. In order to retain this authority, the main text of Part I. of this Manual comprises the full unamended text of the Defence of the Realm Acts as passed: enactments, such as s. 1 (3) of the 1914 Consolidation Act, which have been extended and amended by subsequent enactments, are, in addition to their appearance in the main text, reproduced in a footnote in what appears to be their resultant form.

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PART II.—THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS AS AMENDED
TO MAY 31ST, 1917, REPRODUCED IN CONSOLIDATED FORM.

The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, as issued by His Majesty in Council on November 28th, 1914, were 63 in number. During the period of two years and a half which has since elapsed, more than half of those Regulations have been amended, the variation in many cases consisting of extensive revocations and additions, and in some extending to the substitution of a whole Regulation in amended form. Further, besides such amendments, 143 entirely new Regulations have during those two and a half years been introduced into the Code, which now comprises 206 Regulations, of which 17 (*see* the Table of Regulations, p. 29 hereof) have been made since the end of last February—the date of the previous edition of this Manual.

“The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,” dated November 28th, 1914, were printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 1699. The amendments made in them were effected by 51 amending Orders in Council of which the dates, and numbers as printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, are given in the following Table:—

Order in Council.	St. R. & O., Year and Number.	Order in Council.	St. R. & O., Year and Number.
March 23, 1915 ...	1915, No. 235.	July 12, 1916 ...	1916, No. 466.
April 13, 1915 ...	1915, No. 302.	July 28, 1916 ...	1916, No. 501.
April 29, 1915 ...	1915, No. 384.	Aug. 18, 1916 ...	1916, No. 561.
June 2, 1915 ...	1915, No. 532.	Sept. 7, 1916 ...	1916, No. 614.
June 10, 1915 ...	1915, No. 551.	Oct. 3, 1916 ...	1916, No. 702.
July 6, 1915 ...	1915, No. 634.	Oct. 24, 1916 ...	1916, No. 731.
July 28, 1915 ...	1915, No. 715.	Nov. 6, 1916 ...	1916, No. 767.
Sept. 24, 1915 ...	1915, No. 933.	Nov. 16, 1916 ...	1916, No. 792.
Oct. 14, 1915 ...	1915, No. 998.	Nov. 23, 1916 ...	1916, No. 806.
Nov. 30, 1915 ...	1915, No. 1134.	Nov. 29, 1916 ...	1916, No. 835.
Dec. 22, 1915 ...	1915, No. 1220.	Dec. 5, 1916 ...	1916, No. 840.
Jan. 27, 1916 ...	1916, No. 22.	Dec. 13, 1916 ...	1916, No. 865.
Feb. 3, 1916 ...	1916, No. 31.	Dec. 22, 1916 ...	1916, No. 897.
Feb. 15, 1916 ...	1916, No. 71.	Jan. 10, 1917 ...	1917, No. 5.
Feb. 29, 1916 ...	1916, No. 124.	Jan. 24, 1917 ...	1917, No. 47.
March 21, 1916 ...	1916, No. 187.	Feb. 6, 1917 ...	1917, No. 127.
March 30, 1916 ...	1916, No. 208.	Feb. 16, 1917 ...	1917, No. 156.
April 12, 1916 ...	1916, No. 231.	Feb. 23, 1917 ...	1917, No. 190.
April 19, 1916 ...	1916, No. 251.	March 13, 1917 ...	1917, No. 240.
April 22, 1916 ...	1916, No. 253.	March 30, 1917 ...	1917, No. 268.
April 26, 1916 ...	1916, No. 257.	April 14, 1917 ...	1917, No. 370.
May 10, 1916 ...	1916, No. 296.	April 20, 1917 ...	1917, No. 380.
May 23, 1916 ...	1916, No. 317.	May 2, 1917 ...	1917, No. 423.
June 1, 1916 ...	1916, No. 345.	May 10, 1917 ...	1917, No. 440.
June 8, 1916 ...	1916, No. 359.	May 19, 1917 ...	1917, No. 475.
June 27, 1916 ...	1916, No. 417.		

Each of these (as all other Statutory Rules and Orders which have been printed and put on sale) may be obtained, and cited (*see* 56 & 57 Vict., c. 66, s. 3 (2)), by its number and year.

Part II. of this Manual consists of the reproduction as a single Consolidated Code of the provisions contained in the 52 separate Orders in Council (*viz.*, the Order issuing the November, 1914, Regulations and the Orders specified in the foregoing table) above referred to.

This reproduction as a Single Code of the whole of the Defence of the Realm Regulations as in force on May 31st, 1917, has been effected under the authority of Regulation 64 of the Code (printed at p. 158 below).

This book being printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office, will by virtue of the Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 and 1882 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 37; 45 & 46 Vict. c. 9) be *prima facie* evidence in any legal proceedings of the Defence of the Realm Regulations issued by His Majesty contained in it.

A table shewing the arrangement of the Regulations of the Consolidated Code will be found at pp. 29-37 of this Manual.

Against every regulation or passage of the Code a reference to the date of the Order in Council which (*see* above) issued the Regulation in its present form or made an addition or alteration thereto is inserted.

For those marginal dates as for the explanatory footnotes (which form no part of the Regulations as issued by Order in Council) the Editor is alone responsible.

In this Edition, as in its predecessor, the Editorial Notes have been remodelled wherever new legislation by Act, Regulation, or Order so required, and an attempt has been made to give a detailed reference to every Act of Parliament, Statutory Rule, or other document relative to the wide range of subjects now covered by the Code.

In the Consolidated Code of Regulations which forms Part II. of this Manual all passages containing alterations made, and new matter added, since February 28th last (the date of the last edition), are denoted by thick black lines, but it may be convenient to briefly state here the field covered by the more important Regulations introduced into the Code since that date.

As regards food supply and production the Food Controller^(a) is empowered to take possession of any premises where food is manufactured or adapted for sale (Reg. 2GG). The English and Scottish Agricultural Departments are empowered to determine the tenancy of land not cultivated to the best advantage (Reg. 2M (1) (f)), and both the English and Irish Departments are given powers as to drainage and prevention of flooding of land (Reg. 2M (1) (h)-(j) (9)); setting fire to heath or muir in Scotland is authorised (Reg. 2M (10)). Provision is made for the reduction of the acreage under hops to one-half its 1914 quantity (Reg. 2XX), and the provisions of Reg. 2R as to damage to crops, &c., by game birds are extended to damage by other birds, hares, rabbits, vermin, or pests.

As to mines the Minister of Munitions is given (Reg. 9GG) a power of taking possession of metalliferous mines and quarries similar to that conferred on the Board of Trade in 1916; as to coal mines, that Board are empowered to take possession of land for colliery transport purposes (Reg. 2AA), and the transfer to aliens of interests in mines of certain metals is (Reg. 30BB) prohibited.

(a) MINISTRY OF FOOD.—The Acts and Orders constituting this Ministry and conferring powers on the Controller together with certain other legislation thereby applied form Part I. of "The Food Supply Manual," published by authority

As to **shipping**, Admiralty Orders, &c., are (by an addition to Reg. 37), to prevail over the collision regulations, and British ships are to be equipped with protective gear (Reg. 37c). The Board of Trade may authorise any harbour or dock authority to levy rates and charges in excess of their statutory maxima (Reg. 39BB), and the employment in a neutral state of a person of enemy nationality or a company under enemy control as manager, broker, or agent of a British ship is prohibited (Reg. 39F).

As to **duties of employers**, Reg. 41A has been extended to all male persons of 16 years or over, and information on the cesser of agricultural employment of such persons is to be furnished (Reg. 41AAA).

Other miscellaneous extensions of the Code relate to the destruction of stray **dogs** (Reg. 2s) and the prohibition of all dog shows (Reg. 9DD). The use of motor spirit for **cars let on hire** is restricted (Reg. 8GG). The disposal of **barges** used on State controlled canals is restricted (Reg. 9H (5)). Rules may be made for naval, military or **munitions areas** (Reg. 35c). Absence from, neglect of, or impeding of, work by **civilians enrolled** by the Army Council (Reg. 42c), and acts or omissions rendering **war material** ineffective or causing danger (Reg. 42d), and false or misleading statements for **preventing** or postponing **calling up** for naval or military service or medical examination (Reg. 45d) are made offences. **Premises** used prejudicially to public safety may be **closed** by justice's order (Reg. 51c).

PART III.—ORDERS MADE UNDER THE REGULATIONS.

Under powers contained in the Regulations various Orders have been made by the Treasury, by the Admiralty, the Army Council, and the Minister of Munitions, and by the Secretary of State, the Secretary for Scotland, the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and the Food Controller.

Following the plan adopted in the previous editions, Part III. of this Manual comprises the full text of all such Orders of a General character made to May 31st, 1917.

This book being printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office, will by virtue of the Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 and 1882 (31 & 32 Vict., c. 37; 45 & 46 Vict., c. 9), as applied to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict., c. 9), to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland by s. 21 (3) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict., c. 50), to the Minister of Munitions by s. 18 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 54), to the Army Council, and the Secretary for Scotland by s. 5 of the Evidence (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 94), and to the Food Controller by s. 11 (4) of the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 68), be *prima facie* evidence in any legal proceedings of the Orders contained in it which have been made by all the first-named Government Departments.

Certain of these Orders are expressed as being made under a specified Regulation of the Code, whilst others are expressed to be made under the general powers of the Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations. In this Manual they are classified according to, and printed in the sequence of, the particular Regulation from which, or from which in common with other powers, they appear to derive their force, and to further assist reference the number of that Regulation is in this Edition given in the headline to each page on which an Order so classified thereunder occurs. It is believed that this arrangement, by which reference from an empowering Regulation to the Departmental legislation effected thereunder is facilitated, will be found convenient, but for the headings and other words preceding an Order, for its grouping under a particular Regulation, and for the footnotes which in this Edition have been again enlarged, the Editor is alone responsible.

A list of the classes of Orders whose importance appeared to require their thus being printed at length will be found at p. 161: in July last the number of such classes was 11: it has now been extended to 37. The new classes embrace the Orders of the Board of Trade imposing restrictions as to paper and tobacco and allowing harbour and dock rates in excess of the Statutory maxima, those of the Army Council requisitioning the output of certain classes of factories, the notice as to the special purposes for which letting of motor-cars is permitted, and the Order taking possession of road stone quarries.

Large additions to, and modifications in, the Orders of the other classes have also been made.

In particular two further "Securities" Orders (Nos. 3 and 4) have been made by the Treasury, and the application of all the four Orders to "subsequently affected securities" provided for. Many new Orders have been made by the Food Controller as to food supply, by the Boards of Agriculture as to cultivation and drainage of land, and for the destruction of pheasants, rabbits and rooks, and by the Army Council and Minister of Munitions as to War Material supplies.

Under these last, certain medical stores and timber supplies have been requisitioned, and aeroplanes, manilla, hemp, alpaca, aluminium and cupro-nickel scrap, and spelter, seeds, oils and fats, sulphuric acid and waste paper have been added to the articles the manufacture of or dealings in which is restricted. Further Orders as to steel supplies and as to wool have been issued, and provision made for the taking of censuses of horses, mules, live stock and agricultural machinery and implements.

Of those Orders made under the Regulations which are of a Local character, such as Admiralty Orders as to particular waters, and Orders as to cinematograph films, lists are given in the footnotes to the empowering Regulation, as printed in Part II. of this Manual.

THE INDEX.

In the Index which concludes the volume an attempt has been made to give a direct reference to each "Defence of the Realm" Enactment, Regulation, or Order both under each particular

subject of the legislation, and under the Authority to whom powers are given, or on whom duties are imposed. Thus under the name of each Government Department direct reference is given to each Regulation giving powers to that Department, and to the Orders made in pursuance thereof; under the heading "Competent Naval or Military Authority" will be found references to each Regulation conferring powers on such an authority, and the headings "Aliens Officer," and "Customs and Excise Officer" are arranged on the like plan; and under the heading "Police" the powers possessed only by higher officers of police, and those conferred on all constables, are separately grouped, and analysed under each subject of administrative or executive action.

Under the heading "Permit" the various provisions of the Regulations thereto relating have been brought together, and under "Summary Offences" a list is given of the offences declared by the Regulations to be "summary offences" within Regulation 56 (2).

The Orders taking possession of, regulating or prohibiting the manufacture of, or dealings in, or requiring particulars as to, war material, forage, &c., and those relating to the maintenance of supply of articles of food, have been indexed under the name of every commodity they affect.

Under "Scotland" and "Ireland" will be found lists of the provisions specially relating to those countries.

All the Index entries are in double form, *i.e.*, they refer both to the Section of the Act, Number of the Regulation, or Date of the Order in reference, and to the Page of this Manual on which the document referred to is printed.

ALEXANDER PULLING.

The Temple,

May 31st, 1917.

PART I.

1

THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACTS.

[The Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 42), which relates to State Control of the Liquor Trade, is omitted from the present Manual as being outside its scope. The Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916, which is within such scope, is printed pp. 10-27 below.

(1) THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1914 (5 GEO. 5, c. 8).

An Act to consolidate and amend the Defence of the Realm Acts.
[27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1.—(1) His Majesty in Council has power during the continuance of the present war to issue regulations^(a) for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, and as to the powers and duties for that purpose of the Admiralty and Army Council^(b) and of the members of His Majesty's forces and other persons acting in his behalf; and may by such regulations authorise the trial by courts-martial,^(c) or in the case of minor offences by courts of summary jurisdiction, and punishment of persons committing offences against the regulations and in particular against any of the provisions of such regulations designed—

Power to make regulations as to the defence of the realm.

(a) to prevent persons communicating with the enemy or obtaining information for that purpose or any purpose

(a) REGULATIONS.—The Regulations made under this and the amending Acts are (in accordance with provision made by Order in Council) reproduced in Consolidated Form as Part II. of this Manual.

(b) ARMY COUNCIL.—(i) The Army Council was constituted by Letters Patent of February 6th, 1904, which together with the Orders in Council of August 10th, 1904, February 15th, 1909, and August 2nd, 1910, distributing the business of the Council, are printed at pp. 1248-1252 of the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912. By Order in Council of January 27th, 1916, it was provided that the Chief of the Imperial General Staff shall be responsible for issuing the orders of the Government in regard to military operations. New Letters Patent are issued whenever a change in the Members of the Army Council occurs, *see* Notice of Letters Patent of July 7th, 1916, appointing the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, President, and The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, Vice-President of the Army Council, "London Gazette," July 21st, 1916. By 9 Edw. 7, c. 3, s. 4, various powers and duties were transferred to the Army Council.

(ii) POWERS OF MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—Art. 3 of the Ministry of Munitions Order in Council, 1915 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 580), provides that this enactment shall be read as if the Minister of Munitions were mentioned therein in addition to the Admiralty and Army Council. This Order in Council was made under s. 2 of the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 51), which established a Ministry of Munitions. By Warrant under Royal Sign Manual of June 9th, 1915, His Majesty appointed the Right Honourable David Lloyd George the first Minister of Munitions (*see* "London Gazette," June 11th, 1915).

(iii) POWERS OF FOOD AND SHIPPING CONTROLLERS.—Ss. 4, 6 of the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68), provide that the Food Controller and the Shipping Controller shall respectively have such further powers as may be conferred on them by regulations under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and that regulations may be made under that Act accordingly. For powers so conferred on the Food Controller, *see* Regs. 2F-2JJ printed at pp. 43-47 below, and on the Shipping Controller, *see* Regs. 37C, 39CC, 39E, printed at pp. 116, 121.

(c) TRIAL BY JURY.—As to right of British subject to trial by jury, *see* 5 Geo. 5, c. 34, s. 1 (2), printed at p. 6 below.

calculated to jeopardise the success of the operations of any of His Majesty's forces or the forces of his allies or to assist the enemy; or

(b) to secure the safety of His Majesty's forces and ships and the safety of any means of communication and of railways, ports, and harbours; or

(c) to prevent the spread of false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers; or

(d) to secure the navigation of vessels in accordance with directions given by or under the authority of the Admiralty; or

(e) otherwise to prevent assistance being given to the enemy or the successful prosecution of the war being endangered. (a)

(2) Any such regulations may provide for the suspension of any restrictions on the acquisition or user of land, or the exercise of the power of making byelaws, or any other power under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1875, (b) or the Military Lands Acts, 1891 to 1903, (c) and any such regulations or any orders made thereunder affecting the pilotage of vessels may supersede any enactment, order, charter, byelaw, regulation or provision as to pilotage. (d)

(a) PROVISIONS OF REGULATIONS.—For reference to the Regulations made as regards any particular subject, *see* the Analytical Index at the end of this Volume.

(b) DEFENCE ACTS.—The Defence Acts, 1842 (5 & 6 Vict. c. 94), 1854 (17 & 18 Vict. c. 67), 1859 (22 Vict. c. 12), 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 112), and 1865 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 65), and the Defence Acts Amendment Act, 1873 (36 & 37 Vict. c. 72), may be cited by the collective title "the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1873" (*see* 59 & 60 Vict. c. 14). Land acquisition powers under the Defence Acts were conferred on the Admiralty by the Naval Works Act, 1895 (58 & 59 Vict. c. 35, s. 2), which provides that land acquired by them shall be vested and managed under ss. 9 to 19 of the Admiralty Lands and Works Act, 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. c. 57), and that the corresponding provisions of the Defence Act, 1842, shall not apply. *See also* s. 11 of the Ranges Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 54), which, as repealed in part by s. 28 of 55 & 56 Vict. c. 43, provides for the settlement by arbitration of the compensation for land acquired under the Defence Acts.

(c) MILITARY LANDS ACTS.—(i.) "The Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903," which (*see* 63 & 64 Vict. c. 56, s. 6; 3 Edw. 7. c. 47, s. 2) comprise the Military Lands Acts, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 43); 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 6); 1890 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 56); and 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 47).

(ii.) The land acquisition powers under these Acts were extended to the Admiralty by 58 & 59 Vict. c. 35, s. 2, which provides that land acquired by them shall be vested and managed under ss. 9 to 19 of the Admiralty Lands and Works Act, 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. c. 57); the bye-law making powers were extended to the Admiralty by 63 & 64 Vict. c. 56, s. 2 (1).

(iii.) The Military Lands Acts have been adapted in their application to County Associations by Regulations of the Army Council under s. 4 of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7. c. 9) ("Appendix XVI. of the Territorial Force Regulations, 1912"), printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, pp. 1211–1220.

(iv.) Bye-laws under the Acts are "regulations" within the Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 and 1882, and may be proved accordingly, *see* 55 & 56 Vict. c. 43, s. 17 (3).

(d) PILOTAGE.—The principal enactments as to Pilotage are now comprised in the Pilotage Act, 1913 (2 & 3 Geo. 5, c. 31) and Pilotage Orders thereunder. For regulations made under s. 1 (2) above, *see* Regulation 39 printed at p. 117, and the Admiralty and Pilotage Authorities' Orders referred to in footnote (a) thereto, p. 118.

- (a) (3) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council—
- (a) to require that there shall be placed at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of any factory or workshop in which arms, ammunition, or warlike stores or equipment, or any articles required for the production thereof, are manufactured;
 - (b) to take possession of and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval or military service any such factory or workshop or any plant thereof (a);
- and regulations under this Act may be made accordingly.

(a) AMENDMENTS OF SECTION 1 (3). (1) By s. 1 (1) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, printed at p. 8 below, subsection (3) was applied to any factory or workshop of whatever sort or to the plant thereof and paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) were added to the subsection.

(ii) Art. 3 of the Ministry of Munitions Order in Council, 1915 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 580), and Art. 2 of the Food Controller (Concurrent Powers) Order, 1917 (printed p. 18 of the May, 1917, Edition of the "Food Supply Manual"), provide that s. 1 (3) as thus amended shall be read as if the Minister of Munitions and the Food Controller were mentioned therein in addition to the Admiralty and Army Council. The Ministry of Food was established by the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68) : see pp. 14 of the "Food Supply Manual."

(iii) S. 10 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (printed as footnote (a) to p. 9), substitutes a new paragraph (d) for that mentioned in note (i).

(iv) The result of these amendments is that s. 1 (3) of the 1914 Act would now **appear** to read as follows :—

S. 1 (3) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions—

- (a) to require that there shall be placed at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of any factory or workshop of whatever sort or the plant thereof ;
- (b) to take possession of and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval or military service any factory or workshop or any plant thereof ;
- (c) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, given with the object of making the factory or workshop, or the plant or labour therein, as useful as possible for the production of war material ; and
- (d) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory, workshop, or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workmen or all or any classes of workmen therein, or to remove the plant therefrom, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories, work-shops, or premises, or to regulate and control the supply of metals and material that may be required for any articles for use in war ; and
- (e) to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material ;

and regulations under this Act may be made accordingly.

It is hereby declared that where the fulfilment by any person of any contract is interfered with by the necessity on the part of himself or any other person of complying with any requirement, regulation, or restriction of the Admiralty or the Army Council or the Minister of Munitions or the Food Controller under this Act, or any regulations made thereunder, that necessity is a good defence to any action or proceedings taken against that person in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that interference.

In this sub-section the expression "war material" includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.

(4) For the purpose of the trial of a person for an offence under the regulations by court-martial^(a) and the punishment thereof, the person may be proceeded against and dealt with as if he were a person subject to military law^(b) and had on active service committed an offence under section five of the Army Act^(c):

Provided that where it is proved that the offence is committed with the intention of assisting the enemy a person convicted of such an offence by a court-martial shall be liable to suffer death.

(5) For the purpose of the trial of a person for an offence under the regulations by a court of summary jurisdiction and the punishment thereof, the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed or in any place in which the offender may be, and the maximum penalty which may be inflicted shall be imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of six months or a fine of one hundred pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine; section seventeen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, shall not apply to charges of offences against the regulations,^(d) but any person aggrieved by a conviction of a court of summary jurisdiction may appeal in England to a court of quarter sessions, and in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts^(e); and in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.^(f)

42 & 43 Vict.
c. 49.

(a) COURTS-MARTIAL.—The enactments and rules relating to military courts-martial are comprised in ss. 47 *et seq.* of the Army Act (as to which Act *see* footnote (c) below) and the (Army) Rules of Procedure.

Revised General Orders regulating the practice and procedure of naval courts martial were approved by Order in Council, July 7th, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 490).

(b) PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY LAW.—*See* ss. 175–177 of the Army Act.

(c) ARMY ACT.—The Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58) has been repeatedly amended and has in accordance with s. 8 (2) of the Army Annual Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 8), been printed with the amendments made down to the end of the session 5 & 6 Geo. 5, and such print has been put on sale.

S. 70 (5) of the Army Act was subsequently amended by 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 33, by s. 4 of the Army (Annual) Act, 1916 (6 Geo. 5. c. 5), and by ss. 4, 5 of the Army (Annual) Act, 1917 (7 Geo. 5. c. 9). *See* also the Army Transfers Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 43), which as amended by 6 Geo. 5. c. 15, s. 13, amends s. 83 of the Army Act.

S. 8 (3) of the 1885 Act provides that references in any past or future Act to the Army Act shall be construed to refer to the Army Act as so amended.

(d) CLAIM TO TRIAL BY JURY.—S. 17 relates to the right to claim trial by jury in case of certain offences otherwise triable summarily. This Act excludes that right, but gives a right of appeal from a summary conviction.

(e) "SUMMARY JURISDICTION (SCOTLAND) ACTS."—This expression means the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 65), which consolidated and amended the previous Acts, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act 1908, Amendment Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 28). The appeal is by stated case to the High Court of Justiciary under ss. 60–76 of the 1908 Act, or by any other competent mode of appeal, *see* s. 76. There is no appeal "on the merits" in any case.

(f) "SUMMARY JURISDICTION (IRELAND) ACTS."—This expression means so far as respects the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace or of the police of that district, and as respects any other part of Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 93), and any Act, past or future, amending the same. *See* Interp. Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.) s. 13 (9). Under these Acts the appeal is to Quarter Sessions or by special case on point of law to the High Court, *see* 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43.

(6) The regulations may authorise a court-martial or court of summary jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment, to order the forfeiture of any goods in respect of which an offence against the regulations has been committed.

2.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.

Short title
and repeal.
4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 29.
4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 63.

(2) The Defence of the Realm Act, 1914,(a) and the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914,(b) are hereby repealed, but nothing in this repeal shall affect any Orders in Council made thereunder, and all such Orders in Council shall, until altered or revoked by an Order in Council under this Act, continue in force and have effect as if made under this Act.(c)

(2) THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915 (5 GEO. 5. c. 34).

An Act to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.
[16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1.—(1) Any offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,(d) which is triable by court martial may, instead of being tried by a court martial, be tried by a civil court with a jury, and when so tried the offence shall be deemed to be a felony punishable with the like punishment as might have been inflicted if the offence had been tried by court martial.(e)

Right of
British sub-
ject charged
with offence
to be tried by
civil court.
5 Geo. 5. c. 8.

(a) REPEALED DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACTS.—The first Defence of the Realm Act (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 29) passed 4 days after the outbreak of war, is printed at p. 13 of the Manual of Emergency Legislation, and the second Act which extended the power to make regulations, and was passed August 28th, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 63) at pp. 22, 23 of that Manual.

(c) REVOKED ORDERS IN COUNCIL.—Four Orders in Council issuing Defence of the Realm Regulations, dated respectively August 12th, September 1st and 17th, 1914 (printed at pp. 146–155 of the Manual of Emergency Legislation), and October 14th, 1914 (printed at pp. 99–102 of Supplement No. 2 to the Manual), were made under the repealed Acts. These four Orders in Council were revoked as from November 28th, 1914, by Regulation 63 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, printed at p. 96 of the November, 1916, Edition of this Manual. That revoking provision being now “spent” was repealed by Order in Council of January 24th, 1917, amending the Regulations, and therefore no longer appears in the Code as printed in Part II. of this Edition.

(d) REGULATIONS.—The Regulations made under this and the amending Acts are (in accordance with provision made by Order in Council) reproduced in Consolidated Form as Part II. of this Manual. The 1914 Act is printed above.

(e) PUNISHMENT ON TRIAL BY CIVIL COURT.—The punishment which may be inflicted is penal servitude for life or any less punishment, or if the offence was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy, death or any less punishment, with, in addition in either case, forfeiture of the goods in respect of which the offence was committed, *see* 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, s. 1 (4), printed at p. 4 above, and Regulation 57, printed at p. 152 below. As to appeals from convictions by a civil court *see* footnote (a) (i) to Reg. 56a, p. 152.

Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 34.),
[Right of British Subject to Trial by Jury.]

(2) Where a person, being a British subject^(a) but not being a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act^(b) or to military law, is alleged to be guilty of an offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,^(c) he shall be entitled, within six clear days from the time when the general nature of the charge is communicated to him, to claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court martial, and where such a claim is made in manner provided by regulations under the last-mentioned Act the offence shall not be tried by court martial:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply where the offence is tried before a court of summary jurisdiction^(d):

Provided also that before the trial of any person to whom this section applies, and as soon as practicable after arrest, the general nature of the charge shall be communicated to him in writing and notice in writing shall at the same time be given, in a form provided by regulations under the said Act, of his rights under this section.

(3) In addition and without prejudice to any powers which a court may possess to order the exclusion of the public from any proceedings, if, in the course of the trial of a person for a felony under this section, application is made by the prosecution, in the interests of national safety, that all or any portion of the public should be excluded during any part of the hearing, the court may make an order to that effect, but the passing of sentence shall in any case take place in public.

(a) "BRITISH SUBJECT."—This expression is defined by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 17), s. 27 (1), for the purposes of **that** Act. For the purposes of **this** Act the expression includes a woman who has married an alien, but before the marriage was a British subject, *see* s. 1 (8), printed at p. 7 below.

(b) NAVAL DISCIPLINE ACT.—The Naval Discipline Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 109) was amended by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 39), the Naval Discipline Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 41), the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 30), and the Naval Discipline (No. 2) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 73), and has in accordance with s. 7 (2) of the 1884 Act, s. 2 (2) of the 1909 Act, s. 16 (2) of the 1915 Act and s. 5 of the 1915 (No. 2) Act, been printed with the amendments **so** made down to the passing of the last-named Act and such print has been put on sale. The sections referred to provide for references in other Acts to the Naval Discipline Act being construed as references to the Act as **so** amended.

The Naval Discipline Act was as to part of s. 67 repealed by the Perjury Act, 1911, and has also been amended as to delegation of powers by 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 17, and 7 Geo. 5. c. 11.

(c) REGULATIONS.—The Regulations made under this and the amending Acts are (in accordance with provision made by Order in Council) reproduced in Consolidated Form as Part II of this Manual. The 1914 Act is printed at pp. 1-5 above.

(d) CLAIM TO TRIAL BY JURY.—S. 1 (5) of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 (printed at p. 4 above), excludes the operation of s. 17 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, which gave a right to claim trial by jury.

(4) The Vexatious Indictments Act, 1859, as amended by 22 & 23 Vict c. 17. any subsequent enactment shall apply to a felony under this section as if it were included among the offences mentioned in section one of that Act, but a felony under this section shall not be triable by a court of quarter sessions.(a)

(5) For the purpose of the trial of a person for a felony under this section the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed or in any place in the United Kingdom in which the offender may be found or to which he may be brought for the purpose of speedy trial.

(6) An indictment under this section shall not be deemed void or defective by reason that the facts or matters alleged in the indictment for the felony amount in law to treason; and if the facts or matters proved at the trial of any person indicted for any felony under this section amount in law to treason, the person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted of such felony; but no person tried for such felony shall be afterwards prosecuted for treason upon the same facts.

(7) In the event of invasion or other special military emergency arising out of the present war, His Majesty may by Proclamation forthwith suspend the operation of this section, either generally or as respects any area specified in the Proclamation, without prejudice, however, to any proceedings under this section which may be then pending in any civil court.(b)

(8) The expression "British subject"(c) in this section includes a woman who has married an alien but who before the marriage was a British subject.

(9) In the application of this section to Scotland "a civil court with a jury" means the High Court of Justiciary, and subsection (4) shall not apply.

(10) This section shall apply in the case of offences committed and persons arrested before as well as after the passing of this Act.

(a) PROVISION AS TO SCOTLAND.—Subsection (4) does not apply to Scotland, see subsection (9) printed below.

(b) SUSPENSION OF TRIAL BY JURY.—By Proclamation dated April 26th, 1916 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 256), the operation of this section was suspended in Ireland. Reg. 58A, printed at p. 154, makes provision for trial by courts-martial on such suspension by Proclamation. And Reg. 58D, printed at p. 155, provides for the trial by courts-martial of offences committed by the military whilst 5 Geo. 5. c. 34 is suspended.

(c) "BRITISH SUBJECT" this expression is defined by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 17), s. 27 (1), for the purposes of **that** Act.

Witnesses.

2. In Ireland a person charged with an offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,(a) before a court martial shall not, nor shall the wife or husband, as the case may be, of a person so charged, be a competent witness, whether the person so charged is charged severally or jointly with any other person.(b)

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915.

(3) THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (AMENDMENT) NO. 2, ACT, 1915
 (5 GEO. 5. C. 37).

An Act to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.
 [16th March, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Powers for
expediting
production
of war
material.
5 Geo. 5.
c. 8.

1.—(1) Subsection (3) of section one of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,(c) (which gives power to the possession and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval and military services certain factories or workshops or the plant thereof), shall apply to any factory or workshop of whatever sort, or the plant thereof; and that subsection shall be read as if the following paragraphs were added after paragraph (b):—

“(c) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council,(d) given with the object of making the factory or workshop, or the plant or labour therein, as useful as possible for the production of war material; and

(a) REGULATIONS.—The Regulations, made under this and the amending Acts, are (in accordance with provision made by Order in Council) reproduced in Consolidated Form as Part II of this Manual.

(b) EVIDENCE IN IRELAND.—The Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, which makes persons charged and their wives or husbands competent witnesses, does not apply to Ireland save as regards offences under the Motor Car Act, 1903, *see* s. 19 (4) of the 1903 Act. Art. 693 of the General Orders regulating the procedure of Naval Courts Martial, approved by Order in Council July 7th, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 490), and r. 80 of the (Army) Rules of Procedure (printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, p. 1275) provide for persons charged, and their wives, being competent witnesses. But for this sub-section, a person charged with an offence in Ireland would in exercising his choice between trial by jury or by court-martial determine whether the evidence of himself and his wife was, or was not, admissible. (*See* 70 H.C. Deb. 5 s.)

(c) SECTION 1 (3) OF CONSOLIDATION ACT.—This is printed at p. 3 above, and is reproduced as amended by this and other legislation in footnote (a) (iv) to the said sub-section on p. 3.

(d) POWERS OF MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—Art. 3 of the Ministry of Munitions Order in Council, 1915 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 580), provides that this enactment shall be read as if the Minister of Munitions were mentioned therein in addition to the Admiralty and Army Council.

“(d) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of work in any factory or workshop, or remove the plant therefrom, with a view to increasing the production of war material in other factories or workshops(a); and

“(e) to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material.”(b)

(2) It is hereby declared that where the fulfilment by any person of any contract is interfered with by the necessity on the part of himself or any other person of complying with any requirement, regulation, or restriction of the Admiralty or the Army Council(c) under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914(d), or this Act, or any regulations made thereunder(e), that necessity is a good defence to any action or proceedings taken against that person in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that interference.

(3) In this section the expression “war material” includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.

2. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm Short title.
(Amendment), No. 2, Act, 1915.

(a) EXTENSION OF PARAGRAPH (d).—Section 10 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54) is as follows :—

10. The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (d) set out in subsection (1) of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915, and shall be deemed to have been contained in that Act, namely :—

Amendment
of the Defence
of the Realm
(Amendment)
(No. 2) Act,
1915.

(d) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory, workshop, or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workman or all or any classes of workmen therein, or to remove the plant therefrom with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories, workshops, or premises, or to regulate and control the supply of metals and material that may be required for any articles for use in war.

(b) REGULATIONS UNDER THESE PROVISIONS.—See Regulations 7, 8, 8A, printed at pp. 59, 64.

(c) INTERFERENCE WITH CONTRACTS BY REQUIREMENTS OF MINISTER OF MUNITIONS OR FOOD CONTROLLER.—Art. 3 of the Ministry of Munitions Order in Council, 1915 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 580), and Art. 2 of the Food Controller (Concurrent Powers) Order, 1917 (printed p. 18 of the May, 1917, Edition of the “Food Supply Manual”), provide that this enactment shall be read as if the Minister of Munitions and the Food Controller were mentioned therein in addition to the Admiralty and Army Council. The Ministry of Food was established by the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68) : see pp. 1-4 of the “Food Supply Manual.”

(d) DEFENCE OF THE REALM CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1914 (5 Geo. 5. c. 8), printed at pp. 1-5 above.

(e) REGULATIONS.—The Regulations made under the 1914 and amending Acts are (in accordance with provision made by Order in Council) reproduced in Consolidated Form as Part II. of this Manual.

(4) THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (ACQUISITION OF LAND) ACT,
1916 (6 & 7 GEO. 5, c. 63).

CHAPTER 63.

An Act to make provision with respect to the possession and acquisition of land occupied or used for the Defence of the Realm in connection with the present War and for other purposes connected therewith. [22nd December, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Continua-
tion of
possession of
land occu-
pied for the
purposes of
the defence
of the realm.

1.—(1) Where, during the course or within the week immediately preceding the commencement of the present war, possession has been taken of any land^(a) by or on behalf of any Government department^(b) for purposes connected with the present war, whether in exercise or purported exercise of any prerogative right of His Majesty, or of any powers conferred by or under any enactment relating to the defence of the realm, or by agreement, or otherwise, it shall be lawful, subject to the provisions of this Act, for the Government department in possession (hereinafter referred to as the occupying department), after the termination of the present war, to continue in possession of the land for such period, not exceeding two years from such termination, as the occupying department may consider necessary or expedient, and, if on application being made to the Railway and Canal Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) not less than six months before the expiration of such two years the Commission consent thereto, for such further period, not exceeding three years from the expiration of such two years, as the Commission may consider necessary or expedient in the national interest.

(2) Whilst any land so continues in the possession of any occupying department, the department may for the purposes of the public service exercise in relation thereto all such powers as were during the continuance of the war exercisable in relation thereto for the purposes of the defence of the realm, subject, however, as respects the power to close public highways, to the provisions of subsection (3) of section six, and, as respects the power of removal of buildings and works, to the provisions of section two:

(a) "LAND" is defined by s. 12 (1) hereof.

(b) GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT. This includes a Competent Naval or Military Authority, *see* s. 12 (5) hereof. Under s. 2 (b) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 42) and Regulation 6 of the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations (which relate to the State Control of the Liquor Trade and are omitted from this Manual as being outside its scope) the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) have power to acquire any licensed or other premises within areas in which those Regulations are in force either for the duration of the War and a supplemental period, or permanently

Provided that—

- (a) If the exercise of any such powers causes the pollution, abstraction, or diversion of water or the emission of noxious fumes to such an extent that if exercise of such powers had not been authorised by this Act persons interested in adjoining or neighbouring land would have been entitled to restrain the exercise thereof, any person who would have been so entitled shall be entitled to such compensation in respect of any loss occasioned by such pollution, abstraction, diversion, or emission during the period of occupation under this section as, failing agreement, may be determined in manner provided by this Act^(a); and
- (b) nothing in this section shall be construed as depriving any person of any right to recover damages in respect of any injury to property caused by accident due to the exercise of any such powers as aforesaid.

(3) The occupying department shall pay such rent in respect of any land which continues in their possession, and such continuance shall be upon and subject to such terms and conditions, as to compensation or otherwise (including compensation for any depreciation attributable to works and buildings not removed), as, failing agreement, shall be determined in manner provided by this Act, and in determining the rent payable under this provision regard shall be had to the like considerations as are set out in paragraph 6 of the schedule to this Act with respect to the determination of compensation payable for land acquired under this Act.

(4) The occupying department may transfer possession of any land to the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions,^(b) and upon such a transfer being made the department to whom possession is transferred shall be deemed to be the occupying department.

2.—(1) Whilst any land of which possession has been so taken is in the possession of an occupying department after the termination of the present war, any building or other work which for purposes connected with the present war has been erected or constructed on over or under the land wholly or partly at the expense of the State, or, with the consent of the occupying department, at the expense of some person not being a person interested in the land, may be removed, without the consent of any person interested in the land, by the occupying department, or, with the consent of the occupying department, by the person at whose expense it was erected or constructed, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding:

Power to
remove
buildings
and works.

Provided that—

- (a) where the building or work was erected or constructed partly at the expense of a person interested in the land; or

(a) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION. See s. 8 hereof.

(b) ARMY COUNCIL and MINISTER OF MUNITIONS. See footnote (b) (i) (ii), p. 1.

- (b) where in pursuance of an agreement with a Government department any person interested in the land is entitled to the benefit of or to prohibit the removal of the building or work;

this provision shall not authorise the removal of that building or work during the continuance of such interest in the land without the consent of that person or the persons deriving title under him:

Provided also that where under any agreement a Government department is entitled to remove any such building or work nothing in this section shall prejudice the rights of the department or any other person under the agreement.

(2) Where any building or work has been removed under the powers conferred by this section the occupying department shall cause the land to be restored to the condition in which it was before the building or work was erected or constructed or shall, if the persons interested in the land agree or the Commission consent, instead of so restoring the land, pay such compensation in respect of the depreciation (if any) in the value of the land attributable to the disturbance of the soil as in default of agreement may be determined in manner provided by this Act.

(3) Where any such buildings or works have been erected or constructed upon any common, open space, or allotment^(a) the building or work shall be removed and the land restored as aforesaid, except in such cases and to such extent as the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries^(b) on the application of the occupying department may by order declare that such removal and restoration is not required in the interests of the persons interested in the land or the public:

Provided that before any such order is made the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries^(b) shall give the local authority or board of conservators (if any) in which is vested the management of the common, open space, or allotment, and any other local authority interested, an opportunity of being heard, and that before any such order comes into effect a draft thereof shall be laid before each House of Parliament for a period of thirty days on which that House has sat, and if either of those Houses before the expiration of that period presents an address to His Majesty against the draft or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, without prejudice to the making of a new draft order.

(4) Where any building or any machinery or plant fixed or attached to any land has, for purposes connected with the present war, been erected wholly or partly at the expense of the State in accordance with an agreement with any person interested in the land, any power to remove the building, machinery, and

(a) "COMMON," "OPEN SPACE," "ALLOTMENT." These expressions are for the purposes of this Act defined by s. 12 (3) below.

(b) IN SCOTLAND, the Secretary for Scotland. See s. 15 (c) hereof.

plant so erected conferred on any Government department under the agreement may be exercised, notwithstanding any rights in the building, machinery, or plant to which any other person interested in the land, whether as mortgagee^(a) or otherwise, may be entitled.

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act^(b) it shall be lawful to acquire by agreement or compulsorily on behalf of His Majesty—

Power to acquire land permanently.

(a) any land in the possession of an occupying department or any interest in such land;

(b) any land on over or under which any buildings works or improvements have, for purposes connected with the present war, been erected constructed or made wholly or partly at the expense of the State, or any interest in such land;

(2) Where any land or any interest in land is or has been so acquired any adjoining or neighbouring land (whether belonging to the same owner or not), or any right of access, or other easement^(c) or right which appears to the Commission^(d) to be required for the proper enjoyment of the land or interest so acquired, or any interest therein, may, with the consent of the Commission,^(d) also be acquired.

(3) The power to acquire land, or an interest therein, under this section shall include power to acquire the land or interest either with or without all or any of the mines or minerals lying thereunder as the purchasing department may determine, and if the surface is acquired apart from the mines and minerals either without any right of support or with such right of support as the department may require.

(4) The power of acquisition conferred by this section shall be exercisable—

(a) in the case of land in the possession of an occupying department or of land and rights required for the proper enjoyment thereof, by the occupying department at any time whilst the department is in possession, but not later than three years after the termination of the present war;

(b) in the case of other land or rights, by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions at any time during the present war or within twelve months after the termination thereof.

(5) For the purposes of the acquisition of land and interests therein under this section, the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts,^(e) subject to the modifications set out in the Schedule to this Act, shall be incorporated with this Act.

(a) IN SCOTLAND, heritable creditor, *see* s. 15 (b) hereof.

(b) LAND WHICH MAY **NOT** BE SO ACQUIRED.—For savings as to commons, parks, gardens, &c., and provision against permanent retention of local authority's, railways, &c., company's or university, school, or charity lands, *see* s. 13 hereof.

(c) "EASEMENT." In Scotland "servitude," *see* s. 15 (b) hereof.

(d) *i.e.*, the RAILWAY AND CANAL COMMISSION, *see* s. 1 (1) hereof.

(e) "LANDS CLAUSES ACTS." This expression is defined by s. 23 of the Interpretation Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63). As respects Ireland that expression does not in this present Act include the Railways Acts (Ireland), 1851, 1860, or 1864, or the Railways Traverse Act. *See* s. 16 hereof.

(6) Where any buildings, works, or improvements have, for purposes connected with the present war, been erected, constructed, or made wholly or partly at the expense of the State, on, over, or under any land, no person shall without the consent of a Government department^(a) remove, destroy, alter, or dispose of the buildings, works, or improvements whilst the right of acquiring the land conferred by this section remains in force.

(7) Any person having power (whether subject to any consent or conditions or not) to sell land authorised to be acquired by any Government department may, subject to the like consent and conditions, grant or demise the land in perpetuity or for any term of years to the Government department at such fee farm or other rent, secured by such condition of re-entry or otherwise as may be agreed upon, and with or without a right of renewal, or grant to the Government department an option to acquire the land:

Provided that, where the power to sell arises under the Settled Lands Acts, 1882 to 1890,^(b) the powers conferred by this section shall be exercised only with the consent of the trustees of the settlement for the purposes of those Acts, or with the sanction of the court.^(c)

User of land
acquired.

4. Any land which, or an interest in which, has been acquired under this Act may be used by any Government department for the purpose for which it was used during the war or for any other purpose for which it could have been used had the land been acquired under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1873,^(d) or the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903,^(e) notwithstanding that such user could, but for this Act, have been restrained as being in contravention of any covenant or for any other reason, and no person interested in any adjoining or neighbouring land or entitled to any riparian rights shall be entitled to restrain such user; but if, apart from this Act, any such person would have been entitled to restrain^(f) such user, then, if application for

(a) GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT. This includes a Competent Naval or Military Authority, *see* s. 12 (5) hereof.

(b) SETTLED LAND ACTS, *i.e.*, the Acts of 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 38), 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 18), 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. 30), 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 36), and 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 69).

(c) AS TO SCOTLAND. Sub-section 7 of section 3 does not apply to Scotland, *see* s. 15 (a).

(d) DEFENCE ACTS, *i.e.*, the Acts of 1842 (5 & 6 Vict. c. 94), 1854 (17 & 18 Vict. c. 67), 1859 (22 Vict. c. 12), 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 112), and 1865 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 65), and the Defence Acts Amendment Act, 1873 (36 & 37 Vict. c. 72), *see* 59 & 60 Vict. c. 14.

(e) MILITARY LANDS ACTS, *i.e.*, the Acts of 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 43), 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 6), 1900 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 56), and 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 47). The land acquisition powers under these Acts were extended to the Admiralty by 58 & 59 Vict. c. 35. s. 2 as to which *see* s. 12 (4) below

(f) "RESTRAIN." In Scotland "interdict," *see* s. 15 (b) hereof.

the purpose is made within three years after the date of the acquisition of the land under this Act or after the commencement of the user causing the depreciation, whichever may be the later, **he** shall,—

- (i) if the land is used for a purpose for which it could have been used had the land been acquired under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1873,^(a) or the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903,^(b) be entitled to such compensation in respect of any breach of a restrictive covenant or damage caused by the pollution, abstraction, or diversion of water, or by the emission of noxious fumes, as in default of agreement may be determined in manner provided by this Act^(c); and
- (ii) if the land is used for any other purpose, be entitled to such compensation in respect of any damage occasioned by such user as in default of agreement may be determined in manner provided by this Act^(c) :

Provided that—

- (a) where such compensation is claimed in respect of any land, the department may, at any time before such claim is determined, and on payment of all costs properly incurred by the claimant in respect of his claim, require the claimant to sell the land or his interest therein at such price as would have been proper if the value of the land had not been so depreciated, such price in default of agreement to be determined in like manner as if the land had been acquired under section three of this Act; and
- (b) nothing in this section shall be construed as depriving any person of any right to recover damages in respect of any injury to property caused by accident due to such user as aforesaid; and
- (c) in the user of land or an interest in land acquired under this Act the provisions of the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1906, and the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts, 1876 and 1893, and of any local Act dealing with the like matters, shall be complied with, and those Acts shall apply accordingly, and nothing in this section shall affect the powers conferred by any Act, whether public general or local, on any local authority,^(d) board of conservancy, or other public authority, with respect to the prevention of the pollution of rivers, or the abatement of nuisances caused by the emission of smoke or other noxious fumes.

6 Edw. 7
c. 14.
39 & 40 Vict.
c. 75.
56 & 57 Vict.
c. 31

(a) DEFENCE ACTS.—See footnote (d) to p. 14.

(b) MILITARY LANDS ACTS.—See footnote (e) to p. 14.

(c) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION.—See s. 8 hereof.

(d) LOCAL AUTHORITY FOR PREVENTION OF RIVER POLLUTION. County Councils in England and Scotland have as to this matter the same powers and duties as sanitary authorities under the Act of 1876, see s. 14 of the English Local Government Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 41), and s. 55 of the Scottish Act of 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 50). As to Border Councils, see also 61 & 62 Vict. c. 34.

Power to
sell land
acquired
under Act.

5.—(1) Where any land or any interest therein has by virtue of this Act been acquired by any Government department, the department may at any time thereafter sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the land or interest.

(2) Where any such land is disposed of, then on the execution and delivery to the purchaser by the Government department concerned of the necessary or proper assurance of the land disposed of, the purchaser shall notwithstanding any defect in the title of such Government department thereto stand possessed thereof for such estate or interest as may be expressed or intended to be assured to him, freed and absolutely discharged (save as in the assurance may be expressed) from all prior estates, interests, rights, and claims therein or thereto:

Provided that if at any time after such disposition any such prior estate, interest, right, or claim as aforesaid is established by the person entitled thereto, there shall be paid to such person compensation to be determined in manner provided by the Lands Clauses Acts, as modified by this Act, with respect to interests in lands which by mistake have been omitted to be purchased.^(a)

(3) Before any Government department sell any land so acquired or interest therein they shall, unless such land is land upon which buildings of a permanent nature have been erected wholly or partly at the expense of the State or at the request of, or by arrangement with, any Government department, or is land used in connection with such buildings, first offer to sell the same to the person then entitled to the lands (if any) from which the same were originally severed; or if such person refused to purchase the same, or cannot after diligent inquiry be found, then the like offer shall be made to the person or to the several persons whose lands shall immediately adjoin the land so proposed to be sold.

(4) If any such persons be desirous of purchasing such lands, then within six weeks after such offer they shall signify their desire in that behalf to the Government department concerned, or if they decline such offer, or if for six weeks they neglect to signify their desire to purchase such lands, the right of pre-emption of every such person so declining or neglecting in respect of the lands included in such offer shall cease.

(5) If any person entitled to such pre-emption be desirous of purchasing any such lands and such person and the Government department concerned do not agree as to the price thereof, or other consideration therefor, then such price or other consideration shall be determined in manner provided by this Act.^(b)

(a) INTERESTS OMITTED TO BE PURCHASED.—*See* as respects England and Ireland, ss. 124 to 126 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 18). Subsection (2) of section 5 does not apply to Scotland, *see* s. 15 (a). *hereof*.

(b) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION.—*See* s. 8 *hereof*

(6) The provisions of the last three foregoing subsections shall apply in the case of a lease of land for a term exceeding twenty-one years in like manner as they apply to a sale of land, except where the land is leased for the purpose of the development thereof in connection with any factory, building, camp, or other premises erected or established on land retained by the Government.(a)

6.—(1) Where, in the exercise or purported exercise of any prerogative right of His Majesty or any powers conferred by or under any enactment relating to the defence of the realm, or by agreement, or otherwise, for purposes connected with the present war, any railway or tramway or any cable line or pipes have been laid along, across, over, or under any public highway, it shall be lawful after the termination of the war for the railway or tramway or the cable line or pipes to continue to be used and maintained along, across, over, or under the highway, subject to such conditions as the Board of Trade, in the case of railways and tramways, and in other cases as the Commission(b) after giving the local authority(c) and the authority or person responsible for the maintenance of the highway or of any other railway or tramway laid thereon an opportunity of being heard, may by order prescribe, and any such authority or person may apply to the Board or Commission to make such an order:

Provisions as to highways.

Provided that where any such railway or tramway crosses the roadway on the level it shall not be lawful to use the crossing after the expiration of two years from the termination of the present war without the consent of the local authority.

(2) In the event of the use of any such railway or tramway being discontinued, the Government department by whom it was laid down or used shall take up and remove the rails and restore the highway on which they are laid to the satisfaction of the authority or person responsible for the maintenance of such highway.

(3) Where in exercise of any such right or powers as aforesaid any public highway has been closed,(d) it may be kept closed after the termination of the present war, but not, by virtue of this section, beyond the expiration of twelve months after such termination unless the consent of the Commission(b) is obtained, and the Commission before giving such consent shall give to the local authority(c) and the authority or person responsible for

(a) PRE-EMPTION. The provisions of subss. (3)–(6) of s. 5, take the place of those of the Lands Clauses Acts as to sale of superfluous lands, which are excluded by paragraph 2 of the Schedule. Cf. ss. 128, 129 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 and ss. 121, 122 of the corresponding Scottish Act.

(b) "COMMISSION," i.e., the Railway and Canal Commission, see s. 1 (1) hereof.

(c) LOCAL AUTHORITY. This is defined by sub-section (4), applied as respects Scotland by s. 15 (b).

(d) CLOSING OF HIGHWAY. See Regulation 5, printed at p. 58 below of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and as to footpaths or bridle roads, s. 16 of the Defence Act, 1842 (5 & 6 Vict. c. 94), and ss. 13, 25 (7), 26 (5) of the Military Lands Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 43).

the maintenance of the highway an opportunity of being heard, and the Commission may require as a condition of their consent the provision of another highway in the place of the highway so closed, and any person interested in any land adjoining any highway so closed who suffers loss or damage in consequence of the closing thereof shall be entitled to such compensation as, in default of agreement, may be determined in manner provided by this Act to be the amount of such loss or damage.(a)

(4) For the purposes of this section the expression "local authority" means, in the case of a borough or urban district,(b) the council of the borough or urban district,(b) and elsewhere the county council.

(5) Where any such railway, tramway, cable line, or pipes have been laid along, across, over, or under any public highway, or a public highway has been closed, in pursuance of an agreement with, or subject to any undertaking given to, the authority or person responsible for the maintenance of the highway, nothing in this section shall authorise the continuance of the user of the railway, tramway, cable line, or pipes, or the continuance of the closing of the highway beyond the time specified in the agreement or undertaking without the consent of the authority or person so responsible.

Provisions
as to water,
light, heat,
and power
companies
and authori-
ties.

7. Where any company or authority authorised to supply water, light, heat, or power, has, on the requisition or at the request of any Government department for purposes connected with the present war, supplied water, light, heat, or power to any factory, building, camp, or other premises(c) and such supply is not authorised by law, whether by reason of the premises not being within the area of supply of the company or authority or otherwise, or is in contravention of any agreement made by the company or authority, the company or authority after the termination of the war, shall, if and so long as required by any Government department to do so, continue the supply, but not beyond the expiration of twelve months after such termination unless the consent of the Commission(d) is obtained, and before giving such consent the Commission shall give to the company or authority in whose area of supply the premises are situated, and any other person who appears to them to be interested in the continuance or discontinuance of such supply, an opportunity of being heard, and, if the premises are not within the area of supply of the company or authority, the company or authority shall have the like power with respect to the supply of water, light, heat, or power to the premises as if the premises were within its area of supply, and as if any roads or bridges along,

(a) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION. See s. 8 hereof.

(b) IN SCOTLAND "royal, parliamentary, or police burgh" is substituted for "borough or urban district," see s. 15 (b).

(c) SUPPLY OF WATER, &c. See Regulation 8D, printed at p. 67 below, of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(d) COMMISSION, i.e., the Railway and Canal Commission, see s. 1 (1) hereof.

across, over, on or under which any pipes or lines or other works have been laid for the purpose of supplying the premises were roads which the company or authority were authorised to break up for the purpose of their undertaking: Provided that no supply of water, light, heat, or power shall be given or shall continue to be given under this section by any company or authority if and so long as such supply would prejudice the supply within the area of supply of such company or authority.

8.—(1) All questions as to compensation or as to the purchase price of land or any interest therein to be paid under this Act shall,—

Determination of questions by Railway and Canal Commission.

(a) if both parties agree within such time as may be allowed by the Commission, (a) be determined by a single arbitrator agreed by the parties;

(b) if either party so requires within such time as may be allowed by the Commission, be referred to such one of a panel of referees to be appointed in like manner as the panel appointed under Part I. (b) of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, as may be selected by the Reference Committee as defined by section thirty-three of that Act, (c) whose decision shall, subject to an appeal to the Commission on any question of law, be final;

10 Edw. 7. c. 8.

(c) in any other case, be determined by the Commission.

(2) The provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, as amended by any subsequent enactment, relating to the procedure for the determination of questions by the Commission under that Act, including the provisions relating to appeals, shall apply to the determination of questions, including appeals from referees, referred to the Commission under this Act, as if they were herein re-enacted and in terms made applicable to this Act:

51 & 52 Vict. c. 25.

Provided that—

(a) the Commission may in any case in which they think it expedient to do so call in the aid of one or more assessors specially qualified, and hear the case wholly or partially with the assistance of such assessors;

(a) COMMISSION, *i.e.*, the Railway and Canal Commission, *see* 1 (1) hereof.

(b) *i.e.*, "The Duties on Land Values" Part of that Act.

(c) PANEL OF REFEREES. This is formed by the Reference Committee, of Fellows of the Surveyors' Institution or other persons having experience in the valuation of land and includes persons having experience in the valuation of minerals. *See* s. 34 of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.

There are three Reference Committees—

That for England consists of the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Surveyors' Institution;

That for Scotland consists of the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Justice Clerk, and the Chairman of the Scottish Committee of the Surveyors' Institution;

That for Ireland consists of the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and the President of the Surveyors' Institution (or a member of that Institution's Council).

See s. 33 (5) of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910

- (b) the Commission may hold a local enquiry for the purposes of this Act by any one of their members, or by any officer of the Commission or other person whom they may direct to hold the same, and the said provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, except the provisions relating to appeals, shall, so far as applicable, apply to such enquiries, and any officer or person directed to hold an enquiry shall have power to administer an oath and shall report the result of the enquiry to the Commission;
- (c) the Commission may act by two of their members, one of whom shall be the judge;
- (d) the discretion of the Commission with respect to costs shall be subject to the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts as modified by this Act as to costs, in cases where those Acts as so modified apply, but shall not be limited in the manner provided by section two of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1894.(a)

57 & 58 Vict.
c. 54.

Payment of
compensa-
tion and pur-
chase money.

9. Until Parliament otherwise determines, all compensation and purchase money payable by a Government department under this Act, and all other expenses incurred by any Government department thereunder, shall be defrayed out of money provided by Parliament.

Evidence of
certificate by
Government
department.

10. For the purposes of this Act a certificate by any Government department—

- (a) that possession has been taken of any land(b) for purposes connected with the present war; or
- (b) that the department is in possession of such land or is the occupying department within the meaning of this Act; or
- (c) that any sums therein specified have been expended by the State in erecting, constructing, or making buildings, works, or improvements for purposes connected with the present war on, over, or under any land; or
- (d) that any such buildings, works, or improvements have been erected, constructed, or made with the consent of the occupying department at the expense of a person not being a person interested in the land; or
- (e) that a railway or tramway has been laid along, across, over, or under a public highway, or that a public highway has been closed,(c) in the exercise of any prerogative right of His Majesty, or any powers conferred by or under any enactment relating to the defence of the realm for purposes connected with the present war; or

(a) Costs. That section deprived the Commission of the power to award costs on either side, except in cases of frivolous or vexatious claims or defences, or of disputes between railway or canal companies. The modified provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts will apply where land is acquired under s. 3 of this Act. See s. 34 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (or s. 32 of the corresponding Scottish Act), and paragraphs 10, 11 of the schedule to the present Act.

(b) "LAND" is defined by s. 12 (1) of this Act. Regulations 2, 2A, 2C, 2L and 2M, printed at pp. 40, 41, 48-53 below, of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, confer express power to take possession of lands and premises.

(c) CLOSING OF HIGHWAYS, see s. 6 (3) and footnote thereto.

(f) that water, light, heat, or power has been supplied to any premises on the requisition or at the request of a Government department for purposes connected with the present war;(a)

shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated.

11.—(1) Any street, building, or work which has been formed, erected, or constructed otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of any general or local Acts relating to streets or buildings, and with any byelaws or regulations made thereunder on any land to which section one of this Act applies, or which has been acquired under section three thereof, shall, unless the authority by whom such provisions, byelaws, or regulations are enforced consent to the continuance thereof, either be so altered as to comply with such provisions, byelaws, or regulations, or be discontinued or removed within such reasonable time, not being less than two years, after such land or building has ceased to be occupied by a Government department as such authority may order, and the owner (as defined by such Acts, byelaws, or regulations) shall have power to enter upon and carry out any works without the consent of any other person, and if he fails to comply with such order such authority as aforesaid may remove any such building or work and recover the expense incurred in such removal from the owner in a summary manner as a civil debt.

Application
of building
laws.

(2) If any person feels aggrieved by the neglect or refusal of such authority to give its consent, or by the conditions on which such consent is given, or as to the time within which such discontinuance or removal is ordered, he may appeal to the Local Government Board,(b) whose decision shall be final and shall have effect as if it were a decision of the authority: Provided that the Board may before considering any such appeal require the appellant to deposit such sum not exceeding ten pounds to cover the costs of appeal as may be fixed by rules to be made by them.

12.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, and of the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts incorporated with this Act, land includes any building or part of a building, any pier, jetty, or other structure on the shore or bed of the sea or any river, and any easement or right over or in relation to land.

Interpreta-
tion.

(2) Where consideration has been given or an advance made by the State for the erection, construction, or making of any building, work, or improvement on over or under any land for purposes connected with the present war, or where any money which would otherwise have been payable to the State has with the consent of a Government department been applied towards

(a) SUPPLY OF WATER, &c., *see* s. 7 and footnote thereto.

(b) IN SCOTLAND the Local Government Board for Scotland (*see* s. 15 (c)), and IN IRELAND the Local Government Board for Ireland (*see* s. 16).

the erection, construction, or making of any such building, work, or improvement, the building, work, or improvement shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to have been erected, constructed, or made wholly or partly, as the case may be, at the expense of the State.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, except where the context otherwise requires, the expression "building" includes machinery and plant fixed or attached to the building, the expression "common" shall include any land subject to be enclosed under the Inclosure Acts, 1845 to 1882,(a) and any town or village green, and any other land subject to any right of common; the expression "open space" shall mean any land laid out as a public garden or public park or used for the purposes of public recreation; and the expression "allotment" shall mean any allotment set out for any public purpose under an Inclosure Act or award.

58 & 59
Vict. c. 35.

(4) For the purposes of this Act references to the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1873, and the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903,(b) shall include references to those Acts as applied by the Naval Works Act, 1895.(c)

(5) For the purposes of this Act a competent naval or military authority acting under the Acts relating to the Defence of the Realm(d) shall be deemed to be a Government department.

Savings.

13.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall authorise the acquisition of any interest in any common, open space, or allotment, or the acquisition otherwise than by agreement of any land which forms part of any park, garden, or pleasure ground, or of the home farm attached to and usually occupied with the mansion house, or is the site of any ancient monument or other object of archaeological interest, or of any interest in such land or grounds:

Provided that—

- (a) nothing in this subsection shall prevent the acquisition, whether by agreement or compulsorily, of a right to use and maintain any cables, lines, or pipes which have been laid under any such land as aforesaid; and

(a) INCLOSURE ACTS, 1845 TO 1882. As to what Acts are included in this collective title, *see* Sch. 2 of Short Titles Act, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict. c. 14). These Acts do not extend to Scotland, or Ireland.

(b) DEFENCE AND MILITARY LANDS ACTS. As to those Acts, *see* s. 4 of the present Act and the footnotes thereto.

(c) ADMIRALTY LAND POWERS. S. 2 of the 1895 Act extends the land acquisition powers of the Defence and Military Lands Acts to the Admiralty, but provides that land acquired by them shall be vested and managed under ss. 9 to 19 of the Admiralty Lands and Works Act, 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. c. 57), and that the corresponding provisions of the Defence Act, 1842, shall not apply.

(d) COMPETENT NAVAL OR MILITARY AUTHORITY. As to these Authorities, *see* Regulation 62 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (p. 157), and as to their powers of taking possession of land, *see* Regulation 2 (p. 40).

(b) where before the passing of this Act there have been erected on any park, garden, pleasure ground, or farm as above mentioned, any buildings for the manufacture of munitions of war, the Commission^(a) may by order authorise the compulsory acquisition of the park, garden, pleasure ground, or farm, or any part thereof, where they are satisfied that it is of national importance that it should be acquired, so, however, that if the owner so requires the whole of such property, including the mansion house, if any, shall be acquired, and that before the order made by the Commission comes into effect, a draft thereof shall be laid before each House of Parliament for a period of thirty days on which that House has sat, and if either of those Houses before the expiration of that period presents an address to His Majesty against the draft or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken thereon.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall authorise the retention of the possession for more than three months after the termination of the war of—

(a) land belonging to any local authority within the meaning of the Local Government (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1916;^{6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 12.} or

(b) land belonging to any company or corporation carrying on a railway, dock, canal, water, or other public undertaking other than land which, having before the commencement of the present war been used for the purposes of the undertaking, had before that date ceased to be so used; or

(c) land held by or on behalf of any governing body constituted for charitable purposes^(c) which at the commencement of the war was occupied and used by that body for the purposes of that body;

without the consent of the appropriate Government department, or, in the case of a university or a college at a university, without the consent of the governing body of the university or college, provided that such consent, if given, shall not authorise the retention of possession for a longer period than three years after the termination of the war, and if any question arises as to what department is the appropriate Government department, the question shall be determined by the Treasury, and nothing in this Act shall authorise the acquisition of any such land as aforesaid or of any interest in or right of access or other easement or right over any such land, except by agreement with such authority, company, corporation, or body as aforesaid.

(a) COMMISSION, *i.e.*, the Railway and Canal Commission, *see* s. 1 (1) hereof.

(b) LOCAL AUTHORITY is defined by that Act as any person or body of persons who receive or expend the proceeds of any local rate and any other public body which the Local Government Board or the Secretary for Scotland or the Local Government Board for Ireland determine to be a local authority.

(c) "GOVERNING BODY FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES." This is defined by subsection (6).

(3) Where possession has been taken of any land under any agreement authorising the retention of the land for any period specified in the agreement, nothing in this Act shall authorise the retention of possession after the expiration of such period without the consent of the person with whom the agreement was made or the persons deriving title under him.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall authorise the compulsory acquisition of land with respect to which an agreement has been made for the restoration thereof to the owner or the person previously in occupation thereof (other than an agreement to give up possession of land at the expiration of a tenancy), or, in the case of land subject to an agreement for sale to a Government department, shall authorise the acquisition of the land otherwise than in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

(5) Nothing in this Act shall authorise the compulsory acquisition of land without the consent of the Commission^(a) where the purposes for which it is to be acquired are purposes other than those for which land can be acquired under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1873,^(b) or the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903.^(c)

(6) For the purposes of this section the expression "governing body constituted for charitable purposes" includes any person or body of persons who have a right of holding or any power of government of or management over any property appropriated for charitable purposes, and includes any corporation sole, and the governing body of any university, college, school, or other institution for the promotion of literature, science, or art.

14. The powers conferred by this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other right or power of His Majesty.

15. In the application of this Act to Scotland the following modifications shall be made:—

(a) Subsection (7) of section three and subsection (2) of section five shall not apply.

(b) "Borough or urban district" means "royal, parliamentary, or police burgh"; "easement" means "servitude"; "mortgagee" means "heritable creditor"; and "restrain" includes "interdict."

(c) The Local Government Board for Scotland shall be substituted for the Local Government Board, and the Secretary for Scotland for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

16. In the application of this Act to Ireland the expression "the Lands Clauses Acts" shall not include the Railways Act (Ireland), 1851, the Railways Act (Ireland), 1860, the Railways Act (Ireland), 1864, or the Railways Traverse Act, or any Act amending those Acts; and the expression "Local Government Board" means the "Local Government Board for Ireland."

17. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916.

(a) COMMISSION, *i.e.*, the Railway and Canal Commission, *see* s. 1 (1) hereof.

(b) DEFENCE ACTS. *See* footnote (d) to s. 4 hereof.

(c) MILITARY LANDS ACTS. *See* footnote (e) to s. 4 hereof.

Saving of powers.

Application to Scotland.

Application to Ireland.
14 & 15 Vict.
c. 70.
23 & 24 Vict.
c. 97.
27 & 28 Vict.
c. 71.
31 & 32 Vict.
c. 70.
Short title.

SCHEDULE.

Section 3 (5).

MODIFICATION OF THE LANDS CLAUSES ACTS.

1. The department acquiring the land or interest therein shall be deemed to be the promoters of the undertaking, and this Act shall be deemed to be the special Act.(a)

2. The provisions as to the sale of superfluous land(b) and as to access to the special Act(c) shall not apply.

3. All questions of disputed compensation shall be settled by an arbitrator or referee or the Commission, as the case may require (hereinafter referred to as the arbitration tribunal).(d)

4. No allowance shall be made on account of the acquisition being compulsory.(e)

5. Where a portion only of any factory or other building is required the owners and other persons interested in such building may, notwithstanding anything in the Lands Clauses Acts, be required to sell and convey the portions only of the building so required, if the Commission are of opinion that such portions can be severed from the remainder of the properties without material detriment thereto, and in such case compensation shall be paid for the portions required, and for any damage suffered by the owners or other parties interested in the building by severance or otherwise.(f)

6. In determining the amount of compensation, the value of the land acquired shall be taken to be the value which the land would have had at the date of the notice to treat if it had remained in the condition in which it was at the commencement of the present war, without regard to any enhancement or depreciation in the value which may be attributable directly or indirectly to any buildings, works, or improvements, erected, constructed, or made on, over or under the land, or any adjoining or neighbouring land for purposes connected with the present

(a) "PROMOTERS" and "SPECIAL ACT." This provision takes the place of that in s. 2 of 8 & 9 Vict. cc. 18, 19, respectively.

(b) SALE OF SUPERFLUOUS LANDS. This excludes ss. 127-132 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18 and ss. 120-124 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 19, their place being taken by s. 5 (3)-(6) hereof.

(c) ACCESS TO SPECIAL ACT. This excludes ss. 150, 151 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18 and ss. 142, 143 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 19.

(d) ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL. See paragraph 8 hereof.

(e) ALLOWANCE FOR COMPULSORY PURCHASE. Paragraph 4 excludes the extra 10 per cent. which by established custom and not under any statutory provision are added to the value of lands compulsorily taken, except where such addition is expressly excluded by statute, or the statute prescribes some particular basis for the estimate of value (*e.g.*, s. 21 (1) of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (53-54 Vict. c. 70), which prescribes "the fair market value" as the basis).

(f) PURCHASE OF PART OF BUILDING. Paragraph 5 excludes s. 92 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18 and the corresponding s. 90 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 19 (the Scottish Act). A similar exclusion is made by various Railway and other Special Acts, and also (see s. 4 of the Light Railways Act, 1912 (2 & 3 Geo. 5. c. 19)) may be made by Light Railway Orders.

war wholly or partly at the expense of the State, or, with the consent of the occupying department, at the expense of any person not being a person interested in the land:

Provided that—

- (a) where any such building, work, or improvement was erected, constructed, or made in pursuance of an agreement with any person interested in the land, the consideration given by such person shall be taken into account in assessing the compensation payable in respect of such interest;
- (b) where by virtue of an agreement with any Government department any person interested in the land is entitled as between himself and that department to the benefit of any such building, work, or improvement, the value attributable to such building, work, or improvement shall be taken into account in assessing the compensation payable in respect of such interest;
- (c) where, since the commencement of the present war, any person interested in the land has himself erected, constructed, or made any building, work, or improvement, or has contributed to the expense thereof, or has committed any act depreciating the value of the land, the value attributable to his expenditure or the depreciation in value attributable to such act shall be taken into account in assessing the compensation payable in respect of such interest.

7. In determining the amount of compensation the arbitration tribunal shall also take into account the amount (if any) of any compensation paid or other payment received in respect of the previous occupation of the land so far as such compensation or payment was payable in respect of matters other than the mesne profits^(a) of the land.

8. Where the surface of the land is acquired without the mines and minerals lying thereunder, the provisions of sections seventy-seven to eighty-five of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845,^(b) shall apply subject to this modification, that for the purpose of section seventy-eight of that Act “prescribed” shall mean “prescribed by the arbitration tribunal.”^(c)

9. Where by reason of the erection, construction, or making of any such buildings, works, or improvements as aforesaid or the maintenance thereof, or by reason of the user of the land, any interest in the land has become or might become forfeited or liable to forfeiture, the compensation shall be determined as if no such forfeiture or liability to forfeiture had arisen or might arise.

(a) MESNE PROFITS. In Scotland “profits,” *see* 12 (a) below.

(b) MINES AND MINERALS.—8 & 9 Vict. c. 20, ss. 77–85, relate to the working of mines lying under or near the land acquired. In Scotland the corresponding sections (ss. 70–78) of the Railways Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 33), apply. *See* paragraph 12.

(c) PRESCRIBED DISTANCE.—Unless the arbitration tribunal substitute some other figure, the distance within which mines are not to be worked (if compensation is made) will be 40 yards. *See* 8 & 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 78 and s. 71 of the Scottish Act.

10. The Lord Chancellor may make rules fixing a scale of costs to be applicable on an arbitration under this Act.(a) and the arbitration tribunal may, notwithstanding anything in the Lands Clauses Acts, determine the amount of costs, and shall have power to disallow as costs in the arbitration the cost of any witness whom they consider to have been called unnecessarily, and any other costs which they consider to have been caused or incurred unnecessarily, and, if they think the circumstances such as to justify them in so doing, to order that each of the parties shall bear their own costs.(b)

11. There may be contained in the award of the arbitration tribunal a finding that the claimant, after having been requested in writing by the department by whom the land or interest therein is to be acquired so to do, has failed to deliver to such department within a reasonable time a statement in writing of the amount claimed, together with any information in his possession which may be reasonably required to enable such department to make a proper offer, and, where such a finding is contained in the award, the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts as to costs of arbitrations shall apply as if such department had offered the same sum or a greater sum than that found to be due by the award:

Provided that this provision shall not apply unless the written request for information contained a notice of the effect of this provision.

12. The provisions of this Schedule shall apply to Scotland subject to the following modifications:—

(a) For the reference to mesne profits there shall be substituted a reference to profits:

(b) For the reference to sections seventy-seven to eighty-five of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, there shall be substituted a reference to sections seventy to seventy-eight of the Railways Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845,(c) and for the reference to section seventy-eight of the former Act there shall be substituted a reference to section seventy-one of the latter Act:

(c) “The Court of Session” and “Act of Sederunt” shall be substituted for “the Lord Chancellor” and “rules” respectively.

13. The provisions of this Schedule shall apply to Ireland with the substitution of a reference to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland for the reference to the Lord Chancellor.

(a) SCALE OF COSTS ON ARBITRATIONS.—No rules have (May 31st, 1917) been made by the Lord Chancellor under this power, nor by Act of Sederunt, nor by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, under the power as applied to Scotland and Ireland by paragraphs 12 and 13 respectively.

(b) COSTS HOW TO BE BORNE. Cf. s. 34 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 18), and the diverse provision of s. 32 of the corresponding Scottish Act (8 & 9 Vict. c. 19).

(c) SCOTTISH RAILWAYS CLAUSES ACT, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 33.

PART II.

THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS CONSOLIDATED.

TABLE SHEWING ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS AS CONSOLIDATED
TO MAY 31ST, 1917.

[In this Table the numbers of entirely new Regulations which have
been added to the Code since the date (February 28th, 1917)
of the last Edition of this Manual are underlined.]

Regulation.

General Principles to be observed.

1. Directions as to non-interference with persons and property.

*Occupation and Control of Land and Buildings, Control of
Food Supplies, Securities, War Material, and Means
of Production.*

2. Power to take possession of land, &c.
- 2A. Housing of munition workmen.
- 2AA. Power to take possession of land for colliery transport facilities.
- 2B. Power to take possession of war material, food, forage, and stores.
- 2C. Power to take possession of, and fell, trees.
- 2D. Directions as to priority in supply of coal or coke.
- 2E. Power to regulate manufacture or dealings in war material, food, forage, or stores.
- 2F. Powers of Food Controller as to maintenance of supply of food.
- 2G. Power of Food Controller to require returns.
- 2GG. Power of Food Controller to take possession of factory or premises in which food is manufactured or adapted for use.
- 2H. Powers of Food Controller as to inquiries.
- 2J. Supplemental Provisions as to powers of Food Controller.
- 2JJ. Powers of Board of Trade as to articles outside Food Controller's powers.
- 2K. Deliveries in anticipation of order or requisition.

Regulation.

- 2L. Powers of entry on and cultivation of land for maintenance of food supply.
- 2M. Powers as to land not cultivated so as to increase food supply.
- 2N. Prohibition on unlawful entry, &c., on land occupied under Regs. 2L and 2M.
- 2NN. Reduction of acreage under hops.
- 2O. Keeping of pigs notwithstanding bye-laws.
- 2P. Cultivation of arable holdings in Ireland.
- 2Q. Prevention of injury by deer to crops and pasture in Scotland.
- 2R. Prevention of injury by birds, hares, rabbits, vermin or pests to crops, trees, etc.; securing migratory birds for food supply.
- 2S. Destruction of stray dogs.
- 3. Access to land, &c.
- 4. Power to use land for training.
- 5. Stopping up of roads.
- 6. Power to require removal of vehicles, &c.
- 6A. Power to exempt factory from Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.
- 6B. Licences for factories or magazines for explosives.
- 7. Power to requisition output of factories manufacturing arms, ammunition, &c.
- 7A. Prohibition on exhibition prejudicing production of war material.
- 7B. Powers as to railway traffic and fares.
- 7C. Powers of Treasury as to foreign securities.
- 7D. Restriction on disposal of, and returns as to, foreign securities.
- 7E. Further provisions as to securities.
- 8. Power to take possession of any factory or plant.
- 8A. Power to direct or restrict work in any factory and to remove plant.
- 8B. Prohibition on occupier of engineering, &c., factory canvassing, &c., certain employees.
- 8C. Power to authorise use of registered design.
- 8CC. Power to require particulars of invention or process.
- 8D. Power to require supply of water, light, heat, or power, to certain premises.
- 8E. Power to regulate and restrict building and construction work.

Control of Motor Spirit.

- 8F. Non-liability for non-fulfilment of contract for supply of motor-spirit.
- 8G. Restriction on use of motor spirit for excursions.
- 8GG. Restriction on use of motor spirit for cars let for hire

Clearance of Areas.

- 9. Power to clear areas of inhabitants.

Regulation.

Control of Meetings, Recreations, Fairs, and Holidays.

- 9A. Power to prohibit holding of meeting or procession.
- 9B. Power to prohibit holding of race meeting.
- 9BB. Power to prohibit holding of coursing, &c., meeting.
- 9C. Power to regulate bank or public holidays.
- 9D. Power to prohibit holding of fair.
- 9DD. Prohibition of dog shows.
- 9E. Power to prohibit drilling except of H.M.'s forces, &c.
- 9F. Power to prohibit railway excursion traffic.

Control of Coal Mines.

- 9G. Power to take possession of coal mines.
- 9GG. Power to take possession of metalliferous, stratified ironstone, shale, or fire-clay mines or of quarries.

Control of Canals.

- 9H. Power to take possession of canals.

Control of Licensed Premises, Intoxicants, Hours of Business, and Places of Public Entertainment.

- 10. Power to close licensed premises, and to prohibit treating.
- 10A. Power to prohibit introduction of intoxicating liquor into dock premises.
- 10B. Power to order early closing.
- 10C. Power to close places of public entertainment.

Control of Lights and Sounds.

- 11. Power of Secretary of State or Secretary for Scotland to require extinguishment of lights.
- 12. Power of naval or military authority to require extinguishment of lights.
- 12A. Prohibition of certain lamps on vehicles.
- 12B. Prohibition on ringing of bells or striking of clocks in certain areas.
- 12C. Power to prohibit use of sound signals.
- 12D. Power to prohibit whistling for cabs, &c.

Control of Movements of Civil Population.

- 13. Power to require inhabitants to remain indoors.
- 13A. Power to prohibit persons convicted of offences against morality, decency, &c., from frequenting vicinity of camps.
- 14. Power to remove suspects from specified areas.
- 14A. Restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in outlying islands.
- 14B. Restrictions on or internment of persons of hostile origin or associations.
- 14C. Prohibition on landing or embarking without passport.
- 14D. Restriction on British subject leaving United Kingdom as member of crew of neutral ship.
- 14E. Power to prohibit aliens, &c., from going to Ireland.
- 14F. Restriction on British subjects entering enemy country.
- 14G. Restriction on embarkation at ports in United Kingdom.

Regulation.

Power to require Information as to Businesses and Agriculture.

- 15. Power to require census of goods, &c.
- 15^A. Power to require information as to motor-spirit used or kept.
- 15^B. Power to require particulars of goods held for enemy benefit.
- 15^C. Power to require particulars as to certain businesses.
- 15^D. Power to require occupier of agricultural holding to supply information relating thereto.

Preparation for Destruction of Public Works.

- 16. Schemes of destruction of harbour works, &c.

Byelaws.

- 17. Power to make byelaws for land in naval or military occupation.

Unauthorised Collection and Communication of Information and Reports.

- 18. Prohibition on obtaining and communicating naval and military information.
- 18^A. Prohibition on communications with spies.
- 18^B. Restrictions on publication of inventions and designs.
- 19. Prohibition on photographing, sketching, &c., of certain places and things.
- 19^A. Safe custody of documents and other articles likely to be useful to enemy.
- 20. Prohibition on tampering with telegraphic apparatus, &c.
- 21. Prohibition on possession of carrier pigeons.
- 21^A. Prohibition on killing, &c., or neglecting to hand over or give information as to, disabled carrier pigeon.
- 22. Prohibition on possession of wireless telegraph apparatus, &c.
- 22^A. Prohibition on user, possession or non-disclosure of key to cipher or code.
- 22^B. Registration and regulation of persons receiving for reward, letters, telegrams, &c.
- 23. Power to prevent embarkation of persons suspected of communicating with the enemy.
- 24. Prohibition on non-postal communications to or from United Kingdom.

Regulation

- 24A. Prohibition on use of secret means of communication.
- 24B. Restriction on transmission from U.K. of certain printed, written or pictorial matter.
- 24C. Power to prohibit despatch of parcels and samples.
- 25. Prohibition on signalling.
- 25A. Prohibition on unauthorised use of authorised signals.
- 25B. Powers as to anticipated attack by aircraft.
- 25C. Prohibition on unlawful use of white or blue ensign.
- 26. Prohibition on the use of fireworks, &c.
- 27. Prohibition on spreading of false or prejudicial reports and on prejudicial performances or exhibitions.
- 27A. Prohibition on reports of proceedings at secret session of Parliament or Cabinet Meeting, and publishing confidential information.

Control of Entry and Approach to Places of National or Military Importance.

- 28. Penalty on injury to railways, &c.
- 28A. Restriction on access to railways, Government land, foreshore, dock premises, &c.
- 29. Prohibition on approaching defence works, &c.
- 29A. Prohibition on entering safeguarded factory.
- 29B. Prohibition on entering special military area.

Munitions, Metals and War Material.

- 30. Power to prohibit sale of firearms, &c.
- 30A. Dealings in war material prohibited.
- 30B. Certain dealings in metals prohibited.
- 30BB. Transfer to aliens, &c., of interests in certain mines prohibited.
- 30C. Penalty for unauthorised possession of certain ores, metals, &c.
- 30D. Prohibition on use of grain, sugar, &c., for production of whiskey, &c.
- 30E. Prohibition on melting down or using, except as currency, gold coin.
- 31. Prohibition on importation of arms, &c.
- 32. Prohibition on discharging firearms.
- 33. Prohibition on possession of firearms, &c.
- 33A. Power to prohibit carrying of firearms or military arms.
- 34. Provisions as to the storage of petroleum, &c.
- 34A. Power to require services as to storage, cooling, transport, or distribution of goods.
- 35. Provisions as to celluloid and cinematograph films.

Power to make Rules for Explosives Factories and Stores.

- 35A. Safety rules for factories, &c., where explosives are manufactured or stored.
- 35AA. Health rules for factories, &c., where explosives are manufactured or stored.

*Regulation.**Bombs or Articles from Hostile Aircraft.*

- 35B.** Penalty on neglect to report finding bomb, &c., from hostile aircraft, &c.

Power to make Rules for Naval, Military or Munitions Area.

- 35C.** Rules for naval, military or munitions area.

Navigation.

- 36.** Duty of complying with navigation regulations in harbours.

- 36A.** Control of boats in harbours.

- 37.** Duty of vessels to comply with navigation regulations and orders.

- 37A.** British ships to be provided with signalling apparatus.

- 37B.** Wireless telegraph installation made compulsory on certain British Ships.

- 37C.** British ships to be equipped with apparatus for securing ship's safety.

- 38.** Power to prohibit vessels entering dangerous areas.

- 38A.** Injury by collisions or otherwise to ships in H.M.'s service.

- 39.** Provision as to the pilotage of vessels.

- 39A.** Neglecting to join ship, deserting, or joining in state of drunkenness.

- 39B.** Prohibition on leaving employment of general lighthouse or pilotage authority.

- 39BB.** Harbour or dock rates and dues in excess of statutory maxima.

- 39C.** Prevention of congestion of traffic at ports and harbours.

- 39CC.** Prohibition on purchase of ships without permission of Shipping Controller.

- 39D.** Restrictions on charter, &c., of non-British ship, and on c.i.f. contracts.

- 39E.** Modification in certain cases of rule as to registering alterations of ships.

- 39F.** Prohibition on employment in neutral state of person of enemy nationality as manager, broker or agent of British ship.

Intoxicants, Drugs, and Malingering.

- 40.** Prohibition on supplying intoxicants to members of H.M.'s forces.

- 40A.** Prohibition on supplying intoxicants to members of H.M.'s forces undergoing hospital treatment.

- 40B.** Restrictions on supply or possession of cocaine or opium.

- 40BB.** Distribution by local authorities, &c., of venereal diseases remedies.

- 40C.** Malingering, &c., by men of reserve forces.

Regulation.

Unauthorised Use of Uniforms, Badges, &c.

- 41.** Prohibition on unauthorised use of naval, military, and police uniforms, decorations, medals, and badges.

Duties of Employers of Males of 16 years or over.

- 41A.** Duties to be observed by employer of male persons of 16 years or over.
41AA. Duty to furnish information on engagement of men over 18 and under 42.
41AAA. Duty to furnish information on cesser of agricultural employment of male person of 16 years or over.

Banking and Exchange Transactions.

- 41B.** Prohibition on transmission of money or credit to or from enemy country, &c.
41C. Prohibition on transmission of money or credit to or from country under blockade.

Interference with Military Duties, and with War Supplies.

- 42.** Prohibition against causing mutiny, &c., or impeding production of war material.
42A. Prohibition against inducing member of H.M.'s forces to contravene King's Regulations, &c.
42B. Prohibition against communications as to release, &c.
42C. Absence from, or neglect or impeding of, work by civilians enrolled by Army Council.
42D. Penalty on act or omission rendering war material ineffective or causing danger.
43. Obstruction of officers, &c., in performance of duties.
43A. Obstruction of military police in execution of duties.

Falsification of Reports, False Representations, Forgery, and Personation.

- 44.** Falsification of reports, &c.
44A. False representation as to controlled establishments.
45. Forgery and personation, misleading statements, and application of marks to premises, war material, paper, &c.

Certificates of Exemption from Military Service.

- 45A.** Alteration of or personation or false statement with regard to certificate of exemption from military service.
45B. Production of certificate of exemption from military service.
45C. Medical examination of holders, &c., of certificates of exemption from military service.
45D. False or misleading statement for prevention or postponement of calling up for naval or military service or medical examination.

Regulation.

False Passports, &c.

46. False passports, &c.

Assisting Prisoners of War or Interned Persons.

- 46A. Assisting prisoners of war or interned persons to escape prohibited.

General Provisions as to Offences.

47. Duty of compliance with orders.
 48. Aiding and abetting.
 49. Duty of disclosing contravention of regulations.
 50. General prohibition on assisting enemy.

Powers of Search, Interrogation, and Arrest.

51. Power to search premises, &c.
 51A. Power to authorise search of premises and seizure of prohibited documents.
 51B. Power to authorize police constable, &c., to attend meeting.
 51C. Power to close or restrict use of premises used pre-judicially to public safety.
 52. Power to stop and search vehicles.
 53. Powers of questioning.
 53A. Power to require production of national registration certificate.
 53B. Testing accuracy of information given as to employees.
 54. Prevention of conveyance of letters, &c., out of or into the United Kingdom.
 55. Arrest; bail; photographs and finger prints.

Special Police Areas.

- 55A. Constitution of special police area.

Trial and Punishment of Offences.

56. Trial of offences.
 56A. Trial and punishment by civil courts.
 57. Trial and punishment by courts-martial.
 58. Trial and punishment by courts of summary jurisdiction.
 58A. Trial by courts-martial on suspension of 5 Geo. 5, c. 34.
 58B. Burden of proof of lawful authority or excuse on accused.
 58C. Evidence of orders of competent naval or military authority.
 58D. Trial by courts-martial of offences committed by the military while 5 Geo. 5, c. 34 is suspended.

Saving of Powers.

59. Saving of other powers.

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Notices and Permits.

- 60. Notices.
- 61. Permits.

*Definition of Competent Naval and Military Authorities,
and Interpretation of Regulations.*

- 62. Interpretation.
- 63. Short title, and application of Interpretation Act.
- 64. Printing and construction of regulations as amended.
- 65. Construction of references in other documents to regulations.
- 66. Previous operation of revoked and amended regulations.

Schedule.

- Part I. Form of notice to be given to an alleged offender.
- „ II. Form of claim to be appended to the notice in Part I.
- „ III. Form of order for detention in prison of alleged offender.

THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS CONSOLIDATED

39

TO

May 31st, 1917.

[This is a copy of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, printed (in accordance with Regulation 64) as amended by the Orders in Council of March 23rd, April 13th and 29th, June 2nd and 10th, July 6th and 28th, September 24th, October 14th, November 30th, and December 22nd, 1915, and January 27th, February 3rd, 15th, and 29th, March 21st and 30th, April 12th, 19th, 22nd, and 26th, May 10th and 23rd, June 1st, 8th, and 27th, July 12th and 28th, August 18th, September 7th, October 3rd and 24th, November 6th, 16th, 23rd and 29th, and December 5th, 13th, and 22nd, 1916, and January 10th, and 24th, February 6th, 16th, and 23rd, March 13th, and 30th, April 14th, and 20th, and May 2nd, 10th, and 19th, 1917, and reproduced as a Single Code.

The full text of each of these Orders in Council is printed in the official publications referred to in the Introductory Note hereto. In this Edition only the passages containing alterations made, and new matter added by Amending Orders of dates subsequent to that of the last Edition (February 28th, 1917) of this Manual are denoted by thick black lines. But against each Regulation of the Code a marginal reference is inserted to the date of the Order in Council adding it to the Code, or, where a new form of Regulation has been substituted for a previous one, to the date of the Order in Council making the substitution. Further dates in the margin indicate that an amendment was made at the place indicated by Order in Council of the date in question(a).

Alexander Pulling.]

General Principles to be observed.

1. The ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property will be interfered with as little as may be permitted by the exigencies of the measures required to be taken for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, and ordinary civil offences will be dealt with by the civil tribunals in the ordinary course of law.

The Admiralty and Army Council,(b) and members of the Naval and Military Forces, and other persons executing the following Regulations shall, in carrying those Regulations into effect, observe these general principles.

(a) **EXAMPLE OF MARGINAL DATES**—For example the first marginal date, June 10, 1915, inserted against Regulation 11 in the text, is the date when a new form of this Regulation was substituted for a former one. The subsequent dates Nov. 30, 1915, Jan. 27, 1916, and Oct. 3, 1916, are those on which additions and variations were made to the Regulation as issued in its June, 1915, form.

But the text, and consequently the marginal dates, are confined to what is now the existing Regulations, and do not embrace what is wholly revoked or superseded.

(b) **ARMY COUNCIL**.—The Army Council was constituted by Letters Patent of February 6th, 1904, which together with the Orders in Council of August 10th, 1904, February 15th, 1909, and August 2nd, 1910, distributing the business of the Council, are printed at pp. 1248–1252 of the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912. New Letters Patent are issued whenever a change in the Members of the Army Council occurs *see* London Gazette, July 21st, 1916. By 9 Edw. 7, c. 3, s. 4, various powers and duties were transferred to the Army Council, and by Letters Patent of December 23rd, 1915, and Order in Council of January 27th, 1916, the constitution of the Council and the distribution of business were modified.

Directions
as to non-
interference
with persons
and
property.

Nov. 28, 1914.

Occupation and Control of Land and Buildings, Control of Food Supplies, Securities, War Material, and Means of Production.

Power to take possession of land, &c.

Nov. 28, 1914.

2. It shall be lawful for the competent naval or military authority^(a) and any person duly authorised by him, where for the purpose of securing the public safety or the defence of the Realm it is necessary so to do—

- (a) to take possession of any land and to construct military works, including roads, thereon, and to remove any trees, hedges, and fences therefrom;
- (b) to take possession of any buildings or other property, including works for the supply of gas, electricity, or water, and of any sources of water supply;
- (c) to take such steps as may be necessary for placing any buildings or structures in a state of defence;
- (d) to cause any buildings or structures to be destroyed, or any property to be moved from one place to another, or to be destroyed;
- (e) to take possession of any arms, ammunition, explosive substances, equipment, or warlike stores (including lines, cables, and other apparatus intended to be laid or used for telegraphic or telephonic purposes);
- (f) to do any other act involving interference with private rights of property which is necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

May 10, 1916.

If, after the competent naval or military authority has issued a notice that he has taken or intends to take possession of any movable property in pursuance of this regulation, any person having control of any such property sells, removes, or secretes it without the consent of the competent naval or military authority he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Housing of munition workmen.
March 23, 1915.
July 28, 1915.

2A. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council^(b) or the Minister of Munitions^(c) to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material.

Power to take possession of land for colliery transport facilities.
March 30, 1917.

2AA. Where with a view to increasing the supply of coal it appears to the Board of Trade that it is expedient that any railway, tramway, or other facilities for transport from a colliery should be provided, the Board of Trade may take possession of any land and construct and maintain thereon such works as may be necessary for the purpose.

(a) COMPETENT NAVAL OR MILITARY AUTHORITY.—For definition, see Regulation 62 printed at p. 157.

(b) ARMY COUNCIL. See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39.

(c) MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS. The Ministry of Munitions was established by s. 1 of the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 51), printed at p. 14 of Supplement No. 4 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation.

2B. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions^(a) to take possession of any war material, food, forage^(b) and stores of any description and of any articles required for or in connection with the production thereof.

Where any goods, possession of which has been so taken, are acquired by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, the price to be paid in respect thereof shall in default of agreement be determined by the tribunal by which claims for compensation under these regulations are, in the absence of any express provision to the contrary, determined.

In determining such price regard need not be had to the market price but shall be had—

- (a) if the goods are acquired from the grower or producer thereof, to the cost of production and to the rate of profit usually earned by him in respect of similar goods before the war and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case;
- (b) if the goods are acquired from any person other than the grower or producer thereof, to the price paid by such person for the goods and to whether such price was unreasonable or excessive, and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the sale of similar goods before the war, and to whether such rate or profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case; so, however, that if the person from whom the goods are acquired himself acquired the goods otherwise than in the usual course of his business, no allowance, or an allowance at a reduced rate, on account of profit shall be made:

Provided that where by virtue of these regulations or any order made thereunder the sale of the goods at a price above any price fixed thereunder is prohibited the price assessed under this regulation shall not exceed the price so fixed.

If, after the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions^(a) have issued a notice that they have taken or intend to take possession of any war material, food, forage, stores or article in pursuance of this regulation, any person having control of any such material, food, forage, stores or article (without the consent of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions) sells, removes, or secretes it, or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence, permit, or order that may have been granted in respect thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

2C. It shall be lawful for the Army Council^(a) or any person duly authorised by them—

- (a) to enter on any land for the purpose of inspecting and marking trees, whether standing or felled, and to take possession of any such trees;

^(a) **ARMY COUNCIL.**—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. **MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.**—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

^(b) **ORDERS UNDER REGULATION 2B.**—The Orders and Notices of the Army Council and Minister of Munitions issued under this Regulation to May 31st, 1917, are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 163–194. No Orders under Reg. 2B have been made by the Admiralty.

Power to take possession of war material, food, forage, and stores.
Feb. 15, 1916.
Feb. 23, 1917.

May 10, 1916.

Aug. 18, 1916.

Power to take possession of, and fell, trees.
April 12, 1916.

- (b) to enter upon and take possession of land or buildings for the purpose of felling standing trees, converting trees, or storing or removing felled or converted trees, or for any purpose connected therewith, and to fell, convert, store, and remove any such trees;
- (c) to enter on and take possession of any land buildings or premises, and to take possession of any plant, used or capable of being used for the felling, storing, or conversion of trees, and to take possession of any vehicles, locomotives, or animals required for the transport of trees or such plant as aforesaid, or for any purposes in connection therewith;
- (d) to provide housing accommodation for workmen employed for any such purposes as aforesaid by taking possession of any land or unoccupied premises;
- (e) to utilise any water supply or motive power available for any of the purposes aforesaid.

Directions as to priority in supply of coal or coke.
June 27, 1916.

2D. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, (a) or any person authorised by them to act in their behalf, after consultation with the Board of Trade, to give directions as to the priority to be given in the execution of orders or contracts for the supply of coal or coke, with a view to securing precedence for orders or contracts in accordance with their national importance, and the owner, agent or manager of any mine or any other person affected by the directions who fails to comply with any directions so given, and any person who in any certificate or document given or issued for the purpose of securing priority for any order or contract in pursuance of such directions makes any false statement or false representation, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to regulate manufacture or dealings in war material, food, forage, or stores.
Oct. 3, 1916.

2E. The Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (a) may by order regulate, restrict, or prohibit the manufacture, purchase, sale, delivery of or payment for, or other dealing in, any war material, food, forage, or stores of any description or any article required for or in connection with the production thereof, (b) and if any person refuses to sell any article, the sale whereof is regulated by any such order, he may be required by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (a) to sell it on the terms and subject to the conditions on and subject to which the sale thereof is authorised by the order and to deliver it to them or to any person or persons named by them, delivery to be made in such quantities and at such times and places as may be specified by them or on their behalf.

Jan. 24, 1917.

If any person fails to comply with any provision of any such order or any requirements made thereunder, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(b) ORDERS UNDER REG. 2E. The Orders made under this Regulation by the Army Council and Minister of Munitions to May 31st, 1917, are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 195-260. No orders thereunder have been made by the Admiralty.

Kingdom, in doing anything which, if done in the United Kingdom, would be a contravention of any such order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

2F.—(1) The Food Controller(**a**) may make orders(**b**) regulating, or giving directions with respect to the production, manufacture, treatment, use, consumption, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale or purchase of, or other dealing in, or measures to be taken in relation to any article(**c**) (including orders as to maximum and minimum price) where it appears to him necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the food supply of the country, and making such provisions as to entry, inspection, or otherwise as appear to him necessary or expedient for the purpose of his duties.

Powers of Food Controller as to maintenance of supply of food.

June 10, 1917.

(2) The Food Controller may by order require all or any persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any article, or any stocks thereof, to place at the disposal of the Controller the article, or the whole or any part of the stocks thereof, as may be directed by the Controller, on such terms as he may direct, and to deliver to the Controller or to any person or persons named by him the article or stocks in such quantities and at such times as the Controller may require, where it appears to him necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the food supply of the country.

Such compensation shall be paid for any article or stock so requisitioned as shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the arbitration of a single arbitrator appointed in manner provided by the order; but in determining the amount of the compensation the arbitrator shall have regard to the cost of production of the article and to the allowance of a reasonable profit, without necessarily taking into consideration the market price of the article at the time.

(**a**) **FOOD CONTROLLER.**—The office of Minister of Food (*i.e.*, Food Controller) was constituted by the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68). As to the powers thereby and by other legislation conferred on the Food Controller, *see* Part I. of the May, 1917, Edition of the "Food Supply Manual."

(**b**) **ORDERS OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER.**—The Orders of the Food Controller under Reg. 2F made to May 31st, 1917, are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 261-325. Under s. 1 (2) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act (p. 9 above) as extended by the Food Controller (Concurrent Powers) Order, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 124), the necessity of compliance with an order of the Food Controller is a good defence to an action for breach of contract, so far as fulfilment of the contract is interfered with by such necessity. The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to orders of the Food Controller. *See* s. 11 (4) of the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68), and pp. 15, 16 of the "Food Supply Manual."

(**c**) "**ARTICLE.**"—This expression includes animals live or dead. *See* Reg. 2J (4), p. 47.

(3) Any order under this regulation may be made either so as to apply generally, or so as to apply to any special locality, or so as to apply to any special supplies of any article or to any special producer, manufacturer, dealer, or person, and any such order may direct that all contracts, or any class of contracts, or any special contract, affected by the order shall be abrogated or remain in force notwithstanding anything in the order, but subject to any exceptions or modifications for which provision may be made by the order.

(4) The Food Controller shall, as respects any article to which his powers extend, have the same power as the Board of Trade have of giving directions, pending the issue of a Proclamation or the making of an Order of or in Council, with respect to the export of the article.(a)

(5) If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provision of any order made under this regulation, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which, if done in the United Kingdom, would be a contravention of any such provision, such person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company shall also be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

Power of
Food Con-
troller to
require
returns.

Jan. 10, 1917.

2G.—(1) The Food Controller may apply(b) the provisions of this regulation to any article(c) where he is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to do so for the purpose of his powers or duties; and if the provisions of this regulation are so applied to any article, every person owning or having power to sell or dispose of the article, or concerned in the manufacture or production of the article shall, subject to any exceptions or limitations contained in the order, make a return to the Food Controller giving such information in such form and within such time as may be specified in the order applying those provisions—

- (a) as to the stocks of the article held by him or consigned to him or under order to him; and
- (b) as to any contracts for the supply to, or by, him of the article or any contracts for, or in connection with, the production or manufacture of the article, or the dealing therein; and
- (c) as to the prices paid by him or received by him for or in respect of the article; and

(a) ACTION IN ANTICIPATION OF RESTRICTION OF EXPORTS.—If the Food Controller, in accordance with Reg. 2f (4), so directs, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have, pending the issue of such a Proclamation or Order, the same power to take any action for preventing the export of any article as if the Proclamation or Order were in force. See s. 3 (1) of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1916 (5 & 6 G. 5. c. 102).

(b) ORDERS UNDER REG. 2G.—The Orders made under Reg. 2G are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 261–325. As to evidence of orders of the Food Controller, see footnote (b) to Reg. 2f at p. 43.

(c) “ARTICLE.”—This expression includes animals alive or dead. See Reg. 2j (4) at p. 47.

- (d) as to the cost of production of the article, and the names and addresses of the persons by whom the article has been supplied to him or to whom the article has been supplied by him; and
- (e) as to any other matters specified in the order applying the provisions of this regulation with respect to which the Food Controller may desire information for the purpose of any of his powers and duties.

(2) For the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made to the Food Controller under this regulation, or of obtaining information in case of a failure to make a return, any officer of the Food Controller authorised in that behalf by the Food Controller may enter any premises belonging to or in the occupation of the person making or who has failed to make the return, or on which he has reason to believe that any article to which the provisions of this regulation are applied are kept stored, manufactured, or produced, and may carry out such inspections and examinations (including the inspection and examination of books) as the officer may consider necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining any such information.

(3) If any person—

- (a) refuses or without lawful excuse neglects to make a return as required by this regulation to the best of his knowledge and belief, or makes or causes to be made a false return; or
- (b) obstructs or impedes an officer of the Food Controller in the exercise of any of his powers under this regulation; or
- (c) refuses to answer or gives a false answer to any question, or refuses to produce any books or documents, required for obtaining the information to be furnished in pursuance of this regulation;

that person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(4) No individual return or part of a return made under this regulation, and no information as to any person or his business obtained under this regulation, shall without lawful authority be published or disclosed except for the purposes of a prosecution under this regulation; and if any person acts in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(5) If in any case the Food Controller is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to obtain information from any person in connection with any article as to all or any of the matters specified in subsection (1) of this regulation, the Food Controller shall have power, without making an order applying this regulation to the article, to require that person to furnish him with that information; and any person who is so required to furnish information shall furnish it accordingly.

Feb. 23, 1917.

In such a case, all the foregoing provisions of this regulation (other than that relating to the application thereof by order) shall apply to information so given and the giving of such information as they apply to returns made and the making of returns.

Power of Food Controller to take possession of factory or premises in which food is manufactured or adapted for use.

April 20, 1917.

2GG.—(1) Where the Food Controller is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to do so for the purpose of his powers and duties, he may by order apply the provisions of this regulation to factories and workshops and other premises in which any article of food specified in the order is manufactured or produced or adapted for sale; and any such order may apply either generally to all such factories, workshops and premises or to any class or description of such factories, workshops and premises, or to any special factories, workshops and premises.

(2) Any factory, workshop or premises to which this regulation is so applied, shall by virtue of the order pass into the possession of the Food Controller as from the date of the order or from any later date mentioned in the order, and the occupier of every such factory, workshop or premises, and every officer of such occupier, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall comply with the directions of the Food Controller as to the management and user of the factory, workshop or premises, and if he fails to do so, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.(a)

(3) It is hereby declared that the possession by the Food Controller under this regulation of any factory, workshop or premises shall not affect any liability of the actual occupier thereof under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, or any Act amending the same.(b)

(4) Any order of the Food Controller under this regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

Powers of Food Controller as to inquiries.

Jan. 10, 1917.

2H.—(1) If the Food Controller in any special case is of opinion that, before exercising any of his powers under these regulations in relation to any article, it is expedient to hold an inquiry with respect to that article in any locality, the Food Controller may appoint such persons as he may think fit to hold an inquiry as respects that article and report to the Food Controller on such points as the Food Controller may direct.

(2) Any persons so appointed shall have power to take evidence on oath and to administer an oath for the purpose.

Supplemental provisions as to powers of Food Controller.

Jan. 10, 1917.

2J.—(1) The Food Controller may make arrangements with any other Government Department for the exercise by that Department on behalf of the Food Controller of the powers of the Food Controller under the regulations numbered 2F, 2G and 2H with respect to any particular article, and in such case the Department and the officers thereof shall, as respects that article, have and exercise the same powers as are by those regulations conferred on the Food Controller and the officers of the Food

(a) ORDER UNDER REG. 2GG.—See "The Flour Mills Order, 1917" (p. 279), taking possession of all the larger flour mills in the United Kingdom.

(b) FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.—The Act of 1901 (1 Edw. 7, c. 22) has been amended by s. 5 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7, c. 39), as to certain charitable institutions. The 1901 Act has also been otherwise amended, but such amendments do not relate to the subject of Regulation 2GG (3)

Controller,(a) and the Local Government Board (or as respects Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, and as respects Ireland the Local Government Board for Ireland) may by arrangement with the Food Controller, confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties in connection with the enforcement of the said regulations numbered 2F and 2G.(b)

(2) Nothing in the regulations numbered 2G and 2H shall prevent the exercise by the Food Controller of any of his powers in relation to any article under these regulations or otherwise, without having obtained or endeavoured to obtain returns under Regulation 2G or having held an inquiry under Regulation 2H.

(3) Any order of the Food Controller under the said regulations numbered 2F and 2G may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

(4) It is hereby declared that in the regulations numbered 2F, 2G, 2H, and 2J, the expression "article" includes animals, live or dead; but this provision shall not be construed so as to limit the general interpretation of that expression.

2JJ.—(1) The Board of Trade shall have the like powers as are given to the Food Controller under Articles 2F to 2J inclusive as respects any article of commerce to which the powers of the Food Controller under those regulations do not extend, where it appears to the Board necessary or expedient to exercise any of those powers for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public, and those regulations shall apply accordingly.(c)

Powers of Board of Trade as to articles outside Food Controller's powers.

Jan. 10, 1917.

(2) Any order made by the Board of Trade under Regulations 2F or 2G before the first day of January nineteen hundred and seventeen shall continue in force and have effect as though it had been made by the Food Controller under these regulations, and as if the Food Controller was substituted therein for the Board of Trade.(d)

(a) **ARRANGEMENT WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.**—See the provisions contained in the Freshwater Fish (Ireland) Order, 1917, p. 289, and the Cheese (Requisition) Order, 1917, p. 309.

(b) **LOCAL AUTHORITIES' POWERS.**—See the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917 (p. 297), conferring powers on Local Authorities in England and Wales, and the Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917 (p. 299), conferring powers on Local Authorities in Scotland. No powers and duties have (May 31st, 1917) been conferred on local authorities by the Local Government Board for Ireland under this power.

(c) (i) **BOARD OF TRADE ORDERS AS TO ARTICLES OUTSIDE FOOD CONTROLLER'S POWERS.** The Orders of the Board of Trade under Reg. 2JJ (1) made to May 31st, 1917 (which relate to restrictions on paper and on tobacco), are printed in Part III of this Manual at pp. 326-337.

(ii) **PROOF OF ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.**—The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to orders of the Board of Trade.

(d) **BOARD OF TRADE ORDERS OF 1916 AS TO ARTICLES OF FOOD.**—These Orders were made by the Board in November and December, 1916, under powers conferred on that Board by Regulations 2F and 2G in the form in which they were first added to the Code on Nov. 16th, 1916, and in which they are printed at pp. 20-23 of the November, 1916, Edition of this Manual. Of such Board of Trade Orders the only one now (June 1, 1917) in force is so much of the "Potatoes (Ireland)," Order, (printed in Part III at p. 310.) as prohibits the export of potatoes from Ireland.

Reg. (2K, 2L) as to Deliveries in Anticipation of Order or Requisition; Powers of Entry on and Cultivation of Land for Maintenance of Food Supply.

Deliveries in anticipation of order or requisition.

Nov. 6, 1916.

Nov. 23, 1916.

2K. Where in anticipation of the issue of an order or requisition by the Admiralty, or Army Council, or Minister of Munitions(**a**) under these regulations, the whole or any part of the output of any factory or workshop or any goods have been delivered to or put at the disposal of the Admiralty, or Army Council, or Minister of Munitions, (**a**) then, if such order or requisition is subsequently made, the output or part thereof or goods shall be deemed to have been delivered or put at the disposal of the Admiralty, or Army Council, or Minister of Munitions(**a**) in compliance with such order or requisition.

Powers of entry on and cultivation of land for maintenance of food supply.

Dec. 5, 1916.

Feb. 16, 1917.

Dec. 5, 1916.

2L.—(1) Where the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries(**b**) are of opinion that, with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country, it is expedient that they should exercise the powers given to them under this regulation as respects any land, the Board may enter on the land and cultivate the land, or arrange for its cultivation by any person either under a contract of tenancy or otherwise.

(2) The Board may after entry on any land do or authorise to be done all things which they consider necessary or desirable for the purpose of the cultivation of the land or for adapting the land to cultivation, including fencing, and may also during their occupation of the land or on the termination thereof remove any such fencing or work of adaptation.

(3) Any person who cultivates land under any such arrangement shall, on the determination, by or on behalf of the Board, of the arrangement, if the determination takes effect before the first day of January nineteen hundred and nineteen, receive from the Board such compensation as may have been agreed under the terms of the arrangement, or, in default of any such agreement, as the Board may consider just and reasonable, and shall not be entitled to any other compensation.

April 14, 1917.

Dec. 5, 1916.

(4) On the determination of the occupation of any land by the Board under this regulation, compensation shall be paid by the Board to any person injuriously affected by the exercise of the powers under this regulation, the amount of that compensation to be determined, in default of agreement, by a single arbitrator under and in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908.(**c**)

Feb. 16, 1917.

Dec. 5, 1916.

(5) The Board may with respect to any land authorise any local authority to exercise on behalf of the Board any of the powers of the Board under this regulation.

(**a**) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (**b**) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (**c**) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(**b**) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—This Board was constituted by the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 30), and the style of the Board was altered and its powers enlarged by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 31). The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to Orders of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. See s. 1 of the Documentary Evidence Act, 1895 (58-9 Vict. c. 9).

(**c**) AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACTS.—The English Act is 8 Edw. 7, c. 28, and the Scottish 8 Edw. 7, c. 64.

(6) A local authority authorised to exercise on behalf of the Board any of the powers of the Board under this regulation may exercise such powers in respect of land of which the local authority is owner or occupier and may retain the rents and profits arising from such exercise of these powers, but shall not be entitled to receive from the Board any rent or compensation for the use thereof or for the exercise by the local authority of any powers under this regulation in respect of that land.^(a) *Feb. 16, 1917.*

(7) This regulation shall apply to Scotland with the substitution of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland^(b) for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, of arbiter for arbitrator, and of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1908,^(c) for the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908.^(d)

(8) This regulation shall apply to Ireland subject to the following modifications:—

- (i.) The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland^(e) shall be substituted for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries;
- (ii.) The following subsection shall be substituted for subsection (1):—

Where the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland^(e) are of opinion that, with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country, it is expedient that they should exercise the powers given to them under this regulation as respects any land, the Department may enter on the land—

- (a) without any consent, if the land is for the time being unoccupied, or was unoccupied on the twenty-ninth day of November nineteen hundred and sixteen;
- (b) without any consent, if the land is comprised in a holding to which Regulation 2r applies, and it appears to the Department that the occupier has not before the twenty-fifth day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen, taken the necessary steps to comply with the requirements of that regulation, or is not after that date proceeding in compliance with those requirements; and

^(a) ORDER UNDER REG. 2L AS TO ENGLAND AND WALES.—*See* the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 2), printed at p. 338, as amended by the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 4).

^(b) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND.—This Board was constituted by ss. 4, 30, of the Small Landholders (S.) Act, 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 49).

^(c) AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACTS.—The English Act is 8 Edw. 7. c. 28, and the Scottish, 8 Edw. 7. c. 64.

^(d) ORDER UNDER REG. 2L AS TO SCOTLAND.—*See* the Cultivation of Lands (Scotland) Order, 1917 (No. 2), printed p. 341.

^(e) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.—This Department was constituted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 50).

The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to orders of the Department. *See* 62-3 Vict. c. 50. s. 21 (3).

(c) without any consent, if the land is situated in or near an urban district and the Department are of opinion that in order to provide necessary food for residents in the locality land in or near that district is immediately required for the purpose of being cultivated in allotments, and that the use of the land for that purpose is unreasonably withheld; and

(d) in any other case, with the consent of the occupier and the person in receipt of the rent of the land;

and cultivate the land, or arrange for its cultivation, by any person either under a contract of tenancy or otherwise.

For the purposes of this subsection the expressions "occupied" and "unoccupied" refer to such occupation as involves liability to payment of poor rates:

Provided that where the poor rate is made in respect of a half rent under Section sixty-three of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1838,^(a) instead of upon the occupier of the land, the land shall not on that account be deemed to be unoccupied.

(iii.) Subsections (4) and (6) shall not apply;

(iv.) The powers conferred by this regulation on the Department shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers of the Department.

Powers as to land not cultivated so as to increase food supply.

Jan. 10, 1917.

2M.—(1) Where the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,^(b) after such consultation with the Food Controller^(c) as may be arranged, are of opinion that, with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country, it is expedient that they should exercise the powers given to them under this regulation, the Board may—

(a) enter on and take possession of any land which in their opinion is not being so cultivated as to increase, as far as practicable, the food supply of the country, and, after entry thereon, do all things necessary or desirable for the cultivation of the land or for adapting it for cultivation; and for such purposes enter on and take possession of any buildings on the land or convenient for such purposes; and

March 13, 1917.

(b) take possession of any machinery, implements of husbandry or plant (other than machinery, implements or plant in the possession or under the control of a dealer or manufacturer), or any farm produce, stock or animals, which, in the opinion of the Board, are required for the cultivation of land or the increase of the food supply of the country; and.

(a) 1 & 2 Vict. c. 56.

(b) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2L, p. 48.

(c) FOOD CONTROLLER.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 2F, p. 43.

- (c) provide housing accommodation for persons employed for any such purposes by taking possession of any land or unoccupied premises; and *Jan. 10, 1917.*
- (d) utilise any water supply or motive power for any such purposes; and
- (e) by notice served on the occupier of any land require him to cultivate the land in accordance with such requirements as the Board may think necessary or desirable for maintaining the food supply of the country and may prescribe in the notice; and
- (f) by notice served on the tenant of any land which or part of which, in the opinion of the Board, is not being so cultivated as to increase as far as practicable the food supply of the country, determine his tenancy of the land on such date as may be specified in the notice, or on the application of the landlord by order authorise him in any such case to determine the tenancy in accordance with the terms of the order^(a); and *March 13, 1917.*
- (g) after entry on any land arrange for its cultivation by any other person whether by contract of tenancy or otherwise; and
- (h) where, in the opinion of the Board, any land is injured or is likely to be injured by any such neglect on the part of the proprietor or occupier of any other land in relation to the maintenance of banks or the cleansing of channels as is mentioned in section fourteen of the Land Drainage Act, 1847,^(b) and subject to, and after the expiration of seven days from, the service of such notice as is required by that section, exercise such powers of executing all necessary works and recovering the expenses thereof as are by that section conferred on the proprietor or occupier of any land which is injured by any such neglect, and for any such purpose enter on any land without any warrant or authority; and *March 30, 1917.*
- (i) by notice served on the occupier or person in control of any dam, mill, lock, sluice, weir, or other obstruction of the flow of water in any river or stream, require such occupier or person to keep open any mechanical appliance by which the flow of water is regulated during such times and in such manner as the Board, having regard to the use by such occupier or person of the obstruction and of the water thereby impounded, consider to be necessary or desirable for the prevention of floods or for the draining of land adjoining or near the river or stream,^(c) and

(a) DETERMINATION OF TENANCY. The Boards' powers under par. (f) are excepted from those delegated to War Agricultural Executive Committees. See Art. 3 of the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 3) p. 344.

(b) LAND DRAINAGE ACT, 1847—10 & 11 Vict. c. 38.

(c) POWERS UNDER PARS. (h) AND (i).—See The Drainage of Lands Order, 1917, p. 346.

May 2, 1917.

(j) where, in the opinion of the Board, any land is injured or likely to be injured by flooding or inadequate drainage which might be remedied wholly or partially by the exercise of powers which are conferred by any general or local Act, or by any award made under any Act, or by any Commission of Sewers, and which are not being exercised or in the opinion of the Board are being insufficiently exercised, exercise any such power and also any power conferred by any such Act or award or commission for defraying the expenses so incurred or for any purpose incidental to the exercise of any such power.(a)

Jan. 10, 1917.

(2) An occupier of land may, with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country, submit to the Board a scheme for the cultivation of the land in a manner not consistent with the contract of tenancy of the land, and the Board, if satisfied that the adoption of the scheme is necessary or desirable for the maintenance of the food supply, may direct that the land shall be cultivated in accordance with the scheme, subject to any modification which the Board may think fit to make therein.

(3) An occupier of land on whom a notice is served or to whom a direction is given by the Board under the preceding provisions who negligently or wilfully fails to cultivate the land therein referred to in accordance with the requirements of the notice or direction, shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(4) If the Board at any time withdraw from possession of any land of which possession has been taken under this regulation, they may recover from the person then entitled to resume occupation of the land such amount as represents the value to him of all acts of cultivation or adaptation for cultivation executed by the Board; such amount to be determined, in default of agreement, by a single arbitrator under and in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908.(b)

(5) Any person authorised by the Board in that behalf may, for the purposes of this regulation and upon production if so required of his authority, enter on and inspect any land or building and inspect any machinery, implements of husbandry, farm stock or produce thereon.

(6) The Board may with respect to any land or land in any district authorise any person or any body constituted by the Board for the purpose to exercise on behalf of the Board any of the powers of the Board under this regulation and prescribe the procedure of any such body, and the authentication of any notice or other instrument issued by any body or person so authorised.(c)

(a) POWERS UNDER PAR. (j).—See The Drainage of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 2), p. 348.

(b) AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACTS.—The English Act is 8 Edw. 7. c. 28, and the Scottish, 8 Edw. 7. c. 64.

(c) ORDERS UNDER REG. 2M AND AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.—As to England and Wales, see the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 3), of March 15, 1917, and the Drainage of Lands Orders, pp. 343-348, and as to Scotland, the note by the Editor, p. 349.

(7) The powers conferred on the Board by this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers of the Board.

(8) In this regulation the expression "cultivation" includes use for grazing and the expression "cultivate" has a corresponding meaning.

(9) This regulation except paragraphs (h) (i) and (j) of sub-section (1) shall apply to Scotland, with the substitution of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland^(a) for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, of arbiter for arbitrator, and of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1908,^(b) for the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908, and sub-section (1) of this regulation so far as the powers conferred by paragraphs (h), (i) and (j) thereof are concerned and sub-sections (5), (6) and (11) of this regulation shall apply to Ireland, with the substitution of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland,^(c) for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and of section fifty-eight of the Drainage (Ireland) Act, 1842,^(d) for section fourteen of the Land Drainage Act, 1847, and with the omission of the references to the Food Controller and to Commissions of Sewers, but save as aforesaid this regulation shall not extend to Ireland.

(10) With a view to increasing food production by the conservation or improvement of grazing land, the occupier of any land in Scotland shall be entitled, after due notice in writing to the owner of such land and to the owner of any woodlands adjoining such land, or to their respective agents or factors, and with due care to prevent damage to any woodlands on or adjoining such land, to "make muirburn" or set fire to any heath or muir within the boundaries of such land, at any time or times between 1st October and 30th April when the same would otherwise be unlawful or be in contravention of the lease or other contract affecting the land: Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect any duty to comply with any regulation, order or instruction in regard to the use, display or ignition of lights or fires, in force for the time being.

(11) Any notice under this regulation may be served on the person to whom it is to be given, either personally or by leaving it for him at his last known place of abode, or by sending it through the post in a registered letter addressed to him there.^(e)

2N. If any person without lawful authority enters or remains on land of which a Government department or any body or person authorised by a Government department is in possession under the powers conferred by Regulation 2L or Regulation 2M, and on which notice of this provision is conspicuously displayed, or damages any crops growing on any such land, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2L, p. 49.

(b) AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACTS.—The English Act is 8 Edw. 7. c. 28, and the Scottish, 8 Edw. 7. c. 64.

(c) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.—See footnote (e) to Reg. 2L (8), p. 49.

(d) DRAINAGE (I.) ACT, 1842.—5 & 6 Vict. c. 89.

(e) SERVICE BY POST. See provisions of s. 26 of Interpretation Act, 1889, as to time when service by post is deemed to be effected.

March 30, 1917.

May 2, 1917.

Jan. 10, 1917.

May 2, 1917.

March 30, 1917.

Prohibition on unlawful entry, &c., on land occupied under Regs. 2L and 2M.

Jan. 10, 1917.

Reduction of
acreage
under hops.

May 19, 1917.

2NN.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, the acreage cultivated with hops on any holding in England or Wales shall, before the thirtieth day of June nineteen hundred and seventeen, be reduced to one-half of the acreage on the holding which was so cultivated in the month of June nineteen hundred and fourteen, and thereafter, so long as this regulation remains in force, the acreage on the holding so cultivated shall never exceed that proportion, and if the occupier of any such holding fails to comply with this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(2) This regulation shall have effect notwithstanding any covenant, agreement, condition, or provision as to the user of a holding whether contained in any lease or other instrument affecting the holding or in any verbal contract of tenancy or implied by law, and no such covenant, agreement, condition, or provision shall operate so as to penalise, impede, or interfere with compliance with the obligation imposed by this regulation.

(3) The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries^(a) may by licence exempt any occupier wholly or partly or for a specified period from the obligation imposed by this regulation in any case where it appears to the Board that by reason of exceptional circumstances the issue of such a licence is advisable, and may impose any conditions by such a licence, and if an occupier of land obtaining such licence fails to comply with any condition so imposed he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(4) Any person authorised by the Board in that behalf may, for the purposes of this regulation, and upon production if so required of his authority, enter on and inspect any land.

(5) The Board may with respect to land in any district authorise any person or any body constituted by the Board for the purpose to exercise on behalf of the Board any of the powers of the Board under this regulation, and prescribe the procedure of any such body, and the authentication of any notice or other instrument issued by any body or person so authorised.

(6) Land shall not for the purpose of this regulation be deemed to be cultivated with hops, by reason only of hop plants being retained therein, but not cropped, if the land is as far as practicable used for the production of some other crop.

Keeping of
pigs notwith-
standing
bye-laws.

Jan. 10, 1917.

2O. With a view to maintaining the stock of pigs in the country, any local authority by whom a byelaw has been made which is for the time being in force prohibiting, restricting, or regulating the keeping of pigs may grant permission, either generally or in particular cases, to keep pigs, notwithstanding or contrary to any provisions of any such byelaw; subject, however, to the observance of any directions of the local authority in the interests of public health.^(b)

(a) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2L, p. 48.

(b) KEEPING OF PIGS.—See Memorandum of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. A leaflet on the subject can be obtained free of cost on application to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

2P.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, it shall be the duty of every occupier of arable land in Ireland to cultivate in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen so much of the arable land held by him, and hereinafter called the "holding," as is specified in that behalf in this regulation, and if he fails or neglects to do so, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Cultivation of arable holdings in Ireland.

Jan. 10, 1917.

(2) The portion of the holding to be cultivated pursuant to this regulation shall be as follows:—

(a) If no part of the holding was cultivated in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, a portion equivalent in extent to one-tenth of the area of the holding;

(b) If any part of the holding was cultivated in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, a portion equivalent in extent to the part so cultivated and to one-tenth of the area of the holding in addition: provided that the occupier shall not be required by virtue of this provision to cultivate more than one-half of the area of the holding.

(3) This regulation shall not apply to—

(a) any holding of less than ten acres in extent; or

(b) any holding or class or holdings as to which not later than the twenty-fifth day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen it shall be declared in writing by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland^(a) that the cultivation of the holding or class of holdings would be of less service for the production of food than the use of the holding or class of holdings in some other manner in which the same is being used or proposed to be used.^(b)

(4) Land under a first or second year's crop of rye-grass shall be deemed to be cultivated, and cultivation by any person under a conacre letting made by the occupier shall be deemed to be cultivation by the occupier.

(5) This regulation shall have effect notwithstanding any covenant, agreement, condition, or provision as to the user of a holding whether contained in any lease or other instrument affecting the holding or in any verbal contract of tenancy or implied by law, and no such covenant, agreement, condition, or provision shall operate so as to penalise, impede, or interfere with such cultivation as is required by this regulation.

(6) Any person duly authorised by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland^(a) in that behalf shall have power to enter on and inspect any land for the purpose of ascertaining whether the requirements of this regulation are being or have been complied with.

^(a) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.—See footnote (e) to Reg. 2L, p. 49.

^(b) DECLARATION EXCEPTING HOLDINGS.—See Declaration of Feb. 21, 1917, p. 350.

Feb. 6, 1917.

(7) Any application to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland^(a) for a declaration as to a holding under subsection (3) of this regulation shall be made in writing on or before the twenty-eighth day of February nineteen hundred and seventeen, and shall set out the particulars of the holding, the manner in which it is used or proposed to be used, and the grounds of the application.

(8) If at any time after the twenty-eighth day of February nineteen hundred and seventeen it appears to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland^(a) that the occupier of a holding does not intend to fulfil the requirements of this regulation the Department may enter on the holding and may cultivate the same or any part thereof, or arrange for its cultivation by any person in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the Department may direct, and may exercise as respects the holding all or any of the powers given to the Department by Regulation 2L.

(9) It shall be the duty of an occupier of a holding to furnish to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland^(a) if and when required by them, such particulars with respect to the holding and user thereof, as may be required by the Department for the purposes of this regulation, and any occupier who fails or neglects to comply with such requirement shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Jan. 10, 1917.

Feb. 6, 1917.

(10) For the purpose of this regulation "arable" means cultivated or capable of being cultivated; and "occupier" means the person rated or liable to be rated to the poor rate, and in the case of a holding of which the half rent is rated means the actual occupier although not liable to be rated.

Prevention
of injury by
deer to crops
and pasture
in Scotland.

Jan. 10, 1917.

2Q. The Board of Agriculture for Scotland^(b) may, with the consent of the Secretary for Scotland, take or authorise such action in Scotland, whether by killing the deer or otherwise, as may, in their opinion, be necessary with a view to preventing or reducing injury to crops or wastage of pasturage caused by deer.^(c)

Prevention
of injury by
birds, hares,
rabbits, ver-
min or pests
to crops,
trees, &c. ;
securing
migratory
birds for
food supply.

2R.—(1) The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries^(d) may, with a view to preventing or reducing injury to crops or trees, or wastage of pasturage by birds hares or rabbits or by vermin or pests, or to securing for the food supply of the country any migratory kind of wild bird,

(a) take or authorise such action as, in the opinion of the Board, may be necessary for such purpose, or delegate to any body the powers conferred by this paragraph as respects any locality;

Feb. 23, 1917.

March 30, 1917.

April 14, 1917.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.—*See footnote (e) to Reg. 2L, p. 49.*

(b) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND.—*See footnote (b) to Reg. 2L, p. 49.*

(c) ORDER UNDER REG. 2Q.—*See Order as to Killing of Deer, p. 351.*

(d) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—*See footnote (b) to Reg. 2L, p. 48.*

(b) provide for the manner in which birds or hares or rabbits killed in pursuance of the action so taken may be disposed of; Feb. 23, 1917.
March 13, 1917.
March 30, 1917.

(c) by order, authorise the killing and taking, the sale and purchase, and the possession, of any birds or hares or rabbits at any time when the killing and taking, the sale and purchase, or the possession thereof would otherwise be unlawful.(a) March 13, 1917.
March 30, 1917.

(2) A person authorised or directed to kill or dispose of birds or hares or rabbits under this regulation shall not be required to obtain for such purpose a licence to kill game, and shall have the same power of selling game killed by him or by the persons authorised by him as if he had a licence to kill game(b): March 13, 1917.
March 30, 1917.
Feb. 23, 1917.

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall exempt any person from the provisions of the Gun Licence Act, 1870,(c)

(3) This regulation shall apply to Scotland and Ireland with the substitution for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland(d) and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(e) respectively.(f)

2S.—(1) Where a dog has been seized as a stray dog by a police constable under the Dogs Act, 1906, it may be destroyed under that Act at any time after the expiration of three clear days from the time of seizure, unless in the meantime the owner of the dog has claimed the dog, and produced his licence in respect of the dog or proved that the dog is not one in respect of which a licence is required, and paid all expenses incurred by reason of its detention; and a notice served under subsection (2) of section three of the Dogs Act, 1906, on the owner of the dog which contains a statement to this effect shall be a sufficient compliance with that subsection. Destruction of stray dogs.
May 19, 1917.

(a) **CLOSE TIME FOR BIRDS AND HARES.**—The close time for pheasants, partridges, grouse and black game is fixed by the Game Acts, and is not under those Acts alterable by Statutory Order. The Hares Preservation Act, 1892 (55 Vict. c. 8) prohibits the selling of hares (other than foreign hares) in Great Britain between March 1st and July 31st. The close time for hares in Ireland is fixed by the Hares Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1879, and Orders of the Lord Lieutenant thereunder varying the time. For rabbits there is no close time. The close times for woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail and wild duck, widgeon and teal and other wild birds depends on Orders of the Home Secretary, the Secretary for Scotland, and the Lord Lieutenant under the Wild Birds Acts, all of which are printed as Statutory Rules and Orders.

(b) **LICENCE TO KILL GAME.**—Such a licence authorises the selling of game killed under it without any further licence.

(c) **GUN LICENCE ACT, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 57.**—This Act makes an excise licence to use or carry a gun obligatory.

(d) **BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND.** See footnote (c) to Reg. 2L, p. 48.

(e) **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.** See footnote (a) to Reg. 2L, p. 49.

(f) **ORDERS UNDER REG. 2R.**—As to England and Wales, see the Rabbits Order, 1917, the Pheasants (Rearing) Order, 1917, and the Destruction of Pheasants Order, 1917 (No. 2), the Order of May 12, 1917, as to Killing of Rabbits, and that of April 17 as to Rookeries, pp. 352–357. As to Scotland, see Order of April 4, 1917, p. 357, authorising killing of rabbits. No order has (May 31, 1917) been made as to Ireland.

(2) Any person who takes possession of a stray dog shall, unless he immediately returns the dog to its owner, forthwith hand the dog over to a police constable; and if he fails to do so, shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations; and a dog so handed over to a police constable shall thereupon be treated as a dog seized by him as a stray dog under the Dogs Act, 1906.(a)

Access to
land, &c.
Nov. 28, 1914.

3. The competent naval or military authority and any person duly authorised by him shall have right of access to any land or buildings or other property whatsoever.

Power to
use land for
training.
Nov. 28, 1914.

4. The competent naval or military authority may by order(b) authorise the use of land, within such limits as may be specified in the order, for the training of any part of His Majesty's naval or military forces; and may by such order confer such rights of user of the land, and provide for such temporary suspension of rights of way over roads and footpaths, as are conferred and are exercisable with respect to authorised land roads and footpaths under the Military Manœuvres Acts, 1897 and 1911,(c) and the competent naval or military authority shall have all the powers exercisable by a Military Manœuvres Commission under those Acts.

Stopping up
of roads.
Nov. 28, 1914.

5. The competent naval or military authority may by order if he considers it necessary so to do for the purposes of any work of defence or other defended military work, or of any work for which it is deemed necessary in the interests of public safety or the defence of the Realm to afford military protection, stop up or divert any road or pathway over or adjoining the land on which such work is situate for so long as the order remains in force:

Provided that where any such road or pathway is so stopped up or diverted the competent naval or military authority shall publish notice thereof in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing the public, and where any road or pathway is stopped up by means of any physical obstruction he shall cause lights sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up every night whilst the road or pathway is so stopped up.

Power to
require
removal of
vehicles, &c.
Nov. 28, 1914.

6. The competent naval or military authority may by order require all or any vehicles, boats, vessels, aircraft, transport animals, live stock, foodstuffs, fuel, tools, and implements of whatever description, and all or any forms of equipment and warlike stores, within any area specified in the order to be removed from that area within such time as may be so specified, or in the case of warlike stores incapable of removal to be destroyed, and if any person being the owner or having control thereof fail to comply with the requisition, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may himself cause them to be removed or in the case of warlike stores to be destroyed.

(a) DOGS ACT, 1906.—6 Edw. 7 c. 32.

(b) PROOF OF ORDERS OF COMPETENT NAVAL OR MILITARY AUTHORITY.—See Regulation 58c, printed at p. 155. S. 38 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, has been held to apply to these orders. See *Brander v. Mackenzie* (1915, S.C. (J.), p. 47; 1915, 7 Ad. 609); *Cameron v. McAvoy* (1916, 2 S.L.T. 169).

(c) MILITARY MANŒUVRES ACTS.—*i.e.*, 60 & 61 Vict. c. 43, and 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 44—see s. 6 of latter Act.

6A. The power of the Secretary of State under section one hundred and fifty of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,(a) by order,(b) to the extent and during the period named by him, to exempt from that Act, in case of any public emergency, any factory or workshop belonging to the Crown or any factory or workshop in respect of work which is being done on behalf of the Crown, shall extend to any factory or workshop in which the Secretary of State is satisfied that by reason of the loss of men through enlistment or transference to Government service, or of other circumstances arising out of the present war, exemption is necessary to secure the carrying on of work, and that such exemption can be granted without detriment to the national interests.

Power to exempt factory from Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

June 10, 1915.

Oct. 3, 1916.

6B. The Secretary of State may grant licences for the establishment of new or the alteration of existing factories and magazines for gunpowder and other explosives intended for war purposes notwithstanding that the assent of the local authority to the grant of any such licence has not been obtained in accordance with the requirements of the Explosives Act, 1875,(c) and any licence so granted shall, during the continuance of the present war, have the like effect as if such assent had been obtained in manner provided by that Act.

Licences for factories or magazines for explosives.

Sept. 24, 1915.

7. The Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(d) may by order(e) require the occupier of any factory or workshop in which arms, ammunition, food, forage, clothing, equipment or stores of any description or any articles required for the production thereof, are or may be manufactured, or in which any operation or process required in the production, alteration, renovation or repair thereof is or may be carried on, to place

Power to requisition output of factories manufacturing arms, ammunition, &c.

Feb. 15, 1916.

(a) FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.—1 Edw. 7. c. 22.

(b) ORDERS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to the Secretary of State.

(c) EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1875.—38 & 39 Vict. c. 17.

(d) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(e) (i) ORDERS REQUISITIONING OUTPUT.—See the Orders printed pp. 358, 359.

(ii) ORDERS OF ADMIRALTY.—The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to the Admiralty.

(iii) ORDERS OF ARMY COUNCIL.—Section 5 of the Evidence (Amdt.) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 94), printed in the Appendix to this Manual, applies the Documentary Evidence Acts to the Army Council.

(iv) ORDERS OF MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—Section 4 (2) (3) of the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915, provides for the receipt in evidence of copies of orders, &c., of the Minister, authenticated as therein mentioned.

Section 18 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54) is as follows :—

18. The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, shall apply to the Minister of Munitions in like manner as if that Minister were mentioned in the first column of the Schedule to the first-mentioned Act, and as if that Minister or a secretary in the Ministry or any person authorised by the Minister to act on his behalf, were mentioned in the second column of that Schedule, and as if the regulations referred to in those Acts included any document issued by the Minister.

Application of Documentary Evidence Acts to Ministry of Munitions.

at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as may be specified in the order, and to deliver to them, or to any person or persons named by them the output or such part thereof as aforesaid in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order; and the price to be paid for the output so requisitioned shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England, of a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or of a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.

In determining such price regard need not be had to the market price, but shall be had to the cost of production of the output so requisitioned and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the output of such factory or workshop before the war, and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case.

April 12, 1916.
Feb. 15, 1916.

If the occupier of the factory or workshop fails to comply with the order, or without the leave of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) delivers to any other person any part of the output of the factory or workshop to which the order relates, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the output of any factory or workshop or any plant therein and the cost of production of such output, and the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the output of such factory or workshop before the war, the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) may require the occupier of any such factory or workshop, or any officer or servant of the occupier, or where the occupier is a company any director of the company, to furnish to the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) such particulars as to such output, cost, and rate of profit as they may direct, and may require any such particulars to be verified in such manner as they may direct, and if any such person fails to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
on exhibition
prejudicing
production
of war
material.
Dec. 22, 1915.

7A. Where it appears to the Minister of Munitions that the holding of any exhibition to which this regulation applies or of exhibitions of any class or description to which this regulation applies would prejudicially affect the production of war material, he may, after consultation with the Board of Trade, by order either prohibit the holding of any such exhibition or of all exhibitions of any class or description specified in the order, or impose conditions or restrictions on the holding thereof, and any person who holds an exhibition or exhibits at an exhibition in contravention of the provisions of any such order, or of the restrictions and conditions therein contained, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

A person intending to hold an exhibition to which this regulation applies shall, at least one month before the date fixed for the opening thereof, give to the Minister of Munitions notice in writing of his intention, together with such particulars in relation to the exhibition as the Minister of Munitions may require, and, if he fails to do so, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Exhibitions to which this regulation applies are exhibitions and fairs the exhibits whereat consist in whole or in part of the products of any industrial or manufacturing process, or the machines, tools, and implements used for the purpose of any such process.

A like power may be exercised by the Minister of Munitions with respect to agricultural exhibitions whereat the exhibits do not include any such products, machines, tools or implements as aforesaid where it appears to the Minister, after consultation with such other Government departments as appear to him to be interested, that by reason of the demand on labour and plant required for the transport of exhibits to and from the exhibition and otherwise in connection with the holding thereof, it is in the national interest that the holding of the exhibition should be prohibited, and the foregoing provisions of this regulation shall apply accordingly.

March 13, 1917.

7B.—(1) The Board of Trade may, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, **(a)** with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, make orders for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

Powers as to railway traffic and fares.

Dec. 13, 1916.

(a) for enabling the Board of Trade to take possession of any private owner's wagons and to use those wagons in such manner as they think best in the interests of the country as a whole, on such conditions as to payment, use, and otherwise as may be provided by the order **(b)**:

(b) for enforcing the prompt loading or unloading of wagons, by making failure to load or unload in accordance with the order an offence **(c)** and for enabling wagons which are not promptly unloaded by the consignee to be unloaded, and their contents to be dealt with, at the risk and expense of the consignee in manner provided by the order: **(d)**

Feb. 23, 1917.

(a) STATE CONTROL OF RAILROADS.—In pursuance of s. 16 of the Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871, and Orders in Council thereunder, the Secretary of State has by Warrants empowered the President of the Board of Trade to take possession of all railroads (excluding tramways) in Great Britain, and of all railroads in Ireland. See footnote **(a)** to Reg. 9F (3), p. 73.

(b) PRIVATE OWNERS' WAGONS.—See the Private Owners' Wagons (Use when Empty) Order of March 16th, 1917, p. 367.

(c) DETENTION OF WAGONS.—See the Detention of Wagons and Sheets Orders of March 16th, 1917, printed pp. 361–364.

(d) UNLOADING OF WAGONS.—See the Unloading of Wagons Orders of March 16th, 1917, printed pp. 364–366.

Dec. 13, 1916.

- (c) for curtailing any statutory requirements as to the running of trains or affording other facilities on certain lines or at certain stations, or for requiring the disuse of any such line or station, in cases where the curtailment or disuse appears to the Board of Trade to be justified by the necessity of the case:
- (d) for restricting or prohibiting certain classes of traffic (including the carriage of passengers' luggage) on railways either absolutely or subject to any conditions for which provision is made by the order: (a)
- (e) for modifying any statutory requirements with respect to the maximum amount of passenger fares. (b)

(2) If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any of the provisions of an order so made, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) Any order may be made so as to apply generally to all railways or to any class of railways or to any special railway.

(4) Any order of the Board of Trade under this regulation may be revoked, extended, or varied, as occasion requires.

Powers of
Treasury as
to foreign
securities.

Jan. 24, 1917.

7C.—(1) Where the Treasury are of opinion that for the purpose of strengthening the financial position of the country, it is expedient that this regulation should be applied to any foreign securities, or to the securities of any concern owning or controlling any foreign securities, or any property or undertaking outside the United Kingdom or otherwise carrying on business wholly or mainly outside the United Kingdom, the Treasury may by order (c) apply this regulation, subject to any exceptions and conditions for which provision may be made by order, to any such securities specified in the order, whether the securities are actually in the United Kingdom or not:

Provided that no such order shall apply to any securities as to which the Treasury are satisfied that on the twenty-fourth day of January nineteen hundred and seventeen they were beneficially owned by a person not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and that they remain so owned.

(2) The Treasury may take possession or require delivery of any securities to which this regulation is for the time being applicable on such terms as may be provided by the order under which the regulation is made applicable to the securities, and

(a) **LUGGAGE.**—See the Railways (Passengers' Luggage) Order, 1916, printed p. 360.

(b) **FARES.**—See the Railways (Passenger Fares) Order, 1916, printed p. 360.

(c) **TREASURY ORDERS UNDER REG. 7C.**—Treasury (Securities) Orders Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, dated Feb. 17, March 6, April 10 and May 5 respectively, and the Treasury (Securities) Amendment Order, 1917, relating to subsequently affected securities made under this Reg., and the relative Treasury Notices are printed in Part III. this Manual at pp. 368–448. The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applied to orders of the Treasury.

deal with them in such manner as they think fit, and the owner of any such securities, and any person who has any interest in or is the registrar of any such securities shall take all steps and do anything which is necessary or is directed by the Treasury for the purpose of, or in connection with, the transfer or delivery of those securities to the Treasury.

A certificate signed by a Secretary to the Treasury that any securities particulars of which are given in the certificate have been taken possession of by the Treasury shall be taken as conclusive evidence of the facts stated in the certificate by the registrar of any securities.

(3) Provision may be made by an order under this regulation for any case in which securities transferred or delivered to the Treasury are subject to any mortgage or other charge by substituting for the mortgage or charge on the securities a mortgage or charge on any payment made or other consideration given in respect of the transfer or delivery of the securities.

(4) Any order of the Treasury under this regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

7D.—(1) A person shall not without the consent of the Treasury remove from the United Kingdom or be directly or indirectly concerned in removing from the United Kingdom any securities to which the Treasury have power to apply or have applied Regulation 7C, or dispose of any such securities to any person except to a person ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

Restriction on disposal of, and ~~of~~ returns as to, foreign securities.
Jan. 24, 1917.

(2) The Treasury may, by notice published in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazettes, require the owners of any securities to which the Treasury have power to apply Regulation 7C, or have applied that regulation, to make a return to the Treasury, giving such particulars as to those securities within such period as may be specified in the notice, and owners of those securities shall make a return accordingly.

7E.—(1) In Regulations 7C and 7D the expression "securities" includes stocks, shares, and other securities, and the expression "foreign securities" includes any securities where the principal or interest of the securities is payable in any foreign country, or where the funds necessary for the payment of the principal or interest of the securities are provided from any foreign country, and the expression "registrar" includes as respects any securities any person having the charge of, or concerned with, the registration of registered securities, and any person having the charge of, or concerned with, the books in which any inscribed securities are inscribed.

Further provisions as to securities.
Jan. 24, 1917.

(2) Any of the provisions of Regulations 7C and 7D applying to foreign securities shall also apply to securities where the principal or interest of the securities is payable in any British possession, or where the funds necessary for the payment of the principal or interest of the securities are provided from any such possession.

*Regs. (8, 8A) as to Taking Possession of Factory or Plant;
Directing and Restricting Factory Work.*

The provisions of Regulations 7c and 7d applying to the owner of any securities shall apply to any person who has power to dispose of or sell any such securities or has the custody of, or receives on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person the dividends or income from, any such securities, or has any interest in any such securities, as they apply to the actual owner of the securities.

(3) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any provisions of Regulation 7c or 7d, that person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and the administration of those regulations is for the purpose of subsection (11) of Regulation 56 hereby assigned to the Treasury.

Power to
take posses-
sion of any
factory or
plant.

March 23, 1915

July 28, 1915.

8. The Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) may take possession of any factory or workshop or of any plant belonging thereto without taking possession of the factory or workshop itself, and may use the same for His Majesty's naval or military service at such times and in such manner as the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) may consider necessary or expedient, and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) as to the user of the factory or workshop or plant, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to
direct or
restrict work
in any
factory and
to remove
plant.

March 23, 1915.

July 6, 1915.

July 28, 1915.

Feb. 15, 1916.

8A. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a)—

(a) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions,(b) given with the object of making the factory or workshop or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the production of war material, and to require returns as to the nature and amount of work done in any factory or workshop;

(b) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory workshop or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workman, or all or any classes of workmen, therein,(c) or to remove the plant

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(b) DIRECTION OF WORK.—The Orders made by the Admiralty, the Army Council and the Minister of Munitions requiring the work in particular classes of factories, &c., to be carried on in accordance with specified directions are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 458–464.

(c) CARRYING ON OF WORK AND ENGAGEMENT OR EMPLOYMENT OF WORKMEN.—The Restricted Occupations Order made Feb. 28th, 1917, by the Minister of Munitions is printed in Part III of this Manual at pp. 449–453. The Priority of Work Order made March 8th, 1917, is printed at pp. 453–457, and the other Orders affecting Priority are referred to in the footnotes to that Order. The Regulations made June 3rd, 1916, by the Board of Trade in pursuance of an arrangement made with that Board by the Minister of Munitions under s. 20 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 99), as to the engagement or employment of certain classes of workmen within the Royal Albert and Victoria Docks are printed at p. 460.

therefrom, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories workshops or premises, or to regulate and control the supply of metals and material that may be required for any articles for use in war;

and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory, workshop, or premises, and any other person affected by any such directions, regulations, or restrictions, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions, regulations, or restrictions of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions^(a) so given, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

May 10, 1915.

Feb. 15, 1915.

Where under this regulation any return has been required or any directions regulating the priority to be given to work at any factory, workshop, or other premises, have been given, and any person in any such return, or in any certificate or document given or issued for the purpose of securing priority for any work in pursuance of such directions, makes any false statement or false representation, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

8B. The occupier of a factory or workshop the business carried on in which consists wholly or mainly in engineering, shipbuilding, or the production of arms ammunition or explosives, or of substances required for the production thereof, shall not, nor shall any person on behalf of the occupier of such a factory or workshop, either directly or indirectly, by canvassing advertisement or otherwise, take any steps with a view to inducing—

Prohibition on occupier of engineering, &c., factory canvassing, &c., certain employees.

April 29, 1915.

(a) any person employed in any other factory or workshop, being a person engaged on work for any Government Department or otherwise serving war purposes, to leave his employment; or

(b) any person resident in the United Kingdom at a distance of more than ten miles from the occupier's factory or workshop, to accept employment therein, otherwise than by notifying vacancies to a Labour Exchange established or assisted under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909.^(b)

Feb. 16, 1917.

and in the event of any person contravening the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(b) LABOUR EXCHANGES.—The powers and duties of the Board of Trade under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 7.), were transferred to the Minister of Labour by s. 2 of the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68). Such transfer took effect as from Jan. 10th, 1917. See "The Ministry of Labour (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1917," St. R. & O., 1917, No. 46. The Board of Trade Labour Exchanges were established by that Board under the Act of 1909, and the General Regulations of Jan. 28, 1910, for such Labour Exchanges are printed in the annual volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910, p. 340.

Power to
authorise
use of regis-
tered design.

July 28, 1915.

8C. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions^(a) to authorise or require any contractor holding a contract with the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions or any sub-contractor, to use any registered design for the purposes of such contract, and thereupon the contractor or sub-contractor shall be entitled for the purposes aforesaid to use the registered design and to apply the same to any article in any class of goods in which the design is registered without the consent of the registered proprietor, and the consideration to be paid for the use of the registered design shall, in default of agreement between the proprietor of the design and the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions, as the case may be, be determined, at the option of the Treasury, either in the manner in which other claims for compensation under these regulations are determined,^(b) or in the manner in which the consideration for the use of a patent is determined under section twenty-nine of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907.^(c)

Power to
require par-
ticulars of
invention or
process.

Sept. 7, 1915.

8CC. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or Minister of Munitions,^(a) with a view to the more efficient or increased production of war material, to require any person to communicate to a person nominated for that purpose by the Admiralty, Army Council, or Minister of Munitions^(a) all such particulars as may be in his possession of any invention, or process or method of manufacture, or of any article manufactured or proposed to be manufactured, and to furnish drawings, models, or plans thereof, and to explain and demonstrate the same to such person, in all or any of its uses and workings; and if any person fails or neglects to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and if the requirement is addressed to a company, every director, manager, or officer of the company who fails or neglects to comply with such requirement shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) ARMY COUNCIL. See footnote **(b)** to Reg. 1, p. 39. **MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.** See footnote **(c)** to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(b) CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION UNDER REGULATIONS.—A Royal Commission (printed at p. 367, 368 of Supplement No. 3 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation) was appointed March 31st, 1915, to inquire as to payments out of public funds in respect of direct loss or damage to property and business in U.K. through the exercise by the Crown of its rights and duties in the defence of the Realm. In August, 1916, on the resignation of Mr. Duke, Sir J. T. Woodhouse became chairman, and Mr. E. Shortt, K.C., M.P., a member, of the Commission; Mr. D. du Bois Davidson is secretary to the Commission, whose address is Spencer House, 27, St. James' Place, S.W.1.

(c) CONSIDERATION FOR USE OF PATENT.—S. 29 of the Act of 1907 (7 Edw. 7 c. 29) makes the following provision:—"Provided that any Government department may, by themselves, their agents, contractors, or others, at any time after the application, use the invention for the services of the Crown on such terms as may, either before or after the use thereof, be agreed on, with the approval of the Treasury, between the department and the patentee, or, in default of agreement, as may be settled by the Treasury after hearing all parties interested."

If any person, except as authorised by the Admiralty or Army Council or Minister of Munitions,^(a) discloses or makes use of any information obtained in consequence of any requirement made under this regulation or communicated to him by the person by whom it was so obtained, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

No communication of an invention made in consequence of any requirement under this regulation, or the use thereof by any person authorised under this regulation to use it, shall prejudice any right of the inventor or owner thereof subsequently to apply for or obtain a patent for the invention.

8D. Any company, authority, or person supplying or authorised to supply water, light, heat, or power, shall, if so required by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions,^(a) supply water, light, heat, or power to any factory, building, camp, or other premises belonging to or used for the purposes of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions,^(a) and shall carry out such works and render such services as may be directed by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions^(a) for the purpose of enabling such a supply to be given either by themselves or by some other such company, authority, or person:

Power to require supply of water, light, heat, or power, to certain premises.

May 23, 1915.

Provided that a company, authority, or person shall not be required under this regulation to supply water, light, heat, or power to premises within the area of supply of any other company, authority, or person except with the concurrence of the appropriate Government Department, and if any question arises as to which Government Department is the appropriate Government Department the question shall be finally determined by the Treasury.

If any company, authority, or person fail to comply with a requisition under this regulation the company, authority, or person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any director or officer of the company or officer of the authority who is knowingly a party to the default shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

8E. It shall be lawful for the Minister of Munitions by order to regulate or restrict the carrying on of building and construction work as hereinafter defined, and by such order to prohibit, subject to such exceptions as may be contained in the order, the carrying on of such work without a licence from the Minister.^(b)

Power to regulate and restrict building and construction work.

July 12, 1916.

Provided that where a first application for a licence under any order has been made and is pending for the carrying on of work which has already been commenced at the date when such licence first became necessary, nothing in the order shall prohibit the carrying on of the work until the licence has been refused.

^(a) **ARMY COUNCIL.**—See footnote ^(b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. **MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.**—See footnote ^(c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

^(b) **ORDER RESTRICTING BUILDING.**—The Order made July 14th, 1916, by the Minister of Munitions regulating and restricting "building and construction work" is printed in Part III. of this Manual at p. 465.

If any person affected by any such order contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions thereof, or if any person for the purpose of obtaining such a licence as aforesaid makes any false statement or false representation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation the expression "building and construction work" means the construction, alteration, repair, decoration, or demolition of buildings, and the construction, reconstruction, or alteration of railways, docks, harbours, canals, embankments, bridges, tunnels, piers, and other works of construction or engineering.

Control of Motor Spirit.

Non-liability
for non-
fulfilment
of contract
for supply of
motor spirit.
July 12, 1916.

8F. If any person, who is under a contract to supply motor spirit, refrains, on the request of the Board of Trade, or any person authorised for that purpose by the Board of Trade, from delivering motor spirit in accordance with his contract, that person shall not be liable to any action or proceedings taken against him in respect of the non-fulfilment of his contract so far as it is due to compliance with that request.

In this regulation, the expression "motor spirit" has the same meaning as in Part VI. of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.(a)

Restriction
on use of
motor spirit
for
excursions.
Aug. 18, 1916.

8G. On and after the first day of September, nineteen hundred and sixteen, motor spirit shall not be used for the purpose of char-a-bancs or other like vehicles on any excursion or trip of any sort except—

- (a) trips in connection with ambulance or hospital work or the conveyance of wounded soldiers; or
- (b) trips in connection with naval, military, or munition service or the conveyance of munition workers to or from their work; or
- (c) trips which are certified by the chief officer of police for the police area in which the motor spirit is used to be necessary or desirable in the interests of the travelling public.

If any person uses motor spirit or causes or permits motor spirit to be used in contravention of this regulation, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

In this regulation the expression "motor spirit" has the same meaning as in Part VI. of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.(a)

- (a) "MOTOR SPIRIT."—S. 84 (7) of that Act, 10 Edw. 7. c. 8, is as follows:—
 "(7) In this Part of this Act, the expression "motor spirit" means any inflammable hydrocarbon (including any mixture of hydrocarbons and any liquid containing hydrocarbon) which is capable of being used for providing reasonably efficient motive power for a motor car"

8GG. On and after the twelfth day of May nineteen hundred and seventeen, motor spirit shall not be used for the purpose of any motor car let for hire except where the letting of the car—

Restriction on use of motor spirit for cars let for hire.

May 10, 1917.

- (a) is in connection with ambulance or hospital work or the conveyance of wounded soldiers, or is to a duly qualified medical practitioner for the purposes of his profession; or
- (b) is in connection with naval or military or munition service or the conveyance of munition workers to or from their work; or
- (c) is authorised by the Board of Trade for any special purpose.(a)

If any person uses motor spirit, or causes or permits motor spirit to be used, in contravention of this regulation, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

In this regulation the expression "motor spirit" has the same meaning as in Part VI. of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.(b)

Nothing in this regulation shall apply to any motor cab or motor omnibus standing or plying for hire in any street or public place or in any railway station; but any question as to whether or not a car is exempt under this provision shall be referred to the Board of Trade, whose decision shall be conclusive.

Clearance of Areas.

9. The competent naval or military authority may by order require the whole or any part of the inhabitants of any area specified in the order to leave that area if the removal of such inhabitants from that area is necessary for naval or military reasons, and if any person to whom the order relates fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and the competent naval or military authority may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance therewith.

Power to clear areas of inhabitants.

Nov. 28, 1914.

Control of Meetings, Fairs, Recreations, and Holidays.

9A. Where there appears to be reason to apprehend that the assembly of any persons for the purpose of the holding of any meeting(c) will give rise to grave disorder, and will thereby cause undue demands to be made upon the police or military forces, or that the holding of any procession will conduce to a breach of the peace or will promote disaffection, it shall be lawful for a Secretary of State, or for any mayor, magistrate, or chief officer of police who is duly authorised for the purpose by a Secretary of State, or for two or more of such persons so authorised, to make an order prohibiting the holding of the meeting or procession, and if a meeting or procession is held or attempted to be held in contravention of any such prohibition,

Power to prohibit holding or meeting(c) or procession.

Oct. 3, 1916.

(a) Authorisation for special purposes. See Notice by the Petrol Control Committee of the Board of Trade, p. 466.

(b) MOTOR SPIRIT.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 8F, p. 68.

(c) ATTENDANCE OF POLICE AT MEETINGS.—Reg. 51B printed at p. 142. provides for this.

it shall be lawful to take such steps as may be necessary to disperse the meeting or procession or prevent the holding thereof.

Where His Majesty by Proclamation has suspended the operation of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,^(a) this regulation shall have effect in any place in the United Kingdom in respect of which the operation of that section is so suspended as if references to a Secretary of State included references to the competent naval or military authority.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland, references to the Secretary for Scotland and to a provost shall be substituted respectively for references to a Secretary of State and a mayor.

In the application of this regulation to Ireland, references to the Lord Lieutenant shall be substituted for references to a Secretary of State.

Power to
prohibit
holding of
race meeting.
June 8, 1916.

9B. Where there is reason to apprehend that the holding of any race meeting will impede or delay the production, repair, or transport of war material^(b) or any work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Munitions^(c) to make an order prohibiting the holding of the race meeting; and if the race meeting is attempted to be held in contravention of any such prohibition, it shall be lawful to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the holding thereof.

In the case of a race meeting to be held after the fifteenth day of June nineteen hundred and sixteen, before the meeting is held, at least seven clear days' notice in writing shall be sent to the Minister of Munitions.^(c)

If any person takes part in the control, management, or organisation of any race meeting which is prohibited under this section or in respect of which such notice as aforesaid has not been given, or allows any horse to run at any such meeting, or brings any horse to a place where any such meeting is proposed to be held for the purpose of taking part in any race, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of this regulation, "race meeting" means any meeting for racing with horses open to the public, whether on payment or otherwise.

Power to
prohibit
holding of
coursing, &c.,
meeting.
Jan. 24, 1917.

9BB. Where there is reason to apprehend that the holding of any meeting for the purpose of hare or rabbit coursing, whippet racing, or other similar recreation will impede or delay the production, repair, or transport of war material or of any work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Munitions to make an order either prohibiting the holding of the meeting, or permitting the

(a) SUSPENSION OF TRIAL BY JURY, 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 34, printed at p. 5. By Proclamation dated April 26th, 1916, printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 256, the operation of section 1 of that Act was suspended in Ireland.

(b) "WAR MATERIAL."—This is defined for the purposes of the regulations by Regulation 62, printed at p. 157; the definition being identical with that contained in 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 37, s. 1, printed at p. 8.

(c) MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

holding thereof subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, and if the meeting is attempted to be held in contravention of any such prohibition or conditions, it shall be lawful to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the holding thereof.

If any person takes part in the control, management, or organisation of any meeting which is prohibited under this regulation, or allows any dog to run at any such meeting or brings any dog to a place where such a meeting is proposed to be held for the purpose of taking part in the meeting, or fails to comply with any such conditions as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

9C. Where it appears to His Majesty that the keeping as a bank holiday or a public holiday of any day appointed to be so kept by the Bank Holidays Act, 1871(a) (as extended and amended by any other enactment), or by any Proclamation issued thereunder or under this regulation(b), would impede or delay the production, repair, or transport of war material, or of any work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, it shall be lawful for His Majesty by Proclamation to declare that any such day shall not in any year be a bank holiday or a public holiday as respects the whole of the United Kingdom or any part thereof, and by that or any subsequent Proclamation to appoint such other day as to His Majesty in Council may seem fit to be a bank holiday or a public holiday throughout or in any part of the United Kingdom instead thereof, and the Bank Holidays Act, 1871.(a) and the enactments extending and amending that Act, shall have effect accordingly.

Power to regulate bank or public holidays.

July 28, 1916.

Provided that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, in lieu of appointing such other day to be a bank holiday or public holiday, by Proclamation to direct that all or any classes of employees who have been deprived in consequence of any Proclamation issued under the said Act or this regulation of a holiday to which they were by statute or agreement entitled or which they have been accustomed to receive, shall, subject to any exceptions and conditions that may be contained in the Proclamation, be given an equivalent holiday on such day or within such period as may be specified in the Proclamation, and any employer failing to comply with the provisions of any such Proclamation shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Dec. 5, 1916.

(a) 34 & 35 Vict. c. 17.

(b) **SUBSTITUTED HOLIDAYS.**—By Proclamation under Regulation 9c, dated July 28th, 1916, and printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 505, it was declared that the first Monday in August should not be a Bank Holiday or a Public Holiday in the United Kingdom, and that Tuesday, the 8th day of August then next (which by Proclamation dated June 8th, 1916, printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 354, was substituted for the Monday in Whitsun week as a Bank Holiday and a Public Holiday in England and Wales, and in Ireland), should not be a Bank Holiday or a Public Holiday in England and Wales, and in Ireland, and that such other days as might be appointed should be Holidays in lieu thereof.

A further Proclamation under Reg. 9c, dated December 13th, 1916, and printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 864, provided for the giving to certain classes of employees before March 1st, 1917, of equivalent holidays in lieu of those of which they were deprived under the former Proclamations.

Regs. (9D, 9DD, 9E, 9F) as to Holding of Fair; Holding of Dog Shows; Prohibition of Drilling except of H.M.'s Forces; Prohibition of Railway Excursion Traffic.

Power to prohibit holding of fair.

Aug. 18, 1916.

9D. Where there is reason to apprehend that the holding of any fair will impede or delay the production, repair, or transport of war material or of any work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, it shall be lawful for the Minister of Munitions^(a) to make an order prohibiting the holding of the fair, and if the fair is attempted to be held in contravention of any such prohibition it shall be lawful to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the holding thereof.

If any person takes part in the control, management, or organisation of any fair which is prohibited under this regulation, or of any stall, show, or other place of business or entertainment thereat, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Prohibition of dog shows.

May 19, 1917.

9DD. It shall not be lawful to hold any exhibition or show at which dogs are exhibited, whether for sale or otherwise; and if any person takes part in the control, management, or organisation of any such exhibition or show, or exhibits any dog at, or sends for exhibition any dog to, any exhibition or show, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Power to prohibit drilling except of H.M. forces, &c.

Nov. 23, 1916.

Nov. 29, 1916.

9E.—(1) A Secretary of State or the Army Council^(b) may by order^(c) declare this regulation to be in force in any area, and in any such area no person other than a member of His Majesty's naval or military forces, or a constable, shall, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the order, practise, take part in, or be concerned in any exercise, movement, evolution, or drill of a military nature, or be concerned in, or assist the promotion or organisation of any such exercise, movement, evolution, or drill, by persons other than members of His Majesty's naval or military forces, or constables.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(3) The powers of a Secretary of State under this regulation may be exercised as respects Ireland by the Chief Secretary.

(4) The provisions of this regulation are in addition to and not in derogation of any other provision of law relating to the same subject-matter.^(d)

Power to prohibit railway excursion traffic.

Nov. 23, 1916.

9F.—(1) The Board of Trade, or, in Ireland, the Chief Secretary, may by order prohibit on any railways (including tramways) any traffic named in the order, being excursion traffic or traffic for special purposes, and the provision of any special facilities for any such traffic.^(e)

^(a) MINISTER OF MUNITIONS. See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

^(b) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39.

^(c) ORDER PROHIBITING DRILLING.—The Military Exercises and Drill (Ireland) Order made by the Chief Secretary under Reg. 9E is printed in Part III. of this Manual at p. 467.

^(d) PROVISION AS TO ILLEGAL DRILLING. See The Unlawful Drilling Act, 1819 (60 Geo. 3 and 1 Geo. 4, c. 6).

^(e) EXCURSION TRAFFIC.—No Order has (May 31st, 1917) been made under Reg. 9F.

If any persons, in respect of any traffic so prohibited, acts in contravention of any such order, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(2) Any such order may be made so as to apply generally, or to any special railway, or any special traffic.

(3) This regulation shall not apply to any railways over which His Majesty has control by virtue of a warrant under section sixteen of the Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871.(a)

Control of Mines.

9G.—(1) Where the Board of Trade are of opinion that, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, it is expedient that this regulation should be applied to any coal mines, the Board may by order(b) apply this regulation, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the order, either generally to all coal mines or to coal mines in any special area or in any special coalfields or to any special coal mines.(c)

Power to take possession of coal mines.

Nov. 29, 1916.

(2) Any coal mines to which this regulation is so applied shall, by virtue of the order, pass into the possession of the Board of Trade as from the date of the order, or from any later date mentioned in the order; and the owner, agent, and manager of every such mine and every officer thereof, and where the owner of the mine is a company every director of the company, shall comply with the directions of the Board of Trade as to the management and user of the mine, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) It is hereby declared that the possession by the Board of Trade under this regulation of any coal mine shall not affect any liability of the actual owner, agent, or manager of the mine under the Coal Mines Acts 1887 to 1914,(d) or any Act amending the same.

Nov. 4, 1914.

(4) Any order of the Board of Trade under this regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

Nov. 29, 1916.

(a) STATE CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.—In pursuance of an Order in Council of August 4th, 1914 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 1300), and s. 16 of the 1871 Act (34 & 35 Vict., c. 86), the Secretary of State by Warrant dated August 4th, 1914 (printed at p. 369 of the "Manual of Emergency Legislation"), empowered the President of the Board of Trade to take possession of all railroads (excluding tramways) and of the plant belonging thereto, in Great Britain. In pursuance of a further Order in Council of December 22nd, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917, No. 93), and s. 16 of the 1871 Act, the Secretary of State by Warrant, dated Dec. 29th, 1916, empowered the President of the Board of Trade to take possession of all railroads in Ireland and of the plant belonging thereto. These Warrants, which remained in force for one week only, have in pursuance of the empowering section been respectively renewed each week by endorsement in the form printed at p. 370 of that Manual.

(b) PROOF OF ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—See footnote (a) (i) to Reg. 2JJ, at p. 47.

(c) STATE CONTROL OF MINES.—The Order made Nov. 29th, 1916, by the Board of Trade under Reg. 9G taking possession of the South Wales coalfield, and the Order of Feb. 22, 1917, taking possession of all the other coal mines in the United Kingdom, are printed in Part III. of this Manual at p. 468.

(d) COAL MINES ACTS, 1887 TO 1914.—See footnote (b) to p. 74.

Power to
take posses-
sion of metal-
liferous,
stratified
ironstone,
shale, or fire-
clay mines
or of quar-
ries.

March 13, 1917.

9GG.—(1) Where the Minister of Munitions is of opinion that for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm it is expedient that this regulation should be applied to any metalliferous mines, or to any mines of stratified iron stone, shale, or fire clay, not being coal mines, or to any quarries, he may by order apply this regulation, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the order, to all or any of such mines or quarries, either generally or in any special area, or to any special mine or quarry. (a)

(2) Any mine or quarry to which this regulation is so applied shall by virtue of the order pass into the possession of the Minister of Munitions as from the date of the order, or from any later date mentioned in the order; and the owner, agent, and manager of every such mine or quarry and every officer thereof, and where the owner of the mine is a company, every director of the company, shall comply with the directions of the Minister of Munitions as to the management and user of the mine or quarry, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) It is hereby declared that the possession by the Minister of Munitions under this regulation of any mine or quarry shall not affect any liability of the actual owner, agent or manager of the mine or quarry under the Coal Mines Acts, 1887 to 1914, (b) or the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872 and 1875, (c) or the Quarries Act, 1894, (d) or the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, (e) or any Act amending the same.

(4) Any order of the Minister of Munitions under this regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

Control of Canals.

Power to
take posses-
sion of
canals.

Feb. 16, 1917.

9H.—(1) Where the Board of Trade are of opinion that, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, it is expedient that this regulation should be applied to any canals,

(a) **ORDER AS ROAD STONE QUARRIES.**—*See* Order May 9th, 1917, p. 469, applying Reg 9GG to road stone quarries.

(b) **COAL MINES ACTS, 1887 TO 1914.**—This group of Acts, of which the Principal Act that of 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 50) repealed and consolidated the law as to coal and allied mines, apply not only to coal, but also to stratified ironstone, shale and fire-clay mines save a few enactments which are restricted to coal mines. The Coal Mines Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 8) extended the provisions of s. 4 of the 1908 Act (relating to hours of work) to stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay mines, and by an Order in Council (1917, No. 360) the operation of the 1908 Act was suspended as to oil shale mines in Scotland for the duration of the war. The *ante* 1911 enactments still in force relate to check weighers and hours of labour.

(c) **METALLIFEROUS MINES REGULATIONS ACTS, 1872 AND 1875.**—These Acts (35 & 36 Vict. c. 77; 38 & 39 Vict. c. 39), apply to every mine other than those to which the Coal Mines Acts apply, *see* 35 & 36 Vict. c. 77, ss. 3, 39.

(d) **QUARRIES ACT, 1894.**—This Act (57 & 58 Vict. c. 42) applies to every place (not being a mine) in which persons work in getting slate, stone, coprolites, or other minerals and any part of which is more than 20 feet deep.

(e) **FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901** (1 Edw. 7. c. 22).—Quarries or pit banks wherein or within the precincts of which steam, water, or other mechanical power is used are "non-textile factories" within this Act.

the Board may by order^(a) apply this regulation, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the order, either generally to all canals or to canals in any special area or to any special canals.^(b)

(2) Any canals to which this regulation is so applied shall, by virtue of the order, pass into the possession of the Board of Trade as from the date of the order, or from any later date mentioned in the order; and the owner of every such canal and every person concerned in the management or working thereof, and where the owner of the canal is a company, every director of the company, shall comply with the directions of the Board of Trade as to the management and user of the canal, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) Any order of the Board of Trade under this regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

(4) In this regulation the expression "canal" includes all buildings, barges, machinery, and plant used in connection with the working of the canal.

(5) Where the Board of Trade have taken possession of any canal, the Board may by order prohibit persons, not being the owner of the canal, who own any barges used thereon, or any machinery or plant used in connection with the loading or unloading of any such barges, from disposing of any such barges, machinery, or plant, without the consent of the Board of Trade or some person or body of persons acting on their behalf,^(c) and if any person acts in contravention of any such order he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

May 19, 1917.

Control of Licensed Premises, Intoxicants, Hours of Business, and Places of Public Entertainment.

(a)10. The competent naval or military authority or the Minister of Munitions^(e) may by order:—

Power to close licensed premises, and to prohibit treating.

(1) require all or any licensed premises within any area specified in the order to be closed, either altogether, or

(a) PROOF OF ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—See footnote (a) (i) to Reg. 23J., at p. 47.

Dec. 22, 1916

(b) BOARD OF TRADE ORDERS AS TO CANALS.—The Orders of Feb. 22 and April 4, 1917, under Reg. 9H taking possession of certain "non-railway owned" canals in England, are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 470, 471.

(c) DISPOSAL OF BARGES AND PLANT.—See The Disposal of Canal Barges and Plant Order, 1917, dated May 31, 1917, printed p. 472.

(d) CLOSING OF LICENSED PREMISES.—(i) As to the powers of the Liquor Board to close licensed premises or clubs in specified areas, see Reg. 2 of the Liquor Control Regulations printed at p. 168 of Supplement No. 4 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation.

(ii) Under the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 77, printed at pp. 33, 34 of the Manual of Emergency Legislation), which extends to registered clubs, the licensing authorities have powers of restricting the sale, supply, or consumption, of intoxicating liquor.

(iii) The Clubs (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 84), empowers the Secretary of State by order to direct that all clubs in specified areas in England shall be closed during specified hours. See Order (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 1179) closing all clubs in London during certain hours.

(e) MINISTER OF MUNITIONS. See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

subject to such exceptions as to hours and purposes, and to compliance with such directions, as may be specified in the order;

- (2) make such provisions as he thinks necessary for the prevention of the practice of treating^(a) in any licensed premises within any area specified in the order.

Any order of the competent naval or military authority or the Minister of Munitions under this regulation may be made to apply either generally or as respects all or any members of His Majesty's forces mentioned in the order, and may require copies of the order to be exhibited in a prominent place in any licensed premises affected thereby.

If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of an order made under this regulation or any conditions or restrictions imposed thereby, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority or the Minister of Munitions may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the order.

In this regulation the expression "licensed premises" includes any premises or place where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a licence.

Power to prohibit introduction of intoxicating liquor into dock premises.

Feb. 15, 1916.

10A. Where the competent naval or military authority has control of or uses or occupies any dock premises or any part of any dock premises for naval or military purposes, he may by order prohibit any person from bringing into or having in his possession within the dock premises or any limited portion thereof, or on board any vessel therein, any intoxicating liquor, except for such purposes, and subject to such conditions, exceptions and restrictions as may be specified in the order, and if any person contravenes any provision of the order he shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations, and any person authorised by the competent naval or military authority, or any police constable, may search any person entering or within the premises to which the order applies, and may seize any intoxicating liquor found on him in contravention of the order.

Power to order early closing.

Oct. 24, 1916.

10B. The Secretary of State may by order restrict either generally or in particular areas the hours in the evening during which any class of trade or business may be carried on; and any person who is expressed in any such order to be liable to a penalty in connection with any contravention of the order shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations and punishable accordingly.

(a) **TREATING.**—Reg. 4 of the D. R. (Liquor Control) Regs. 1915, printed at p. 169 of Supplement No. 4 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation, empowers the Central Control Board thereby constituted to prohibit the practice of treating within any area to which those regulations are applied by Order in Council. In each of those numerous areas in England, Wales and Scotland, to which the Liquor Regulations have been applied by Orders in Council (all of which are printed for sale as St. R. & O.), the Board have made orders prohibiting treating, and violation of such an order constitutes a "summary offence" under the D. R. Regulations. As to trial of "summary offences" see Reg. 56 (2), p. 131.

In the application of these regulations to Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, and in the application of these regulations to Ireland the Lord Lieutenant, shall be substituted for the Secretary of State.(a)

10c. Where it appears to the Admiralty or the Army Council or to the Minister of Munitions(b) that the use of any premises or place (whether licensed for the purpose or not) for public singing, dancing, music, or other public entertainment of the like kind, is prejudicial to the discipline of any members of His Majesty's forces, or to the production of war material, the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (as the case may be) may by order require the premises or place to be closed for those purposes, either altogether, or subject to such conditions as to hours and purposes or otherwise as may be specified in the order.

Power to close places of public entertainment.

Dec. 22, 1916.

If the occupier of any such premises or place or any other person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of an order made under this regulation or any conditions or restrictions imposed thereby, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority or the Minister of Munitions may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the order.

Control of Lights and Sounds.

11. The Secretary of State or any person authorised by him may by order(c) direct that all lights, or lights of any specified class or description, shall be extinguished or obscured in such manner, between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order,(d) and if any light is not extinguished or obscured as required by the order, any person having control of the light for the time being, and the occupier or other person having control or management of or being in charge of any premises or any vehicle in or on which the light is displayed, shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and any person authorised by the Secretary of State in that behalf, or any police constable, or, if no police constable is available, any soldier or sailor on sentry patrol or other similar duty, may extinguish or obscure any light which is not extinguished or obscured in accordance with the order, and for that purpose may enter any premises or stop and seize any vehicle.

Power of Secretary of State or Secretary for Scotland to require extinguishment of lights.

June 10, 1915.

(a) **ORDERS AS TO EARLY CLOSING.**—The Orders made under Reg. 10b by the Secretary of State, April 24th, 1917, and by the Secretary for Scotland, April 26th, 1917 as to the early closing of shops from May 1st to Sept. 30th, 1917, are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 473-476. No Order has (May 31st, 1917) been made by the Lord Lieutenant.

(b) **ARMY COUNCIL.**—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1 p. 39. **MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.**—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(c) **ORDERS OF SECRETARY OF STATE.**—The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to the Secretary of State.

(d) **LIGHTS IN ENGLAND OTHER THAN ON VEHICLES.**—The Orders of a general character as to lights in England and Wales made by the Secretary of State under Reg. 11, and now (May 31st, 1917) in force, are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 477-487. No order as to lights in Ireland has (May 31st, 1917) been made by the Secretary of State.

Reg. (12) as to powers of Naval or Military Authority as to Extinguishment of Lights.

Jan. 27, 1916.

or do any other act that may be necessary, and if any person without lawful authority or excuse, by the raising of blinds, removal of shades, or in any other way uncovers wholly or in part any light which has been obscured or shaded in compliance with any such order or in compliance with any directions given in pursuance of such an order, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Oct. 3, 1916.

Any such order as aforesaid may contain directions as to public lamps being lighted or kept lighted, and if any public lamp is not lighted or kept lighted as required by the order, any person having control of the lamp for the time being shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Nov. 30, 1915.

The Secretary of State may also by order^(a) require that between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order, such lamps as may be so specified shall be carried by all vehicles or vehicles of any specified class or description and in connection with traffic of any other specified class or description, and shall be properly trimmed, lighted, and attached or carried, and any police constable may stop any vehicle or other traffic found without lamps as required by the order, and, in the case of a vehicle, may seize the same, and the person in charge or having control of the vehicle or other traffic shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

June 10, 1915.

The powers conferred by this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the powers conferred on the competent naval or military authority by Regulation 12, and the competent naval or military authority or any officer authorised by him for the purpose (being an officer qualified to be appointed a competent naval or military authority) may, notwithstanding anything in an order under this regulation, on any occasion that he considers it necessary for any naval or military purpose require any lights to be lighted or kept lighted, or to be extinguished.

Jan. 27, 1916.

June 10, 1915.

Oct. 3, 1916.

June 10, 1915.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland, references to the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State.^(b) ^(c)

Power of naval or military authority to require extinguishment of lights.

June 10, 1915.

12. The competent naval or military authority may by order direct that all lights or lights of any specified class or description shall be extinguished or obscured in such manner, between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order, and, if any light is not extinguished or obscured as required by the order, any person having

(a) LIGHTS IN ENGLAND ON VEHICLES.—The Orders of a general character as to lights on vehicles made by the Secretary of State under Reg. 11, and now (May 31st, 1917) in force, are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 488–492.

(b) ORDERS OF SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.—S. 38 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, provides for the receipt in evidence in any proceedings under that Act of Orders of the Secretary for Scotland.

Section 5 of the Evidence (Amdt.) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 94), printed in the Appendix to this Manual, applied the Documentary Evidence Acts to the Secretary for Scotland.

(c) LIGHTS IN SCOTLAND.—The Orders of a general character as to lights made by the Secretary for Scotland under Reg. 11 and now (May 31st, 1917) in force are printed in Part III of this Manual at pp. 492–498.

control of the light for the time being, and the occupier or other person having control or management of or being in charge of any premises or any vehicle in or on which such light is displayed, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, (a) and any person authorised by the competent naval or military authority in that behalf, or any police constable, or any soldier or sailor on sentry patrol or other similar duty, may extinguish or obscure any light which is not extinguished or obscured in accordance with the order, and for that purpose may enter any premises, or stop and seize any vehicle, or do any other act that may be necessary.

12A. No lamp shall without lawful authority be carried on any vehicle (other than a locomotive or carriage on a railway) which displays any coloured light except such coloured lights as may be required by any law or regulation for the time being in force.

Prohibition of certain lamps on vehicles.

No lamp shall without lawful authority be carried on any such vehicle unless it is so constructed, fitted, and attached as to prevent the use as a searchlight of the light exhibited by any such lamp.

June 10, 1915.
Oct. 3, 1915.

Where any lamp is carried in any vehicle in contravention of this regulation the person in charge or having control of the vehicle shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed as affecting the red and green side panels with which lamps used on vehicles are usually fitted.

12B. In any area in which an order made under Regulation 11(b) or Regulation 12 requiring lights to be extinguished or obscured is in force the ringing and chiming of bells and the striking of clocks audible at such a distance as to be capable of serving as a guide for hostile aircraft shall be prohibited between the hours between which lights are so required to be extinguished or obscured, except in cases where special permission is obtained from the competent military authority, and if any person having control of any bells or clock allow the bells to be rung or chimed or the clock to strike in contravention of the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Prohibition on ringing of bells or striking of clocks in certain areas.
March 30, 1916.
May 10, 1916.

12C. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit the use of sound signals of such class or description, between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order, and any person using such a sound signal in contravention of such an order shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Power to prohibit use of sound signals.
July 12, 1916.

(a) **MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REG. 12.**—No sentence exceeding six months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 12 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy, *see* Reg. 57, p. 152.

(b) The Orders made by the Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland under Reg. 11 are printed in Part III of this Manual at pp. 477-498.

Regs. (12D, 13, 13A, 14) as to Whistling for Cabs, &c.; Requiring Inhabitants to remain indoors; Persons convicted of Immorality frequenting camps; Removal of Suspects.

Power to prohibit whistling for cabs, &c.
Aug. 18, 1916.

12D. With a view to preventing the disturbance of members of His Majesty's forces suffering from wounds, accidents, or sickness, a Secretary of State may by order^(a) prohibit or restrict within any area specified in the order, and to such extent and between such hours as may be so specified, whistling and the making of any other noises which appear to him to be calculated to cause such disturbance, and not to be required in the interests of the safety of the public, and if any person contravenes the provisions of any such order he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Control of Movements of Civil Population.

Power to require inhabitants to remain indoors.
Nov. 28, 1914.

13. The competent naval or military authority may by order require every person within any area specified in the order to remain within doors between such hours as may be specified in the order, and in such case, if any person within that area is or remains out between such hours without a permit in writing from the competent naval or military authority or some person duly authorised by him, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.^(b)

Power to prohibit persons convicted of offences against morality, decency, &c., from frequenting vicinity of camps.
Jan. 27, 1916.
Feb. 3, 1916.

13A. Where a person who has been convicted of any offence in connexion with the keeping, managing, or assisting in the management of, a brothel, or of any offence as a prostitute, or of any offence under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section one of the Vagrancy Act, 1898,^(c) or of the Immoral Traffic (Scotland) Act, 1902,^(d) or of contravening any provision in any Act, whether public, general or local, or any byelaw, for the prevention of indecent conduct in public places, resides in or frequents any place where any bodies of His Majesty's forces are assembled or the vicinity thereof, the competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit such person from residing in or frequenting such place or the vicinity thereof, and if the person to whom the order relates contravenes any of the provisions of the order, such person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to remove suspects from specified areas.
Nov. 28, 1914.

14. Where a person is suspected of acting, or of having acted, or of being about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm and it appears to the competent naval or military authority that it is desirable that such person should be prohibited from residing in or entering any locality,^(e) the competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit him from residing in or entering any area or areas which

(a) The Order made by the Secretary of State, Aug. 18th, 1916, under Reg. 12D as to whistling for cabs in the administrative county of London is printed in Part III of this Manual at p. 499.

(b) MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REG. 13.—No sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 13 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy, *see* Reg. 57, p. 152.

(c) 61 & 62 Vict. c. 39.

(d) 2 Edw. 7. c. 11.

(e) GROUNDS FOR SUSPICION. This Regulation does not impose upon a court of law the question of whether the competent naval or military authority had reasonable grounds for the suspicion. *R. v. Dennison* (Div. Ct., May 22 1916), *Times Law Rep.*, Vol. 32, p. 528.

may be specified in the order and upon the making of such an order the person to whom the order relates shall, if he resides in any specified area, leave that area within such time as may be specified by the order, and shall not subsequently reside in or enter any area specified in the order, and if he does so, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. Provided that if the person with respect to whom it is proposed to make such an order as aforesaid undertakes to comply with such conditions as to reporting to the police, restriction on movements, or otherwise as may be imposed on him, the order may, instead of requiring him to cease to reside in any locality, authorise him to continue to reside therein if he complies with such conditions as to the matters aforesaid as may be specified in the order, and if any person in respect of whom such an order is made fails to comply with any such condition he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

March 23, 1915.

Any such order may further require the person to whom the order relates to report for approval his proposed place of residence to the competent naval or military authority and to proceed thereto and report his arrival to the police within such time as may be specified in the order, and not subsequently to change his place of residence without leave of the competent naval or military authority, and in such case if he fails to comply with the requirements of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

If any person remains in or enters any area in contravention of an order under this regulation he may be removed therefrom by the direction of the competent naval or military authority.

Sept. 24, 1915.

14A. Where the Admiralty are of opinion that in view of the public safety or the defence of the Realm, it is desirable to impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in any outlying islands forming part of the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State may by order^(a) direct that persons on ships entering or leaving any such ports specified in the order shall be subject to such restrictions as may be so specified, including such requirements as to the possession of permits as may be so specified,^(b) and if any person fails to comply with any such directions or requirements he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in outlying islands.

April 13, 1915.

14B. Where on the recommendation of a competent naval or military authority or of one of the advisory committees hereinafter mentioned it appears to the Secretary of State that for securing the public safety or the defence of the Realm it is expedient in view of the hostile origin or associations of any person that he shall be subjected to such obligations and restrictions as are hereinafter mentioned, the Secretary of State may by order^(a) require that person forthwith, or from time to time, either

Restrictions on or internment of persons of hostile origin or associations.

June 10, 1915.

(a) **ORDERS OF SECRETARY OF STATE.**—The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to the Secretary of State.

(b) **OUTLYING ISLANDS.**—Under Reg. 14A the Secretary of State has made Orders as to the Orkney Islands (June 5th, 1916), and as to Zetland (March 1st, and Oct. 14th, 1916), which are printed in Part III. of this Manual, at pp. 499–502.

to remain in, or to proceed to and reside in, such place as may be specified in the order, and to comply with such directions as to reporting to the police, restriction of movement, and otherwise as may be specified in the order, or to be interned in such place as may be specified in the order:

Provided that any such order shall, in the case of any person who is not a subject of a state at war with His Majesty, include express provision for the due consideration by one of such advisory committees of any representations he may make against the order.

If any person in respect of whom any order is made under this regulation fails to comply with any of the provisions of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any person interned under such order shall be subject to the like restrictions and may be dealt with in like manner as a prisoner of war, except so far as the Secretary of State may relax such restrictions.

The advisory committees for the purposes of this regulation shall be such advisory committees as are appointed for the purpose of advising the Secretary of State with respect to the internment and deportation of aliens, each of such committees being presided over by a person who holds or has held high judicial office.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland, references to the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State.(a)

Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to restrict or prejudice the application and effect of Regulation 14, or any power of interning aliens who are subjects of any State at war with His Majesty.

Prohibition
on landing or
embarking
without
passport.(b)
Nov. 30, 1915.

14C.—(1) A person coming from or intending to proceed to any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a valid passport issued to him not more than two years previously, by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or, in the case of a person coming from a place outside the United Kingdom, either such a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity.

To every such passport and document as aforesaid there must be attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.

(a) ORDERS OF THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 11, p. 78.

(b) LANDING, &c., WITHOUT PASSPORT.—Regulation 14c makes applicable to all persons whether British subjects or not the provisions which under Art. 1 of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 301) applied to aliens only, and thereby supersedes that Article, which is therefore not reproduced in the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 122).

In the case of British subjects resident in Ireland special permission to embark may be given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland instead of by a Secretary of State.

(2) If any person lands or embarks in contravention of this regulation, or if, where any such special permission to land has been granted by a Secretary of State subject to any conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation the expression "passenger" includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the work or service of the ship.

14^D. A British subject shall not embark at any port of the United Kingdom, or attempt to leave the United Kingdom, as a member of the crew of an outward bound neutral ship, unless he came to the United Kingdom as a member of the crew of that ship, or unless he has in his possession a valid passport^(a) or has obtained the written permission of a competent naval or military authority or some person duly authorised by him, and if he does so, or if, where any such written permission has been granted subject to any conditions, he fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Restriction on British subject leaving United Kingdom as member of crew of neutral ship.

May 10, 1916.

14^E. A Secretary of State or the Admiralty or the Army Council^(b) may prohibit from going to Ireland any person who is not a British subject, or who, being a British subject, has since the first day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen come, or may hereafter come, to the United Kingdom from parts beyond the seas, and if any person so prohibited embarks at any port in Great Britain for the purpose of going to Ireland or is subsequently found in Ireland he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and where an aliens officer has reason to suspect that any person is attempting to embark on any ship in contravention of this regulation he may prevent the embarkation of that person.

Power to prohibit aliens, &c., from going to Ireland.

Aug. 18, 1916.

14^F. If any British subject, without a special permit issued by or under the authority of a Secretary of State, voluntarily enters any enemy country save in the course of military operations, or fails to comply with any condition subject to which such a special permit has been granted, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Restriction on British subjects entering enemy country.

Nov. 6, 1916.

In this regulation the expression "enemy country" shall include any foreign territory in the military occupation of the enemy, but shall not include any territory in the military occupation of His Majesty or His Allies.

(a) **VALIDITY OF PASSPORTS.**—See the Foreign Office Notices of January 19th and 27th, 1915, printed at pp. 494, 495 of Supplement No. 3 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation.

(b) **ARMY COUNCIL.**—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39.

Restriction
on embarka-
tion at ports
in United
Kingdom.

Feb. 16, 1917.

March 13, 1917.

Feb. 16, 1917.

14G. Without prejudice to any other provisions of these regulations or any Order in Council made under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, (a) no person, other than a member of His Majesty's Forces in uniform or a person specially authorised by or by any person empowered to act on behalf of the Admiralty or Army Council or a Secretary of State, or a British subject proceeding as a passenger from one part of the United Kingdom to another, shall embark at any port in the United Kingdom without the permission of an aliens officer:

Provided that in granting or refusing permission an aliens officer shall act in accordance with the general or special instructions of the Secretary of State and any refusal of permission may be revoked by a Secretary of State.

If any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Power to require Information as to Businesses and Agriculture.

Power to
require
census of
goods, &c

Nov. 28, 1914.

April 14, 1917.

April 14, 1917.

15. Where a competent naval or military authority makes an order for the purpose, all persons residing or owning or occupying lands, houses or other premises in such area as may be specified in the order, or such of those persons as may be so specified, shall, within such time as may be so specified, furnish a list of all goods, animals, and other commodities of any nature or description so specified, which may be owned by them or which may be in their custody or under their control within the specified area on such date as may be specified in the order, stating their nature and quantity and the place in which they are severally situate, and giving any other details which may reasonably be required.(b)

If any person fails to comply with any such order or attempts to evade this regulation by destroying, removing, or secreting any goods, animals or commodities to which an order issued under this regulation relates, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to
require
information
as to motor
spirit used
or kept.

June 1, 1916.

15A. Every person who uses or keeps motor spirit, whether for the purpose of supplying motive power to motor-cars or for any other purpose, shall supply such information in relation to the motor spirit used or kept by him, and the purposes for which

(a) ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER ALIENS RESTRICTION ACT (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 12).—See the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916, printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 122. That Order, which has been repeatedly amended, has in accordance with Art. 35 thereof, as extended by Order in Council of November 6th, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 764) been printed with the additions and amendments made by all Orders in Council and Orders of the Secretary of State thereunder issued up to Nov. 6th, 1916, and copies of the Consolidation Order as so amended are on sale. The Consolidation Order was subsequently amended by Order in Council of February 6th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 128), which provides that no person shall land or embark at any port of the United Kingdom except after examination by an aliens officer, and that an alien shall not so land or embark without the permission of an aliens officer.

(b) ORDERS UNDER REG. 15.—The Orders of the Competent Military Authority requiring censuses of Horses and Mules, Live Stock and Agricultural Implements, and of Wool are printed in Part III of this Manual at pp. 503-509.

and the manner in which it is used or kept by him, as the Board of Trade may by any general or special order require, giving such particulars in such form and at such times as the Board of Trade may by order direct^(a); and if any person fails to comply with this regulation, or with any order made by the Board of Trade thereunder, or knowingly gives any false information, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation, "motor spirit" has the same meaning as in section eighty-four of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.^(b)

15B.—(1) For the purpose of ascertaining whether goods of any description are held on account of or for the future account of, or for the benefit or future benefit, direct or indirect, of any person resident or carrying on business in any country which at the time is at war with His Majesty, or any person of enemy nationality, or are held otherwise to the prejudice of the national interest, the Board of Trade may by order—

Power to
require
particulars
of goods
held for
enemy
benefit.
Aug. 18, 1916.

(a) require all persons who are owners of, or who are in possession of, or have control over, any goods, to furnish to any officer of the Board authorised in that behalf any information in their possession which such officer may require—

(i) as to the nature, quantity, use, origin, and destination of the goods, and the purposes for which they are held;

(ii) where the goods are not in the possession of the owner, as to the actual ownership of the goods and conditions under which the goods are held;

(iii) in order to establish whether the amount of the goods held is in excess of the normal requirements of the trade of the owner thereof and the reasons for the excess, if any;

(b) authorise any officer of the Board to enter any premises on which he has reason to suspect that goods of any such description are kept or stored and carry out such inspection of and examination of the premises and goods thereon as the officer may consider necessary for obtaining such information as aforesaid;

(c) authorise any officer of the Board to require the production of and to inspect all books or documents relating to goods of any such description.

(2) The Board of Trade may make arrangements with any other Government department for the exercise by that department on behalf of the Board of their powers under the foregoing provisions with respect to goods of any particular description, and in such case the department and the officers thereof shall have and exercise the same powers as are by the said provisions conferred on the Board of Trade and their officers.

(a) ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The Order of June 9th, 1916, of the Board of Trade under Reg. 15A is, printed in Part III of this Manual at p. 510. The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to the Board of Trade.

(b) "MOTOR SPIRIT."—See footnote (a) to Reg. 8F, p. 68.

(3) Any order requiring such information as aforesaid shall be published in the London, Edinburgh and Dublin Gazettes and in such other manner as the Board think best adapted for informing the persons affected and ensuring publicity.

(4) Where the Board of Trade, as the result of such inquiries as aforesaid, are of opinion that any goods are held on account of, or for the future account of, or for the benefit or future benefit, direct or indirect, of any persons resident or carrying on business in any country which at the time is at war with His Majesty, or any person of enemy nationality, or that the continued withholding of the goods from the market is to the prejudice of the national interest, the Board may, by order sent by registered post to or delivered at the last-known place of address in the United Kingdom of the owner of the goods, require him to dispose of the goods in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the order.

(5) If the owner of the goods cannot be ascertained or is not resident within the United Kingdom, the order may be addressed to, and may confer powers of sale on, the person in whose possession or under whose control the goods may happen to be.

(6) For the purposes of this regulation the expression "owner" in relation to any goods includes any person who, as factor or otherwise, has power to sell the goods.

(7) If any person—

(a) refuses or neglects to furnish any information, or to answer any question put to him, in pursuance of any order made under this regulation, or knowingly furnishes any false information or makes any false answer to any such question; or

(b) refuses or neglects to produce any books or documents relating to the goods in question which may be in his possession or under his control; or

(c) fails to comply with any order made by the Board as to the disposal of goods ordered to be disposed of under this regulation; or

(d) except as authorised by the Board of Trade, discloses or makes use of any information given to him under this regulation;

he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Power to
require
particulars
as to certain
businesses.
Reg. 3, 1916.

15C. The Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions (a) may by order require any person engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage, or shipment of any war material, food, forage, or stores of any description or of any article required for or in connection with the production thereof to give such particulars as to his business as may be specified in the order. (b) and may require any

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(b) ORDERS UNDER REG. 15C.—The Orders made to May 31st, 1917, under Reg. 15C are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 511–524.

such particulars to be verified as they may direct, and if any person fails to comply with the order or with any requirement made thereunder, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

If any person, except as authorised by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions,^(a) discloses or makes use of any information given to him under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

15D. The occupier of every agricultural holding in Great Britain, if so directed by any general or special order of the Army Council,^(b) shall supply such information relating to the holding as may be required by the order, giving such particulars in such form, and at such times, and to such authority or person as may be directed by the order, including particulars as to the cultivation of the holding, the live stock thereon, the persons employed or living thereon, and the persons, who having been employed thereon since the commencement of the war, have joined any of His Majesty's forces; and if any person fails to comply with any order made by the Army Council under this regulation or knowingly gives any false information, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Power to require occupier of agricultural holding to supply information relating thereto.

Nov. 6, 1916.

For the purposes of this regulation, "agricultural holding"^(c) means any piece of land which is wholly agricultural or wholly pastoral, or part agricultural and as to the residue pastoral, or in whole or in part cultivated for the purposes of the trade or business of market gardening; and "occupier" includes any person for the time being having the management of the holding.

Preparations for Destruction of Public Works.

16. The competent naval or military authority may by order require the authority or person controlling any harbour, dock, wharf, waterworks, gasworks, electric light or power station, or other structure, to prepare a scheme for destroying or rendering useless the equipment or facilities of the harbour, dock, wharf, waterworks, gasworks, station, or structure, or such part thereof as may be specified in the order, and if the authority or person fails to prepare such a scheme within such time as may be specified in the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Schemes of destruction of harbour works, &c.

Nov. 28, 1914.

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(b) AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.—The Army Council Order of May 22nd, 1917, providing for agricultural returns in Great Britain, is printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 525-532.

(c) "HOLDING" is defined as regards England by s. 48 (1) of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 28), and as regards Scotland by s. 35 (1) of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 64), for the purposes of those Acts.

Byelaws.

Power to make byelaws for land in naval or military occupation.

Nor. 28, 1914.

17.(a) The restriction on the power to make byelaws under the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903, **(b)** imposed by the following provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1892, that is to say, the proviso to subsection (1) of section fourteen, section sixteen, and subsection (1) of section seventeen of that Act, and by the following provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1900, that is to say, the provisos to subsection (2) of section two and subsection (3) of section two of that Act, are hereby suspended, **(c)** and the powers of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State to make byelaws under the said Acts shall extend to the making of byelaws with respect to land of which possession has been taken under these regulations.

Unauthorised Collection and Communication of Information and Reports.

Prohibition on obtaining and communicating naval and military information.

*Nor. 28, 1914.
Oct. 14, 1915.*

18. No person shall without lawful authority collect, record, publish or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the forces, ships, **(d)** or aircraft of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct, of any naval or military operations by any such forces, ships, or aircraft, or with respect to the supply, description, condition, transport, or

(a) REGULATION 17.—As to this regulation, *see* 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, s. 1 (2), printed at p. 2 above.

(b) MILITARY LANDS ACTS.—(i.) “The Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903,” which (*see* 63 & 64 Vict. c. 56, s. 6; 3 Edw. 7. c. 47, s. 2) comprise the Military Lands Acts, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 43); 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 6); 1900 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 56); and 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 47).

(ii.) The land acquisition powers under these Acts were extended to the Admiralty by 58 & 59 Vict. c. 35, s. 2; the byelaw making powers were extended to the Admiralty by 63 & 64 Vict. c. 56, s. 2 (1).

(iii.) The Military Lands Acts have been adapted in their application to County Associations by Regulations of the Army Council under s. 4 of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7. c. 9) (“Appendix XVI. of the Territorial Force Regulations, 1912”), printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912 (annual volume), pp. 1211–1220.

(iv.) Byelaws under the Acts are “regulations” within the Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 and 1882, and may be proved accordingly, *see* 55 & 56 Vict. c. 43, s. 17 (3).

(c) RESTRICTIONS ON BYELAW POWERS.—The restrictions thus suspended relate to interference with rights of common or highways, rights in or over sea, tidal water, or shore, and rights of navigation, fishing or recreation, and to notice as to, and publication of, the byelaws.

(d) PICTURES OF SHIPS.—The following Notice was issued by the Postmaster-General to the Press on May 1st, 1916:—

CARDS BEARING ILLUSTRATION OF H.M. SHIPS.

The sending by post of any card or other postal packet bearing or containing any profile outline, drawing, photograph, or silhouette of any of H.M. ships is forbidden by Regulation 18 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

The Postmaster-General gives notice therefore that any such card or postal packet observed in the post will be withheld from delivery.

manufacture or storage or place or intended place of manufacture or storage, of war material, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defence of any place, or any information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any document containing any such information as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(a)

June 10, 1915.

For the purposes of the foregoing provisions of this regulation the expression "ships of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's allies" includes ships engaged in the service of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's allies.

Feb. 22, 1917.

No person shall without lawful authority publish or communicate any information relating to the passage of any ship along any part of the coast of the United Kingdom, and if any person publishes or communicates any such information in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Aug. 18, 1914.

18A. Where a person without lawful authority or excuse has been in communication with or has attempted to communicate with a spy, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations unless he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the person with whom he so communicated or attempted to communicate was a spy.

Prohibition on communications with spies.
July 28, 1915.

For the purposes of this regulation but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision—

March 13, 1917.

(a) a person shall, unless he proves the contrary, be deemed to be in communication with a spy if—

(i) he has visited the address of a spy or consorted with a spy; or

(ii) the name or address or any other information regarding a spy is found in his possession or supplied by him to any other person;

in such circumstances as to give reasonable ground for suspecting that he is in communication with the spy;

(b) the expression "spy" includes any person who has committed or attempted to commit an offence under Regulation 18 and who is reasonably suspected of having done so with the intention of assisting the enemy, and any person out of the United Kingdom who is or is reasonably suspected of being a person to whom information has been communicated or attempted to be communicated in contravention of that Regulation;

July 28, 1915.

(c) any address, whether within or without the United Kingdom, reasonably suspected of being an address used for the receipt of communications intended for the enemy shall be deemed to be the address of a spy, and communications addressed to that address to be communications with a spy.

(a) PRESS OFFENCES.—As to procedure in case of press offences see Regulation 56 (13) printed at p. 150.

Restrictions
on publica-
tion of
inventions
and designs.
Oct. 14, 1915.

18^B.—(1) Where an application has been made, whether before or after the date of the making of this order, for the grant of a patent or the registration of a design in the United Kingdom, and the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks is satisfied that the publication of the invention or design might be detrimental to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or might otherwise assist the enemy or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, he may delay the acceptance of the complete specification filed with the application for the patent, or, as the case may be, the registration of the design, and in such case may by order prohibit—

- (a) the publication or communication in any way of the invention or design;
- (b) application being made for the protection of the invention or design in any enemy or neutral country; and
- (c) application being made for the protection of the invention or design in any allied country or in any of His Majesty's Dominions without the permission of the Admiralty and Army Council.

(2) No person shall apply for the grant of a patent in respect of any invention or the registration of a design in any foreign country, or in any of His Majesty's Dominions, unless he has left at, or sent by post to, the Patent Office, a notice of his intention, together with a provisional specification describing the nature of the invention or, as the case may be, a representation or specimen of the design, nor until after the expiration of one month from the time when such notice was given, and if during the said month the Comptroller-General is satisfied that the publication of the invention or design might be detrimental to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or otherwise assist the enemy or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, he may make a like order as in respect of cases in which application is made for the grant of a patent or the registration of a design in the United Kingdom.

(3) Before exercising any of his powers under this regulation as respects any matter the Comptroller-General shall consult with the Admiralty and Army Council and shall not act except upon the request of the Admiralty or Army Council.

(4) If any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or of any order made thereunder, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
on photo-
graphing,
sketching,
&c., of certain
places and
things.

Jan. 27, 1916.

Jan. 27, 1916.

19. No person shall, without the permission of the competent naval or military authority or the Minister of Munitions, make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of—

- (a) any place or thing within any area for the time being specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, with the approval of the Admiralty or Army Council, as being an area within which the making of such representations is prohibited;

(b) any naval or military work, or any dock or harbour work, *Jan. 27, 1916.*
wherever situate;

(c) any other place or thing of such a nature that such representations thereof are calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly, useful to the enemy;

and no person in any such area or in the vicinity of any such work shall without lawful authority or excuse have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus or other material or thing suitable for use in making any such representation.

If any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any representation of any such work, place, or thing of such a nature that it is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed as prohibiting (where otherwise legal) the making of a photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation within any photographic or other studio or a private dwelling-house or the garden or other premises attached thereto of any person or things therein, or as prohibiting (where otherwise legal) the possession of photographic or other apparatus, materials or things intended solely for use within such studio, dwelling-house, or other premises.

For the purposes of this regulation—

The expression “naval or military work” includes any work of defence, arsenal, dockyard, camp, *March 30, 1916.*
depôt or building used for the accommodation of any of His Majesty’s forces, ship, aircraft, telegraph or signal station, search-light, war material, or place where war material is or is intended to be manufactured, repaired or stored, or plant therein;

The expression “dock or harbour work” includes shipyard, landing stage and pier, and any light, buoy, beacon, mark, *Jan. 27, 1916*
or other object or thing designed or used for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour.

19A. If any person, having in his possession or under his control any document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article (including any key or other instrument affording means of access to information) of such a nature as is calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly useful to the enemy,— *Safe custody of documents and other articles likely to be useful to enemy.*

Sept. 7, 1916.

(a) without lawful authority destroys, makes away with, or allows any person to inspect or to be in possession of such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid; or

- (b) loses, fails to take reasonable care of, or so conducts himself as to endanger the safe custody of, such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid; or
- (c) retains such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid in his possession or control when he has no right to retain it, or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it; or
- (d) fails to comply with any directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the custody, production, or the return of such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if any person, without lawful authority or excuse, has in his possession or under his control any document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern specimen, or article as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
on tampering
with
telegraphic
apparatus,
&c.

Nov. 28, 1914.

20. No person without lawful authority shall injure, or tamper or interfere with, any wire or other apparatus for transmitting telegraphic or telephonic messages, or any apparatus or contrivance intended for or capable of being used for a signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise, or prevent or obstruct or in any manner whatsoever interfere with the sending, conveyance or delivery of any communication by means of telegraph, telephone, or otherwise, or be in possession of any apparatus intended for or capable of being used for tapping messages sent by wireless telegraphy or otherwise, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
on possession
of carrier
pigeons.

Nov. 28, 1914.

21. No person shall keep or have in his possession or carry or liberate or bring into the United Kingdom any carrier or homing pigeons, unless he has obtained from the chief officer of police of the district a permit for the purpose, and if any person without lawful authority contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. (a) and the chief officer of police or any officer of customs and excise may, if he considers it necessary or expedient to do so, cause any pigeons kept or brought into the United Kingdom in contravention of this regulation to be liberated detained or destroyed, or, in the case of pigeons brought into the United Kingdom, to be immediately returned in the ship in which they came.

Any person found in possession of or found carrying or liberating any carrier pigeons shall, if so required by any naval or military officer or by any sailor or soldier engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any officer of police, produce his permit, and if he fails to do so, may be arrested.

(a) MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REG. 21.—No sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 21 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. *See Reg. 57, p. 152.*

21A. If any person—

- (a) without lawful authority or excuse kills, wounds, molests, or takes any carrier or homing pigeon not belonging to him; or
- (b) having found any such carrier or homing pigeon dead or incapable of flight, neglects forthwith to hand it over or send it to some military post or some police constable in the neighbourhood, with information as to the place where the pigeon was found; or
- (c) having obtained information as to any such carrier or homing pigeon being killed or found incapable for flight, neglects forthwith to communicate the information to a military post or to a police constable in the neighbourhood;

Prohibition on killing, &c., or neglecting to hand over or give information as to, disabled carrier pigeon.
Jan. 27, 1916.

he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

22. No person shall, without the written permission of the Postmaster-General make, buy, sell, or have in his possession or under his control any apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy, or any apparatus intended to be used as a component part of such apparatus; and no person shall sell any such apparatus to any person who has not obtained such permission as aforesaid, and any person having in his possession or under his control any such apparatus, whether with or without the permission of the Postmaster-General, shall on demand deliver the apparatus to the Postmaster-General, or as he may direct; and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(a)

Prohibition on possession of wireless telegraphic apparatus, &c.
Nov. 28, 1914.
March 23, 1915.

If the competent naval or military authority has reason to suspect that any person having in his possession any apparatus for sending or receiving messages by telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, telephony, or other electrical or mechanical means is using or about to use the same for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, he may, by order, prohibit that person from having any such apparatus in his possession, and may take such steps as are necessary for enforcing the order, and if that person subsequently has in his possession any apparatus in contravention of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(a)

April 23, 1915.

For the purposes of this regulation any apparatus ordinarily used as a distinctive component part of apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy shall be deemed to be intended to be so used unless the contrary is proved.

(a) **MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REG. 22.**—No sentence exceeding 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 22 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. See Reg. 57, p. 152.

Prohibition
on user,
possession or
non-dis-
closure of
key to cipher
or code.

June 10, 1915.

22A. If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, uses or has in his possession or under his control any cipher, code, or other means adapted for secretly communicating^(a) naval or military information, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that the cipher, code, or other means of secret communication is intended and used solely for commercial or other legitimate purposes.^(b)

Any person who has in his possession or under his control any cipher, code, or other means of secret communication shall, if required by the competent naval or military authority, or any person authorised by him, or by any police constable, supply the key or other means for deciphering it, and if he fails to do so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Registration
and regula-
tion of
persons
receiving for
reward,
letters, tele-
grams, &c.

Nov. 30, 1915.

22B.—(1) Every person who carries on, whether alone or in conjunction with any other business, the business of receiving for reward letters, telegrams, or other postal packets^(c) for delivery or forwarding to the persons for whom they are intended, shall as soon as may be send to the chief officer of police for the district, for registration by him, notice of the fact together with the address where the business is carried on, and the chief officer of police shall keep a register of the names and addresses of such persons, and shall if required by any person who sends such a notice furnish him on payment of a fee of one shilling with a certificate of registration, and every person so registered shall from time to time furnish to the chief officer of police notice of any change of address at which the business is carried on and such other information as may be necessary for maintaining the correctness of the particulars entered in the register.

(2) Every person who carries on such a business as aforesaid shall cause to be entered in a book kept for the purpose the following particulars:—

- (a) the name and address of every person for whom any postal packet is received, or who has requested that postal packets received may be delivered or forwarded to him;
- (b) any instructions that may have been received as to the delivery or forwarding of postal packets;
- (c) in the case of every postal packet received the place from which the postal packet comes and the date of posting (as shown by the post-mark) and the date of receipt, and, if registered, the date and office of registration and the number of the registered packet;

(a) SECRET MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.—The use of invisible ink, &c., is prohibited by Reg. 24A, p. 96.

(b) POWERS OF SEARCH AND SEIZURE.—See Reg. 51, p. 140.

(c) POSTAL PACKET.—The Treasury Warrants which comprise the Postal Regulations under the Post Office Act define "postal packet" as meaning and including any letter, postcard, reply postcard, halfpenny packet, newspaper, and parcel. See Inland Post Warrant, 1903, Reg. 79, St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," p. 32.

(d) in the case of every postal packet delivered, the date of the delivery and the name and address of the person to whom it is delivered;

(e) in the case of every postal packet forwarded, the name and address to which and the date on which it is forwarded;

and shall not deliver a letter to any person until that person has signed a receipt for the same in such book as aforesaid.

(3) The books so kept and all postal packets received by a person carrying on any such business and any instructions as to the delivery or forwarding of postal packets received by any such person, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any police constable or by any person appointed for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority.

(4) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(5) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to postal packets addressed to any office where any newspaper or periodical is published, being postal packets in reply to advertisements appearing in such newspaper or periodical.

23. Where the competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorised by him or an aliens officer has reason to suspect that any person who is about to embark on any ship, vessel, or aircraft is attempting to leave the United Kingdom for the purpose of communicating directly or indirectly with the enemy or with any subject of any sovereign or state at war with His Majesty, he may prevent the embarkation of that person.

Where the embarkation of any person has been so prevented the case shall be reported to a Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State may if he thinks fit by order prohibit that person at any time subsequently from leaving the United Kingdom so long as the order is in force, and if any person leaves the United Kingdom in contravention of such an order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

24. No person shall without lawful authority transmit (otherwise than through the post) or convey, to or from the United Kingdom, or receive or have in his possession for such transmission or conveyance, any letter or any written message for any other person, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. (a)

This regulation shall not apply to "shipowners' letters" as defined by section thirty of the Post Office Act, 1908, (b) nor to any other class of letters or written messages that may be for the time being exempted by order of the Secretary of State.

Power to prevent embarkation of persons suspected of communicating with the enemy.

Nov. 23, 1914.

Prohibition on non-postal communications to or from United Kingdom.

March 23, 1915.

(a) MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REG. 24.—No sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 24 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. See Reg. 57, p. 152.

(b) SHIPOWNERS' LETTERS.—*i.e.*, Letter of the owners, charterers, or consignees of vessels inward bound, and of the owners, consignees, or shippers of goods on board those vessels when not exceeding the weights and when complying with the conditions specified in 8 Edw. 7, c. 48. s. 30.

Regs. (24A, 24B) as to Prohibition of Invisible Ink or Secret Communication; Transmission to Enemy, and certain Neutral, Countries of Printed, Written, or Pictorial, Matter.

Prohibition
on use of
secret means
of com-
munication.

May 10, 1916.

Restriction
on transmis-
sion from
U.K. of cer-
tain printed
written or
pictorial
matter.

Nov 6, 1916.

May 19, 1917.

24A. If any person sends from the United Kingdom, whether by post or otherwise, any letter, document, or substance containing any written matter which is not visible or legible unless the medium in which it is written is subjected to heat or some other treatment, or any letter, document, or substance in which any other means for secretly communicating^(a) information is used, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

24B. On and after the first day of December nineteen hundred and sixteen, no person shall, without a permit issued by or under the authority of the Admiralty or Army Council,^(b) transmit, consign, convey, or export from the United Kingdom to any neutral country in Europe or America, or to any enemy country, any printed or written matter except such as is herein-after expressly excepted, and the competent naval or military authority, or any person authorised by him, may examine any such matter so transmitted, consigned, conveyed, or exported, or intended to be so transmitted, consigned, conveyed, or exported, and may forward the matter, or any part thereof, to an officer appointed to censor postal correspondence.

If any person wilfully acts in contravention of this regulation, or if any person fails to comply with any condition, subject to which a permit under this regulation has been granted, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

May 19, 1917.

Nov. 6, 1916.

May 19, 1917.

Nov. 6, 1916.

May 19, 1917.

The provisions of this regulation other than those relating to examination shall not apply to ship's papers nor to patent specifications sent with the authority of the Board of Trade, nor shall they apply to letters and other postal correspondence, trade circulars and catalogues, bills of lading, invoices and similar trade documents, cheques, bills of exchange and other negotiable or valuable securities, dispatched in accordance with any Post Office regulations for the time being in force, nor shall they apply to printed or written matter conveyed by any person, if he proves that the matter is required solely for his own use, and the conveyance thereof does not contravene the provisions of any other of these regulations and is otherwise lawful.

Nov. 6, 1916.

For the purposes of this regulation the expression "enemy country" shall include any territory in the military occupation of the enemy, but shall not include any territory in the military occupation of His Majesty or His Allies, and the expression "printed or written matter" shall include photographs and other pictorial representations.

This regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any enactment, order, proclamation or regulation, respecting the export of merchandise or trading with the enemy, and shall not prejudice or affect the powers of censoring postal correspondence.

(a) SECRET COMMUNICATIONS BY CIPHER OR CODE. See Reg. 22A, p. 94.

(b) ARMY COUNCIL. See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39.

24C. The Admiralty or Army Council(**a**) may, either—

(a) generally by order, (**b**) or

(b) in the case of particular persons by written notice,

(which order or notice may be varied from time to time) prohibit the despatch of parcels or samples to any country or countries specified in the order or notice, except with such permission or on such conditions as may be specified in the order or notice, and any person affected by any such order or notice who fails to comply therewith shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations unless he proves that the failure to comply took place without his knowledge or consent.

Power to prohibit despatch of parcels and samples.

Feb. 6, 1917.

Feb. 16, 1917.

For the purposes of this regulation the expression “ parcels ” shall include parcels sent by parcel post or shipped on parcels receipt, and the expression “ samples ” shall include samples sent by parcels post and by sample post.

This regulation shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the provisions of any enactment, order, proclamation, or regulation respecting the export of merchandise(**c**) or trading with the enemy, (**d**) and shall not prejudice or affect the powers of censoring postal correspondence,

(**a**) **ARMY COUNCIL.**—See footnote (**b**) to Reg. 1, p. 39.

(**b**) **ORDERS OF ADMIRALTY AND ARMY COUNCIL.**—No “ order ” has (May 31st, 1917) been made by the Admiralty or Army Council under Reg. 24C. As to proof of Admiralty orders, see footnote (**e**)(ii) to Reg. 7, p. 59 and as to proof of Army Council orders, see footnote (**e**) (iii) to Reg. 7, p. 59.

(**c**) **EXPORT OF MERCHANDISE.**—The enactments respecting this are the Customs Act, 1876 (as amended in 1879) and the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as extended by Acts passed during the War (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64; 5-6 Geo. 5. cc. 2, 52) to the prohibition of the export of all articles either (i) generally, or (ii) to a specified country, or (iii) to any country except to authorised consignees.

The (May 31st, 1917) present prohibitions are laid down by Proclamation of May 10th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 431) (which revoked and consolidated the previous Proclamation of May 10th, 1916, and the numerous Orders of Council amending it), under which (except under licence) exportation is prohibited (A) of certain goods to all destinations, (B) of others except to destinations in the British Empire, and (C) of others to certain neutral European destinations. An alphabetical List of Prohibited goods accordingly lettered (A) (B) (C) is periodically published as a Special Supplement to the Board of Trade Journal.

Additional Proclamations and Orders prohibit the exportation of additional articles to Switzerland (March 13th, 1917—St. R. & O., 1917, No. 238), of nearly all articles to Sweden (Aug. 18th, 1916—St. R. & O., 1916, No. 557), and of articles unless consigned to authorised consignees to the Netherlands (June 25th, 1915—St. R. & O., 1915, No. 608; Feb. 23rd, 1917—St. R. & O., 1917, No. 181), to China and Siam (Sept. 24th, 1915—St. R. & O., 1915, No. 932) and to Liberia (April 26th, 1916—St. R. & O., 1916, No. 259).

(**d**) **TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.**—The enactments respecting this are “ The Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 to 1916 ” (4 & 5 G. 5, c. 87; and 5 & 6 G. 5, c. 12, 79, 98 and 105), and The Trading with the Enemy and Export of Prohibited Goods Act, 1916 (6 & 7 G. 5, c. 52). Lists of the Proclamations and Orders relating to Trading with the Enemy now (May 31st, 1917) in force are given in footnote (**b**) (ii) p. 133, and footnote (**a**) p. 134 to Reg. 41B, which prohibits the transmission of money, &c., to or from an enemy country, &c.

Reys. (25, 25A, 25B, 25C) as to Prohibitions against Signalling; of Unauthorised use of Attack Signals; and of White or Blue Ensign; Action on Aircraft Attack.

Prohibition
on signalling.

Nov. 28, 1914.

Feb. 29, 1916.

25. No person shall without lawful authority be in possession of any searchlight, semaphore, or other apparatus intended for signalling, (a) whether visual or otherwise, or display, erect, or use any signal, or send up any balloon or fly any kite which is of such a nature as to be capable of being used as a means of signalling, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations (b); and the competent naval or military authority may require any flagstaff or other erection capable of being used as a means of signalling to be removed, and if the owner thereof fails to comply with the requirement, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations (b) and the competent naval or military authority may cause the flagstaff or other erection to be removed.

Prohibition
on unauthor-
ised use of
authorised
signals.

March 30, 1916.

25A. No person shall without lawful authority display or make any signal, visual or otherwise, of any nature liable to be mistaken for any signal authorised to be used in the case of an attack by the enemy, or communicate any information likely to cause any such authorised signal to be displayed or made; and if any person acts in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Powers as to
anticipated
attack by
aircraft.

March 30, 1916.

25B. The competent military authority may issue orders specifying the action to be taken, in accordance with any preconceived scheme, by persons and authorities in the event of notice being given to them, in a preconceived form or manner, in connection with an anticipated attack by hostile aircraft, and if any person affected by any such order fails to comply therewith he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
on unlawful
use of white
or blue
ensign.

Jan. 10, 1917.

25C. It shall not be lawful without the permission of the Admiralty to hoist on any flagstaff or otherwise conspicuously display the white ensign or the blue ensign (c) whether with or without any distinguishing mark, or any flag so closely

(a) PERMITS TO STOCK SIGNALLING APPARATUS.—The competent military authority issues permits to firms to stock signalling apparatus for sale to other licensees, to naval and military officers, owners and masters of British ships, and officers of the mercantile marine.

(b) MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REG. 25.—No sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 25, if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. See Reg. 57, p. 152.

(c) WHITE AND BLUE ENSIGNS.—In accordance with Order in Council of July 9th, 1864, the white ensign is used by all H.M.'s ships in commission, and the blue ensign by vessels belonging to certain Government Departments. Hitherto the blue ensign has also been used by British merchant ships commanded by officers of the Royal Naval Reserve after obtaining permission from the Admiralty. The appropriate flag for all other British ships and vessels is the red ensign. See Memorandum, p. xviii, of the Admiralty "Flags of all Nations." The provision as to the red ensign was given statutory authority by s. 73 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60). Hitherto, under Admiralty Warrant of 1829, the white ensign has been flown by vessels of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the blue ensign with relative distinguishing marks by vessels belonging to various other yacht clubs in accordance with other Admiralty Warrants.

resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, and if any flag is hoisted or displayed in contravention of this regulation the person having control of the flagstaff, vessel, or premises on which the flag is hoisted or displayed shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

26. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority, or some person authorised by him, display any light or ignite or otherwise make use of any fireworks or other similar device or any fire in such a manner as could serve as a signal, guide, or landmark, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(a)

Prohibition on the use of fireworks, &c.
Nov. 28, 1914.

27. No person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication,(b)—

Prohibition on spreading of false or prejudicial reports and on prejudicial performances or exhibitions.
May 23, 1916.

(a) spread false reports or make false statements; or

(b) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces or of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers; or

(c) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces or the discipline of any police force; or

Nov. 23, 1916.

(d) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to undermine public confidence in any bank or currency notes which are legal tender in the United Kingdom or any part thereof.

July 28, 1916.

and no person shall produce any performance on any stage or exhibit any picture or cinematograph film or commit any act which is intended or likely to cause any such disaffection interference or prejudice as aforesaid, and if any person contravenes any of the above provisions he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

May 23, 1916.

If any person without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession or on premises in his occupation or under his control

(a) **MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REG. 26.**—No sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 26 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. *See Reg. 57, p. 152.*

(b) (i) **POWERS OF SEARCH AND SEIZURE OF TYPE AND PLANT.**—*See Reg. 51, 51A, printed at pp. 140, 141.*

(ii) **PROCEEDINGS ON "PRESS OFFENCES."**—*See Reg. 56 (13), printed at p. 150.*

any document containing a report or statement the publication of which would be a contravention of the foregoing provisions of this regulation, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that he did not know and had no reason to suspect that the document contained any such report or statement, or that he had no intention of transmitting or circulating the document or distributing copies thereof to or amongst other persons.(a)

Prohibition on reports of proceedings at secret session of Parliament or Cabinet meeting, and publishing confidential information.

April 22, 1916.

27A. If either House of Parliament in pursuance of a resolution passed by that House holds a secret session, it shall not be lawful for any person in any newspaper, periodical, circular or other printed publication, or in any public speech, to publish any report of, or to purport to describe, or to refer to, the proceedings at such session, except such report thereof as may be officially communicated through the Directors of the Official Press Bureau.

It shall not be lawful for any person in any newspaper, periodical, circular or other printed publication, or in any public speech, to publish any report of, or to purport to describe, or to refer to, the proceedings at any meeting of the Cabinet, or without lawful authority to publish the contents of any confidential document belonging to, or any confidential information obtained from, any Government department, or any person in the service of His Majesty.

If any person contravenes any provision of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Control of Entry and Approach to Places of National or Military Importance.

Penalty on injury to railways. &c.
Nov. 28, 1914.
Jan. 24, 1917.

28. If any person does any injury to any railway, or is upon any railway, or on under or near any tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, or loiters on or in any road or path or other place near a railway tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, with intent to do injury thereto, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) VALIDITY OF REG. 27. —This Reg. is *intra vires* *Norman v. Mathews* (K.B.D., Feb. 10; C.A., Feb. 14, March 3, 1916), *Times Law Rep.*, vol. 32, pp. 303, 369.

28A.—(1) No person shall trespass on any railway, or loiter on, under, or near any tunnel, bridge, viaduct, or culvert.

Restriction on access to railways, Government land, foreshore, dock premises, &c. *Jan. 24, 1917.*

(2) The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit all or any persons, or persons of any class or description, unless they have obtained his permission or the permission of a person duly authorised by him, from entering, or from being in or on—

- (a) any land or premises specified in the order belonging to or occupied by his Majesty or any Government Department;
- (b) any foreshore, land between tide-marks, quay, wharf, dock, or dock premises specified in the order, or any ship or vessel lying in, on, or alongside any such foreshore, land, quay, wharf, dock, or dock premises;
- (c) any road or waste or unenclosed land adjacent to any such land or premises as aforesaid.

An order under this regulation may prohibit the acts to which the order relates either at all times and for all purposes, or during certain times or for certain purposes only.

(3) If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provision of this regulation or of any order made thereunder, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. (a)

29. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit any person from approaching within such distance as may be specified in the order of any camp, work of defence or other defended military work, or any work to which it is deemed necessary in the interest of the public safety or the defence of the Realm, to afford military protection, and if any person contravenes any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition on approaching defence works, &c. *Nov. 28, 1914.*

No person shall trespass on any work of defence, arsenal, factory, dockyard, ship, telegraph, or signalling station or office, belonging to, or used for the service of, His Majesty, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

March 22, 1915.

(a) **MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REG. 28A.**—No sentence exceeding six months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 28A if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. *See Reg. 57, p. 152.*

Prohibition
on entering
safeguarded
factory.

Dec. 22, 1915.

29A. If any person enters or is found upon any factory, workshop, or other place in which work is carried on, specified in any order made for the purpose by the Admiralty, or the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions,^(a) as being a factory, workshop, or place which, in the interests of the public safety or of the defence of the Realm, it is necessary to safeguard, not having with him a written permit issued to him by a person nominated for the purpose by—

(a) the Admiralty, or the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions^(a); or

(b) the occupier of, or other person having control of the work carried on in, the factory, workshop, or place,

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Every person authorised to issue permits for the purposes of this regulation shall keep a list of the names and addresses of all persons to whom he has issued permits, and every such list shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by the Admiralty, or the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions.^(a)

In every factory, workshop, or place to which this regulation is for the time being applied by an order made thereunder, a copy of the order shall be kept affixed at or near every entrance thereto.

Jan. 27, 1916.

Nothing in this regulation shall apply to any person who enters any factory, workshop, or other place in the exercise of any right of entry conferred on him as an inspector under the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1911, the Explosives Act, 1875, or any other enactment,^(b) nor shall this regulation apply to any persons or classes of persons who, as respects any particular factory, workshop or other place, may be exempted by order of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions.

Feb. 15, 1916.

Prohibition
on entering
special mili-
tary area.

May 23, 1916.

29B.—(1) The Admiralty or Army Council,^(a) with the concurrence of a Secretary of State, or in the case of Scotland of the Secretary for Scotland, may from time to time by order^(c)

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(b) INSPECTOR'S RIGHT OF ENTRY.—(i) Under Factory and Workshop Act. See s. 119 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (1 Edw. 7. c. 22).

(ii) Under Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vict. c. 17). See s. 55 of that Act.

(iii) Under other enactments. See e.g., National Insurance Act, 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55), s. 112: Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 99), s. 17.

(c) SPECIAL MILITARY AREAS.—The 6 Orders which have (May 31st, 1917) been made by the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and of the Secretary for Scotland, respectively, declaring 5 areas in England, and 1 in Scotland to be special military areas are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 533-536.

No Orders constituting special military areas have (May 31st, 1917) been made by the Admiralty.

declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of this regulation, and the boundaries of any such area shall be indicated by means of notices on roads and other ways of access to the area and in such other manner as may appear to the commandant of the area to be required for informing the public, and the commandant shall be an officer who has been duly appointed to be a competent naval or military authority.

(2) As from such date as may be directed in an order declaring an area to be a Special Military Area, no person shall without lawful authority or excuse enter the area without permission from the commandant, and such permission may authorise the person to whom it is granted to enter the area either generally or on any particular occasion, and may authorise him to remain in the area either indefinitely or for a specified period, and where any such permission has expired or is withdrawn the person to whom it is granted shall, unless he was at the said date a resident in the said area, forthwith leave the area:

Provided that—

(i) The commandant may at any time by public notice or otherwise suspend this regulation either wholly or in so far as it affects any person or persons of any class or description, without prejudice to the subsequent enforcement of the provisions of this regulation in full;

(ii) The following persons shall be exempted from the provisions of this regulation:—

- (a) any person in receipt of pay as a member of any of His Majesty's naval or military forces and any member of any police force in the United Kingdom;
- (b) any person who holds a public office under the Crown and any member of His Majesty's civil service and any officer or servant of the Minister of Munitions^(a);
- (c) any officer or official of a State in alliance with His Majesty, who is the holder of a special Inland Pass issued by or under the authority of a Secretary of State, and any other alien who is the holder of such a pass;
- (d) a foreign ambassador, public minister, or other alien exempted by Article 33 of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916,^(b) from the provisions of that Order;

(a) MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(b) SERVANTS OF AMBASSADORS, &c.—That Article also exempts servants in actual attendance upon any such ambassador or public minister. As to the Aliens Order, see footnote (a) p. 104.

(e) any person under the age of sixteen years ;

(f) any person passing through the area in the course of a continuous journey by railway or water from and to places outside the area ;

but the burden of proving that he is exempted from the provisions of this regulation shall rest on the person claiming exemption.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation the possession of a valid official pass in a form approved by the Admiralty or Army Council, and containing a photograph and the signature of the bearer duly authenticated by or under the authority of a Government Department recognised for the purpose by the Admiralty or Army Council, shall be a sufficient proof of the identity of the holder.

(4) Applications for and grants of permission to enter a Special Military Area shall be made in such manner and upon such form and subject to such conditions as may from time to time be approved by the Admiralty or Army Council, with the concurrence of a Secretary of State, and provision shall be made for the transmission by telegraph of applications for and grants of permission. Forms of application may be obtained by applying at any police station.

(5) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and may be removed from the Special Military Area, unless he was at the said date a resident therein, by the direction of the commandant.

(6) The provisions of this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any provision contained in any order made under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914.(a) or any other provision of these regulations.

(a) ALIENS RESTRICTION (CONSOLIDATION) ORDER, 1916.—That Order which as first issued, printed as St. R. & O., 1916, No. 122, has been repeatedly amended, and has in accordance with Art. 35 thereof, as extended by Order in Council of November 6th, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 764), been printed with the additions and amendments made by all Orders in Council and Orders of the Secretary of State thereunder issued up to Nov. 6th, 1916, and copies of the Consolidation Order as so amended are on sale. The 1916 Consolidation Order was subsequently amended by Orders in Council of Feb. 6 and March 30, 1917, printed as St. R. & O., 1917, Nos. 128, 286. The 1914 Act (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 12), is printed at pp. 6-8 of the Manual of Emergency Legislation.

Munitions, Metals, and War Material.

30. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit the manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, or disposal of firearms, parts of firearms, military arms, parts of military arms, air-guns and air-rifles, ammunition, or explosive substances or any class thereof, within the area specified in the order, either absolutely or except subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, and if any person without a permit from the competent naval or military authority manufactures, sells, purchases, transfers, or disposes of or has in his possession for sale, transfer, or disposal within the area so specified any arms, parts of arms, ammunition, or explosive substance in contravention of the order or fails to comply with the conditions imposed by the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to prohibit sale of fire-arms, &c.

*Nor. 28, 1914.
March 23, 1915
March 21, 1916.
Feb. 6, 1917.*

30A. No person shall, without a permit issued under the authority of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, (a) either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person—

Dealings in war material prohibited.

Sept. 24, 1915

(a) buy, sell, or deal in; or

(b) offer or invite an offer or propose to buy, sell, or deal in; or

(c) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in;

any war material to which this regulation may for the time being be applied by order of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, (a) (b) or any right in any invention, design, or process of manufacture relating to any war material, being war material to which this regulation may for the time being be so applied, whether or not the sale, purchase, or dealing is, or is to be, effected in the United Kingdom.

Aug. 18, 1916

If any person acts in contravention of the foregoing provision, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which if done in the United Kingdom would be a contravention of the foregoing provision, or fails to comply with any condition subject to which a permit under this regulation has been granted, such person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent:

Sept. 24, 1915.

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall affect any transaction authorised by a permit of the competent naval or military authority under Regulation 30.

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(b) ORDERS APPLYING REG. 30A.—The Orders and Notices made and given by the Admiralty, the Army Council, and the Minister of Munitions applying Regulation 30A to War Material to to-day (May 31st, 1917) are printed in Part III. of this Manual, pp. 537-564.

Certain
dealings in
metals
prohibited.
Feb. 29, 1916.

30B. It shall not be lawful for any person on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person to sell or buy, or to offer to sell or buy,

(a) any of the following metals:—iron (including pig-iron), steel of all kinds, copper, zinc, brass, lead, antimony, nickel, tungsten, molybdenum, ferro-alloys; or

(b) any other metal which may be specified in an order of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a)(b) as being a metal required for the production of any war material,

unless in the case of a seller the metal to be sold is in the possession of the seller or is in the course of production for him, or in the case of a buyer the purchase is made for or on behalf of a consumer; and it shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions,(a) or any person authorised by them or him for the purpose, to require any person who on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, has sold or bought, or offered to sell or buy any such metals, to prove that the sale or purchase complies with the requirements of this regulation, and if any such person on being so required fails to produce satisfactory proof that it does so comply he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(a) by order(b) to exclude from the provisions of this regulation any of the metals above mentioned, and whilst any such order remains in force this regulation shall have effect as if such metal were not mentioned therein.

Transfer to
alien, &c.,
of interests
in certain
mines
prohibited.
May 2, 1917.

30BB.—A person shall not without the consent of the Board of Trade transfer or agree to transfer to or for the benefit of an alien or a foreign controlled company any interest in any mine to which this regulation applies, or any share, stock, debenture, or other security issued by any company owning such a mine, or accept or agree to accept such a transfer.

If a person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation the expression "foreign controlled company" means any corporation—

(a) where the majority of the directors or persons occupying the position of directors, by whatever name called, are not British subjects; or

(b) where the majority of the voting power is in the hands of persons who are not British subjects, or who exercise their voting powers directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are not British subjects; or

(c) where the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are not British subjects; or

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(b) ORDERS UNDER REG. 30B.—There is (May 31st, 1917) no Order in force under Regulation 30B.

(d) where the executive is a foreign controlled company, or where the majority of the executive are appointed by a foreign controlled company.

The mines to which this regulation applies are mines situated in the United Kingdom from which any ores of the following metals are extracted, that is to say, copper, lead, tin, tungsten, zinc, or any other metal which may hereafter be added by order of the Board of Trade.

30C. Any person brought before a court of summary jurisdiction charged with having in his possession or under his custody or control any tungsten or tungsten ore or products therefrom, high-speed steel or scrap therefrom, molybdenum, vanadium, cobalt, nickel, or any alloy used in the manufacture of high-speed steel, or any other metal required for the production of war material for the time being specified in an order^(a) made for the purpose by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions,^(b) which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained or acquired, who does not give an account to the satisfaction of the court how he came by the same, shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

30D. After the twenty-eighth day of May, nineteen hundred and sixteen, no person shall without a permit issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions,^(b) use or permit to be used any grain, either malted or unmalted, rice, sugar, or molasses, or any other material which may for the time being be specified in an order^(c) issued by the Minister of Munitions, in or for the manufacture or production of whiskey or any other alcoholic spirits, and if any person acts in contravention of this provision, or fails to comply with any condition subject to which a permit under this regulation has been granted, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and if such person is a company, every director, manager and officer of the company shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that the contravention or failure took place without his knowledge or consent.

30E. A person shall not melt down, break up, or use otherwise than as currency any gold coin which is for the time being current in the United Kingdom^(d) or in any British possession or foreign country; and if any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Penalty on unauthorised possession of certain ores, metals, &c.

April 12, 1916.

Prohibition on use of grain, sugar, &c., for production of whiskey, &c.

May 10, 1916.

Prohibition on melting down or using except as currency gold coin.

Dec. 5, 1916.

(a) ORDER UNDER REG. 30C.—The Order of June 5th, 1916, of the Minister of Munitions applying Reg. 30C to copper, zinc, tin, and alloys thereof is printed in Part III. of this Manual at p. 565. No Orders have (May 31st, 1917), been made by the Admiralty or the Army Council under Reg. 30C.

(b) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(c) ORDERS UNDER REG. 30D.—No Order has (May 31st, 1917) been made under Reg. 30D.

(d) IMPAIRING GOLD COIN.—Impairing or lightening H.M.'s current gold coin or unlawful possession of material obtained by such action is a felony under ss. 4, 5 of the Coinage Offences Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict. c. 99).

Regs. (31, 32, 33, 33A, 34) as to Importation of Arms, &c.; Discharging, and Possession of Firearms; Power to Prohibit carrying of Firearms or Military Arms; Inflammable Liquids.

If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any directions in an order made under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
on importa-
tion of arms,
&c.

Nov. 28, 1914.

March 21, 1916.

31. No person shall bring into the United Kingdom any firearms, parts of firearms, military arms, parts of military arms, or ammunition or any explosive substance without a permit from the competent naval or military authority, and if any person does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any person authorised for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority, and any police constable or officer of customs and excise, may examine search and investigate any ship or vessel for the purpose of the enforcement of this provision, and may seize any arms, parts of arms, or ammunition or any explosive substance which are being or have been brought into the United Kingdom without such permit as aforesaid.

Prohibition
on discharg-
ing firearms,
&c.

Nov. 28, 1914.

April 14, 1917.

32. If any person by the discharge of firearms or otherwise endangers the safety of any member of any of His Majesty's forces or any police constable or other person who is charged with the execution of any duties under these regulations he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
on possession
of firearms,
&c.

Nov. 28, 1914.

33. No person, without the written permission of the competent naval or military authority, shall, on or in the vicinity of any railway, or in or in the vicinity of any dock harbour or in or in the vicinity of any area which may be specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, be in possession of any explosive substance or any highly inflammable liquid, in quantities exceeding the immediate requirements of his business or occupation, or of any firearms or ammunition (except such shotguns, and ammunition therefor, as are ordinarily used for sporting purposes in the United Kingdom), and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to
prohibit
carrying of
firearms or
military
arms.

July 12, 1916.

33A. In any area specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, and subject to any general or special exceptions contained in such order, it shall not be lawful for any person to carry any firearms or military arms, and if any person within such area without a permit from the competent naval or military authority or from a person authorised by him for the purpose, carries any firearms or military arms in contravention of this provision, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provisions
as to the
storage of
petroleum,
&c.

Nov. 28, 1914.

34. Every place used for the storage of petroleum, turpentine, methylated spirit, wood naphtha, or any other highly inflammable liquid, exceeding in the aggregate one hundred gallons shall be surrounded by a retaining wall or embankment so designed and constructed as to form an enclosure which will prevent in any circumstances the escape of any part of the petroleum or other inflammable liquid.

This requirement shall not apply to any storage place sunk below the level of the ground so as to form a pit, nor to any storage place so situated that the overflow of the petroleum or

liquid from the vessel or vessels in which it is contained could not in case of fire seriously endanger life or cause material damage to property.

If any person uses or permits to be used, for the storage of petroleum or other such inflammable liquid, any premises which do not comply with the requirements of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation "petroleum" means petroleum as defined in section three of the Petroleum Act, 1871.(a) having a flashpoint below 150° F. (Abel).

Nothing in this regulation shall prejudice the effect of any requirements as to the storage of petroleum or other inflammable liquid lawfully imposed by any local authority, or the taking of any proceedings in respect of the violation of such requirements.

34A. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(b) to require any person who carries on the business of storing, cooling, transporting, or distributing goods to afford such services in relation to the storage, cooling, transport, or distribution of goods for or for the purposes of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions(b) as they or he may direct, and if any such person fails to comply with such requirements he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and, if such person is a company, any director or officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to require services as to storage, cooling, transport, or distribution, of goods.

May 23, 1916.

35. No person shall, in any prescribed area, have in his possession or in premises in his occupation or under his control any celluloid or any cinematograph film exceeding the prescribed amount, unless he has obtained the prescribed permit and observes all the prescribed requirements, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Provisions as to celluloid and cinematograph films.

Nov. 28, 1914.

Any police constable or any person authorised in writing by the Chief Officer of Police of the district, may enter, if need be by force, and search any premises in which he has reasonable cause to believe that celluloid or cinematograph film is kept or stored; and, if the prescribed permit has not been obtained or if any of the prescribed requirements are not complied with, may remove and destroy any such celluloid or film.

For the purpose of this regulation "celluloid" includes the substances known as celluloid or xylonite and other similar substances containing nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product, but does not include celluloid which has been subjected to any manufacturing process: and "cinematograph film" means any film

(a) "PETROLEUM."—Section 3 of the Petroleum Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vict. c. 105), so far as unrepealed, is as follows:—

3. For the purposes of this Act the term "petroleum" includes any rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burmah oil; oil made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or other bituminous substance, and any products of petroleum, or any of the above-mentioned oils.

Definition of "petroleum."

(b) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

which is intended for use in cinematograph or similar apparatus and contains nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product: and "prescribed" means prescribed by order made by a Secretary of State, or, in Scotland, by the Secretary for Scotland.(a)

Power to make Rules for Explosives Factories, and Stores.

Safety rules for factories &c., where explosives are manufactured or stored.

Jan. 10, 1917.

35A. The Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions,(b) after consultation with a Secretary of State, may make rules(c) for the purpose of securing the safety—

(a) of any factory, store, magazine, wharf, or other premises, or any vessel, vehicle, receptacle, or place, in or upon which any ammunition or explosive substance or any highly inflammable substance required for the production thereof is manufactured, treated, produced, handled, carried, stored, or deposited, or where the same may at any time be; and

(b) of any person in or in the vicinity of any such premises, vessel, vehicle, receptacle, or place;

and in particular rules prohibiting, except as may be otherwise provided under or in pursuance of the rules, any person whilst

(a) ORDERS AS TO CELLULOID AND CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.—

(i) As to proof of Orders of the Secretary of State and of the Secretary for Scotland *see* footnote (c) to Reg. 11, p. 77, and footnote (b) to the same Reg., p. 78.

(ii) Under Reg. 35 the Secretary of State has (May 31st, 1917) made orders providing that no person shall without a permit be in the possession, &c. of more than 6 reels (or in aggregate 24 lbs.) of cinematograph film, that no permit shall be given to an alien enemy, and prescribing requirements as to permits within the following areas:—

Birmingham, city, Jan. 20, 1915.

Leeds, city, Dec. 12, 1914.

London, administrative county, Oct. 16, 1914.

Nottingham, city, May 23rd, 1916.

[The "London" order (made under Regulation 9A of Oct. 14, 1914, now superseded by Reg. 35), which alone refers to celluloid, prescribes that 112 lbs. shall be the maximum amount of celluloid which any person shall possess without a permit.]

The requirements as to permits do not apply to premises—

(a) licensed under Cinematograph Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 30);

(b) subject to "dangerous trades" regulations under Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (1 Edw. 7 c. 22).

A list of the trades subject to "dangerous trades" regulations is given at p. 265 of the "Index to Statutory Rules and Orders in force Dec. 31, 1915": since the last named date no addition has (May 31st, 1917) been made to that list.

No Orders have (May 31st, 1917) been made as to Scotland or Ireland.

(b) ARMY COUNCIL.—*See* footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. **MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.**—*See* footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(c) PROOF OF RULES.—Proof of these rules may be given under the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882.

As to Admiralty Regulations, *see* s. 2, and Sch. of 1868 Act.

" Army Council Regulations, *see* 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 94, s. 5, printed in the appendix to this Manual at p. .

" Minister of Munition's Regulations, *see* 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 54, s. 18, printed as footnote (e) (iv.) to Reg. 7, p. 59.

in or in the vicinity of such premises, vessel, vehicle, receptacle, or place from smoking, or having in his possession any match or apparatus of any kind for producing a light, or any tobacco, cigar, cigarette, pipe, or contrivance for smoking.(a)

Any person who fails to comply with any such rule shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

35AA. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions,(b) with the concurrence of a Secretary of State, to make and apply to any factory or other premises in or upon which any explosive substance or any substance required for the production thereof is manufactured, treated, produced, stored, or in any way used or handled, rules with a view to securing the health of all or any of the persons managing, or employed or being in or about such premises, and in particular rules requiring any occupier of such premises to provide any form of medical attendance, whether on the premises or otherwise, nourishment, clothing, ventilation, or other sanitary arrangements, or to provide and use or to refrain from using any machinery, appliance, method, or process, and by such rules to impose duties on the persons managing, or employed or being in or about such premises.(c)

Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any such rule shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Bombs or Articles from hostile Aircraft.

35B. If any person, having found any bomb or projectile, or any fragment thereof, or any document, map, or other article whatsoever which he has reasonable grounds for believing or suspecting to have been discharged, dropped, or lost from, or to have been carried in or to have formed part of any aircraft or vessel of the enemy, or to have formed part of the equipment or personal effects of any member of the crew of such aircraft or vessel, without lawful authority or excuse neglects forthwith, after finding the same, or, in the case of any such article which was found before the third day of October nineteen hundred and sixteen, as soon as may be after that date, to communicate the fact to a military post or to a police constable in the neighbourhood, or, on being so required, neglects to send or deliver the same to the competent naval or military authority or some person authorised by him for the purpose, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) ADMIRALTY RULES AS TO SMOKING, &c.—Rules of March 12th, 1917, for Naval Ordnance Magazine Depôts are published in the "London Gazette" March 20th, 1917; Rules of March 21st, for Stores, Wharfs, Vessels, Vehicles or Premises in or upon which explosives in transit are being handled, carried, stored, or deposited under Admiralty direction are published in the "London Gazette" March 23rd, 1917; and Rules of May 21st for Naval Airship Stations are published in the "London Gazette," May 25th, 1917.

(b) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(c) RULES AS TO EXPLOSIVES.—Rules (taking effect from Feb. 19th, 1917) as to the use of Trinitrotoluene (T.N.T.) made by the Minister of Munitions are printed Parl. Paper, 1917 [C. 8494].

Health rules for factories, &c., where explosives are manufactured or stored.

Dec. 22, 1916.

Penalty on neglect to report finding bomb, &c., from aircraft, &c.

Oct. 3, 1916.

Where any such article is found at the place where the aircraft in question or the wreck thereof descended, no person shall, without lawful excuse, displace, remove, or otherwise interfere with such article, and, if any person does so, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to make Rules for Naval, Military or Munitions Area.

Rules for
naval, mili-
tary, or mu-
nitions area.
April 14, 1917.

35C.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, with the concurrence of a Secretary of State (or as respects Scotland, the Secretary for Scotland) by order—

(a) to declare that it is important in the interests of public safety as respects any area defined in the order, as being an area where bodies of His Majesty's Forces are located or undergoing training, or where arms, ammunition, explosives or substances required for the production thereof (in this regulation referred to as munitions of war) are produced, treated, stored or handled, that rules should be made under this regulation; and

(b) to make rules accordingly for securing and preserving order and good behaviour in the area, and maintaining in the area the efficiency of any of His Majesty's Forces or of any person engaged in producing, treating, or handling munitions of war, whether by controlling or regulating the admission to or presence, movements, and behaviour in the area of any person or class of persons whose unrestricted admission to or presence in the area is likely to prejudice the training, discipline, administration, or efficiency of any of His Majesty's Forces or the efficiency of any person engaged in producing, treating, or handling munitions of war, or by any other means.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions the rules may require the presence of any persons or class of persons in the area to be notified to the police, and may empower a competent naval or military authority to prohibit any person from residing or remaining in or entering the area who has since the commencement of the war been convicted of any contravention of or non-compliance with the rules, or of any offence against public order or decency, or to impose on such person whilst in the area any condition as to reporting movements or otherwise.

(3) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any rule made under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if any person remains in or enters the area in contravention of a prohibition issued under the rules he may be removed therefrom by the direction of the competent naval or military authority.

Navigation.(a)

36. If the master of a ship, or any other person, disobeys or neglects to observe any regulations relating to the navigation or mooring of ships in a harbour or the approaches thereto, or any signals from, or any orders, whether verbal or written, of the competent naval or military authority of the harbour, or any examining or other officer acting under his authority, relating to such navigation or mooring, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

36A. The competent naval or military authority may make regulations for restricting or controlling the use of boats in any harbour or the approaches thereto, and any person who disobeys or fails to observe any such regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

37. Every vessel shall comply with such regulations as to the navigation of vessels as may be issued by the Admiralty or Army Council, and shall obey any orders given, whether by way of signal or otherwise, by any officer in command of any of His Majesty's ships, or by any naval or military officer engaged in the defence of the coast, and where any such regulation or order conflicts with the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, **(b)** the provisions of the first-mentioned regulation or order shall prevail, and a departure from the regulations for preventing collisions at sea made for the purpose of complying with such first mentioned regulation or order shall be deemed to be a departure necessary to avoid immediate danger within the meaning of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea. **(b)(c)**

Duty of complying with navigation regulations in harbours.

Nov. 28, 1914.

Control of boats in harbours.

Aug. 18, 1916.

Duty of vessels to comply with navigation regulations and orders.

Nov. 28, 1914.

May 19, 1917.

(a) POWER TO MAKE REGULATIONS AS TO NAVIGATION.—*See s. 1 (1) (d) (2) of 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 8, printed at p. 2 of this Manual.*

(b) COLLISION REGULATIONS.—The Regulations of Oct. 13, 1910, for the prevention of Collisions at Sea are printed in the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910, pp. 457-471, and apply to all foreign ships within British jurisdiction (*see s. 418 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1894*). As to departures from the Regulations *see* Art. 27 thereof and Admiralty Order of May 22nd, 1917, printed in Part III. of this Manual, p. 566, authorising such departures.

(c) (i) ORDERS AS TO SHIPS' LIGHTS.—The Admiralty Order of May 22nd, 1917, under Regulation 37 as to Ships' Lights is printed in Part III. of this Manual, p. 567.

(ii) ORDER AS TO USE OF MINE PROTECTION GEAR.—The Admiralty Order of May 31st, 1917, as to the use of the "Otter" protective gear in certain waters is printed in Part III. of this Manual, p. 568.

(iii) NOTICE AS TO PENALTIES.—The Notice of September 6th, 1916 (No. 990 of 1916), to all Masters, Shipowners, and others concerned, as to penalties under the Regulations for disobedience to orders, is printed in Part III. of this Manual, p. 565.

(iv) ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS WHOLLY OR PARTLY OF A LOCAL CHARACTER. The following is a List of the Notices to Mariners containing Orders and Instructions under the Regulations and now (May 31st, 1917) in force. They are published in the "London Gazette" of the undermentioned dates:—

SCOTLAND, EAST COAST. Firth of Forth.—Traffic Regulations. (No. 1223 of 1916)

[*Republication of Notices in "London Gazette," Sept. 19 and Oct. 3, 1916*

For continuation of List see next page.

If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or to obey any such orders, the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if the vessel is at any time subsequently found at

Continuation of footnote (c) (iii) to previous page.

CAUTION when approaching British Ports ; Closing of Ports : Examination Service ; Sweeping Operations. (No. 1 of 1917)

[“London Gazette,” Jan. 5, 1917]

SCOTLAND AND HEBRIDES (1) Firth of Clyde.—Traffic Regulations.

(2) Caledonian Canal and Port of Inverness.—Entry of Neutral Vessels prohibited. (3) Stornoway Harbour.—Closed by night. (No. 63 of 1917) “London Gazette,” Jan. 16, 1917

ENGLAND, WEST COAST. River Mersey.—Prohibited Anchorage. (No. 84 of 1917) “London Gazette,” Jan. 23, 1917

ENGLAND, SOUTH-EAST COAST. North Foreland to Beachy Head.—Regulations respecting Yachts and Pleasure Boats. (No. 126 of 1917)

[“London Gazette,” Feb. 2, 1917]

ENGLAND, SOUTH COAST. (1) Beachy Head to St. Albans Head.—Traffic Regulations. (2) Portland Harbour Approach.—Restriction of Traffic (No. 285 of 1917) “London Gazette,” March 13, 1917

ENGLAND, SOUTH COAST. Weymouth Bay Approach : Worbarrow Bay.—Firing Practice Area prohibited. (No. 416 of 1917)

[“London Gazette,” April 20, 1917]

NORTH SEA. Caution with regard to Dangerous Areas. (No. 434 of 1917)

[“London Gazette,” April 26, 1917]

SCOTLAND, EAST COAST. Firth of Forth.—Port and Harbour of Burntisland.—Traffic of Neutral Vessels prohibited. (No. 436 of 1917)

[“London Gazette,” April 27, 1917]

ENGLAND, SOUTH-EAST COAST. Dover Channel.—Light Vessels established.—Traffic Regulations. (No. 450 of 1917)

IRISH CHANNEL, NORTH CHANNEL. Restriction of Navigation. (No. 449 of 1917.)

SCOTLAND, NORTH-EAST COAST, ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLANDS.

(1) Pentland and Moray Firths.—Restriction of Traffic ; Pilotage Regulations. (2) Orkney Isles.—Traffic Regulations. (3) Shetland Isles.—Traffic of Neutral Vessels Prohibited. (No. 448 of 1917)

IRELAND, SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST COAST. (1) Regulations respecting Yachts and Pleasure Craft. (2) Traffic Regulations. (No. 465 of 1917)

[“London Gazette,” June 19, 1917.

ENGLAND AND WALES, SOUTH AND WEST COASTS. Portland Bill to Bardsey Island.—Traffic Regulations. Plymouth Sound and Hamoaze ; Channel southward of Breaksea Light Vessel prohibited. (No. 481 of 1917) [“London Gazette,” May 15, 1917

ENGLAND, EAST COAST. River Humber and Approaches.—Pilotage and Traffic Regulations. (No. 482 of 1917) “London Gazette, May 15, 1917

ENGLAND, EAST COAST. (1) Lowestoft.—Traffic of Neutral Vessels prohibited. (2) Yarmouth.—Traffic Regulations : Prohibited Anchorage. (3) River Tyne Boom Defence.—Entrance Signals and Traffic Regulations. (No. 483 of 1917) [“London Gazette,” May 11, 1917

ENGLISH CHANNEL, NORTH SEA AND RIVERS THAMES AND MEDWAY, &c.
I. English Channel and North Sea southern portion.—Pilotage Regulations. II. Rivers Thames and Medway, &c.—Traffic Regulations. III. Harwich Approaches.—Traffic Regulations. (No. 495 of 1917)

[“London Gazette,” May 14, 1917]

[The dates and numbers in brackets are those of the Notices. See also list of Orders and Instructions as to Pilotage given in footnote (a) (iii) to Reg. 39, p. 118, which like these Notices are **subject to constant variation.**]

Orders affecting British Fishing Vessels have also been made by the Admiralty and notified to fishermen by the Board of Trade and other Departments.

Local Traffic Regulations are also issued in regard to Defended Ports by the Naval or Military Authority in charge of the Port, but are not published in the “London Gazette.”

a port of, or within the territorial waters adjacent to, the United Kingdom, the competent naval or military authority may cause the vessel to be seized and detained.

This regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel where the non-compliance with the regulations or disobedience to the orders takes place on the high seas outside the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

37A. Every British ship of five hundred tons gross tonnage or upwards, which puts to sea from a port in the United Kingdom on or after the first day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall be provided with suitable hand-flags for signalling by the semaphore code, and with an efficient flash lamp adapted for the transmission of signals by the Morse code, and of such power and size that the signals made with it are distinctly visible at a distance of three miles on a dark night in clear weather:

British ships to be provided with signalling apparatus. Jan. 27, 1917.

Provided that the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, by order—

- (a) postpone the application of this regulation to any ship or class of ships specified in the order;
- (b) relax, as respects any ship or class of ships, the requirements of this regulation as to the range of visibility of such flash lamp as aforesaid;
- (c) exempt any ship or class of ships from the requirements of this regulation;

and upon the making of any such order the regulation shall, as respects any ship or class of ships to which the order relates, have effect subject to the provisions of the order.

If this regulation is not complied with in the case of any ship, the master or owner of the ship shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

In this regulation expressions have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914.

37B.—(1) Every British ship of three thousand tons gross tonnage or upwards in respect of which a licence to instal wireless telegraph apparatus has been granted by the Postmaster-General, and which puts to sea from a port in the United Kingdom after a date to be specified in such a licence, shall be provided with a wireless telegraph installation, and shall maintain a wireless telegraph service, and shall be provided with a certified operator, together with suitable accommodation for the apparatus and operator:

Wireless telegraph installation made compulsory on certain British ships.

July 28, 1917

Provided that where a licence has been granted in respect of a ship before the making of this regulation, this obligation shall apply as if the twenty-first day of August nineteen hundred and sixteen were the date specified in the licence.

(2) Application to the Postmaster-General in a form prescribed by him for such a licence shall, unless a licence has before the making of this regulation been granted in respect of the ship, be made—

- (a) in the case of a ship of such tonnage as aforesaid, registered in the United Kingdom, by the owner thereof on or before the twenty-first day of August nineteen hundred and sixteen; and
- (b) in the case of a British ship of such tonnage as aforesaid, registered elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, by the master of the ship within two days from the arrival of the ship in the United Kingdom next after the making of this regulation.

(3) The Postmaster-General shall, as and when wireless telegraph apparatus and the services of operators become available for the purpose, cause licences to be issued in respect of such ships as in the opinion of the Admiralty should in the national interests be fitted with such apparatus, and the licences shall specify the date as from which the carrying of such apparatus under this regulation is to be compulsory, the character of the apparatus, and the qualifications of the operator.

(4) The Postmaster-General may—

- (a) extend the time mentioned in the licence as the time within which any apparatus is to be provided; and
- (b) exempt any ship from the obligations imposed by this regulation.

(5) If the provisions of this regulation or the terms of any licence granted thereunder are not complied with in the case of any ship, the master or owner of the ship shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if any master or owner fails to make an application in accordance with this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and in either case if the ship is at any time subsequently found at a port of or within the territorial waters adjoining the United Kingdom the ship may be seized and detained.

(6) In this regulation expressions have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914.

British ships
to be
equipped
with
apparatus
for securing
ship's safety.

April, 14, 1917.

37C. The Admiralty or the Shipping Controller^(a) may with the concurrence of the Board of Trade give directions that any British ship shall forthwith be and shall continue to be equipped with such apparatus as may be specified in the directions for securing the safety of the ship, and that the crew of the ship shall be properly instructed in the use of such apparatus.^(b)

(a) SHIPPING CONTROLLER.—The office of Shipping Controller was constituted by s. 5 of the New Ministers and Secretaries Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 68). The Documentary Evidence Acts, 1868 and 1882 apply to Orders of the Shipping Controller, *see* s. 11 (3) of the 1916 Act.

(b) MINE PROTECTION GEAR.—The Admiralty Order of May 31st, 1917, as to the use of the "Otter" protective gear in certain waters is printed in Part III. of this Manual, p. 568.

If any ship with respect to which any such directions have been given puts to sea from any port in the United Kingdom without complying with the directions, the owner or master of the ship shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if the ship is at any time subsequently found at any port of, or in the territorial waters adjacent to, the United Kingdom, the ship may be seized and detained.

38. The Admiralty or Army Council may by order prohibit any vessel, or any vessel of any class or description specified in the order, from entering any area which they may consider it is necessary to keep clear of vessels, or vessels of that class or description, in the interests of the public safety or the defence of the Realm,^(a) and if any vessel, or any vessel of that specified class or description, enters any such area, the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if the vessel is at any time subsequently found at a port in or within the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom, the competent naval or military authority may cause the vessel to be seized and detained.

This regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel so far as the area specified in the order extends beyond the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

38A. If any vessel causes any injury by collision or otherwise to any ship belonging to or engaged in the service of His Majesty or to any person on board such ship, or is so navigated or managed as to cause danger of collision with any ship belonging to or engaged in the service of His Majesty, the master or other person in charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless it is shown that such injury or danger of collision was not caused or contributed to by any failure on his part to keep or cause to be kept a proper lookout, or to observe or cause to be observed any of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea^(b) or any regulations relating to the navigation or mooring of ships in a harbour or the approaches thereto or any of these regulations, or to take or cause to be taken any precaution required by the ordinary practice of seamen or by the special circumstances of the case.

This regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel where the injury or danger takes place on the high seas outside the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

39. The Admiralty or Army Council, or any pilotage authority acting under their instructions, may make orders as to the pilotage of vessels entering, leaving or making use of any port or navigating within any part of the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom, and any such order may provide for pilotage being compulsory for all or any class of such vessels within such limits as may be specified in the order, for enabling the competent naval or military authority to direct that in the case of any particular vessel pilotage is compulsory, for the granting of

Power to prohibit vessels entering dangerous areas.

Nov. 28, 1914.

July 6, 1915.

Injury by collisions or otherwise to ships in H.M.'s service.

June 2, 1915.

Provision as to the pilotage of vessels.

Nov. 28, 1914.

Dec. 5, 1916.

(a) DANGEROUS AREAS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 37, p. 113.

(b) COLLISIONS REGULATIONS.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 37, p. 113.

special pilotage licences and the suspension of existing pilotage licences and certificates, and for the supply, employment, and payment of pilots.(a)

Dec. 5, 1916.

Where under this regulation pilotage is compulsory in respect of any vessel it shall be obligatory for the vessel to obtain the services either of a pilot authorised for the purpose by the Admiralty, or, within the limits of any specially defined pilotage district, of a pilot licensed by the pilotage authority of the district, or, without such limits, of a pilot holding a deep sea licence or certificate.

Any enactment, order, charter, custom, byelaw, regulation or provision in force for the time being in any area to which any such order relates shall have effect subject to the provisions of the order.

If any person fails to comply with the provisions of any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) (i) **PILOTAGE ENACTMENTS.** The principal enactments as to Pilotage are now comprised in the Pilotage Act, 1913 (2 & 3 Geo. 5, c. 31), and the Pilotage Order relating to the London District of the Trinity House (confirmed by 3 & 4 Geo. 5, c. clxv.) made thereunder.

(ii) **ADMIRALTY PILOTAGE ORDERS OF A GENERAL CHARACTER.** The Admiralty Order of Dec. 16th, 1915, authorising competent naval authorities to suspend pilotage licences, that of Jan. 26th, 1916, as to Ports from Plymouth eastward to Great Yarmouth, those of June 26th, September 7th, 1916, and March 27th, 1917, as to certain Pilotage Districts, and that of February 15th, 1917, as to Alien Pilots, are printed in Part III of this Manual, pp. 569–574.

(iii) **PILOTAGE NOTICES, &c., OF A LOCAL CHARACTER.** The following is a list of the Orders and Instructions made and given by the Admiralty or by Pilotage Authorities under Regulation 39 now (May 31st, 1917) in force. They are published in the "London Gazette" of the under-mentioned dates:—

Trinity House Byelaw (being an Order made on Instructions of the Admiralty), that on and after the 22nd May, 1916, a Sailing Ship whilst navigating the waters of the London Pilotage District in charge of a Trinity House Pilot, and not being towed by a Steamship, shall pay double Pilotage Dues (Not Gazetted)

Trinity House Byelaws, in respect of holders of Admiralty Special Deep Sea Pilotage Certificates for the waters from and including Great Yarmouth northward up to and including Berwick-on-Tweed, coming into force May 15th, 1917 "London Gazette," April 27, 1917

Admiralty Order (Dec. 9th, 1915) as to licensed Liverpool pilots; directions as to landing, &c. "London Gazette," Dec. 15, 1916

Admiralty Order (April 14th, 1917) as to Pilotage between Great Yarmouth and Berwick "London Gazette," April 17, 1917

Notice to Mariners (No. 448 of 1917) as to Pentland and Moray Firths.—Pilotage Regulations.

Notice to Mariners (No. 482 of 1917) as to River Humber Pilotage Regulations "London Gazette," May 15, 1917

Notice to Mariners (No. 495 of 1917) as to English Channel and North Sea, southern portion.—Pilotage Regulations "London Gazette," May 14, 1917

Local Traffic Regulations (which include Pilotage Orders) are also issued in regard to Defended Ports by the Naval or Military Authority in charge of the Port, but are not published in the "London Gazette."

[These Orders are **subject to constant variation**, and only the more important are published in the "London Gazette." The dates and numbers in brackets are those of the Orders or Notices.]

39A. If a person lawfully engaged to serve on board any ship or vessel belonging to or chartered, hired, or requisitioned by the Admiralty or Army Council—

Neglecting to join ship, deserting, or joining in state of drunkenness.

(a) neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to join his ship or vessel, or to proceed to sea in his ship or vessel, or deserts or is absent without leave from his ship or vessel or from his duty at any time; or

June 2, 1915.
July 28, 1915.
Dec. 22, 1915.
Nov. 29, 1916.

(b) joins his ship or vessel, or is whilst on board his ship or vessel, in a state of drunkenness so that the performance of his duties or the navigation of his ship or vessel is thereby impeded;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and the master, mate, or owner of the ship or vessel, or his agent, or any naval or military officer, or any superintendent as defined by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914(a), may, with or without the assistance of any police constable, convey on board his ship or vessel any seaman whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under paragraph (a) of this regulation, and police constables are hereby directed to give assistance if required.

The exercise of the powers conferred by this regulation shall not be subject to the restrictions imposed by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914, on the exercise of any similar powers conferred by those Acts and for the purposes of this regulation a copy of any entry made in an official log book in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894,(b) shall, if it purports to be signed and certified as a true copy or extract by the officer in whose custody the original log book is entrusted, be admissible in evidence.

Nov. 29, 1916.

39B. No person in the employment of a general lighthouse authority,(c) and no person in the employment of a pilotage authority as master or member of the crew of any vessel belonging to the authority, shall, without the consent of the authority, leave his employment before the expiration of six months after he has given to the authority notice in writing to determine his employment, and every such person shall, so long as he continues in the employment of a general lighthouse authority, or in the employment of a pilotage authority as master or member of the crew of a vessel belonging to the authority, obey all lawful orders that may be given to him by or on behalf of the authority.

Prohibition on leaving employment of general lighthouse or pilotage authority.

June 1, 1916.
June 8, 1916.

(a) SUPERINTENDENT UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS.—S. 247 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60), gives the powers of a superintendent to a duly appointed deputy.

(b) ENTRIES IN LOG.—As to entries in the official log, *see* 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60, s. 239 *et seq.*

(c) GENERAL LIGHTHOUSE AUTHORITIES. These Authorities are for:—

England and Wales and the Channel Islands, the Trinity House of Deptford, Strand; for

Scotland and the Isle of Man, the Commissioners for Northern Lighthouses; and for

Ireland, the Commissioners of Irish Lights (incorporated by local Act, 30 & 31 Vict. c. lxxxi);

the powers of the authorities extending in the respective cases throughout the adjacent seas and islands. (*See* 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60, ss. 634 (1), 668, 742.)

A person shall not give or offer to give employment to any person who is, or has within the last previous six weeks been, in the employment of a general lighthouse authority or in the employment of a pilotage authority as master or member of the crew of a vessel belonging to the authority, unless such last-mentioned person holds a certificate from the authority that he left his employment under that authority with the consent of that authority, or after having given such notice as aforesaid.

If any person so employed feels aggrieved by the refusal of the authority to consent to his leaving their employment before the expiration of six months from the time when he gave notice, or to grant him such a certificate as aforesaid, he may appeal, if employed by a general lighthouse authority to the Board of Trade, and if employed by a pilotage authority to the Admiralty, whose decision shall be final.

If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Harbour or dock rates and dues in excess of statutory maxima.

April 14, 1917.

39BB.—If in the case of any harbour or dock undertaking carried on under statutory authority^(a) it appears to the Board of Trade that it is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war that the undertaking should be carried on in an efficient manner, but that, owing to circumstances arising out of the war, it cannot be so carried on without charging rates, dues, or charges in excess of those which the undertakers are authorised by statute to charge, the Board may by order authorise the undertakers to charge such rates, dues, or charges in excess of the statutory maxima as the Board think necessary in the circumstances, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order.^(b)

Prevention of congestion of traffic at ports and harbours.

Feb. 3, 1916.

39C. For the purpose of preventing congestion of traffic at ports and harbours in the United Kingdom, whereby the successful prosecution of the war may be endangered, it shall be lawful for the committee (called the Port and Transit Executive Committee) specially constituted for the purpose by the First Lord of the Treasury to issue directions for regulating the traffic at such ports and harbours,^(c) subject however to any regulations or orders made or given under Regulations 37, 38 or 39, and it shall be the duty of every dock and harbour company and authority to whom any such directions are issued, and they are hereby empowered, to comply with the directions, including any directions requiring the company or authority to discourage avoidable delay on the part of persons using the dock or harbour facilities by

(a) STATUTORY HARBOUR AND DOCK UNDERTAKINGS.—Information as to these is given in RETURN as to tolls, &c., of harbour authorities. Parl. Paper. 1903, 325.

(b) ORDERS UNDER REG. 39BB.—The Orders made to May 31st, 1917, are printed in Part III of this Manual, pp. 575, 576.

(c) PORT AND TRANSIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Directions of the Committee to Ports generally, and the Directions and Notices to the Port of London Authority issued under Reg. 39C are printed in Part III. of this Manual at pp. 577-582.

means of the imposition of additional charges for the user beyond such time as may under the circumstances of the case be reasonable, or by any other means.

39CC. A person shall not without permission in writing from the Shipping Controller,^(a) directly or indirectly, and whether on his own behalf or on behalf of or in conjunction with any other person, purchase or enter into or offer to enter into any agreement or any negotiations with a view to an agreement for the purchase of any ship or vessel.

Prohibition on purchase of ships without permission of Shipping Controller.
Feb. 16, 1917.

If any person acts in contravention of this regulation, or if where any permission of the Shipping Controller has been granted under this regulation subject to any conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

39D. A person shall not, without permission in writing from the Board of Trade, directly or indirectly, and whether on his own behalf or on behalf of or in conjunction with any other person, enter into or offer to enter into any agreement, or any negotiations with a view to an agreement—

Restrictions on charter, etc., of non-British ship, and on c.i.f. contracts.
Jan. 10, 1917.

(a) for the charter (whether by time or voyage) of any ship, which is not a British ship, or otherwise for the use of any such ship for the carriage of goods to or from any port in His Majesty's dominions or in the territory of any of His Majesty's allies; or

March 13, 1917.

(b) for the purchase of any goods exceeding one thousand tons in weight from abroad on terms which include freight as well as cost.

If any person acts in contravention of this regulation, or if, where any permission of the Board of Trade has been granted under this regulation subject to any conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

This regulation shall have effect as from the twelfth day of January nineteen hundred and seventeen.

39E. Where in compliance with directions from the Shipping Controller (a) a registered ship is so altered that any space on the upper deck becomes a permanently closed-in space^(b) within the meaning of paragraph (5) of Rule I. of the second schedule to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the ship shall not for the purposes of section forty-eight of that Act (as amended by any subsequent enactment) be deemed, unless the owner of the ship so desires, to have been so altered as not to correspond with the particulars relating to her tonnage or description contained in the register book, if the tonnage particulars of the space as altered are entered on the certificate of registry of the ship.

Modification in certain cases of rule as to registering alterations of ships.
Feb. 6, 1917.

(a) SHIPPING CONTROLLER.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 37C, p. 116.

(b) CLOSED-IN-SPACE.—i.e., a permanently closed in space available for cargo or stores, or for the berthing or accommodation of passengers or crew. (See 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60, sch. 2.)

Prohibition on employment in neutral state of person of enemy nationality as manager, broker or agent of British ship.

April 14, 1917.

39F. After the first day of June nineteen hundred and seventeen, it shall not be lawful for the owner of a British ship to employ in any neutral state as manager, broker or agent, any person who is of enemy nationality, or who, being a corporation or company, is under enemy control.

Any such owner who acts in contravention of this regulation shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if the owner is a company, every director, manager and officer of the company shall also be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

For the purposes of this regulation a corporation or company shall be deemed to be under enemy control if—

- (a) the majority of the directors or persons occupying the position of directors by whatever name called are persons of enemy nationality; or
- (b) the majority of the voting power is in the hands of persons who are of enemy nationality or who exercise their voting powers directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are of enemy nationality; or
- (c) the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are of enemy nationality; or
- (d) the executive is a company or corporation under enemy control, or the majority of the executive are appointed by a corporation or company under enemy control.

Intoxicants, Drugs, and Malingering.

Prohibition on supplying intoxicants to members of H.M.'s forces.

Jan. 27, 1916.

40. If any person gives, sells, procures, or supplies, or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply, any intoxicant—

- (a) to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces with the intent of eliciting information for the purpose of communicating it to the enemy, or for any purpose calculated to assist the enemy; or
- (b) to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces when not on duty with the intent to make him drunk or less capable of the efficient discharge of his duties; or
- (c) to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces when on duty either with or without any such intent as aforesaid;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

If any person gives, (a) sells, procures, or supplies or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply any intoxicant to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces when proceeding to a port for embarkation on board ship, or when at any port for that purpose, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

If any member of the crew of a ship belonging to, or chartered hired or requisitioned by, the Admiralty or Army Council, without lawful authority gives, (a) sells, procures or supplies, or

Feb. 15, 1916.

offers to give, sell, procure or supply, any intoxicant, to or for any member of His Majesty's forces embarked as a passenger on board the ship, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

The Admiralty or Army Council may by order prohibit, either absolutely or except on compliance with such conditions as may be specified in the order, the sale or supply to or for any member of any of His Majesty's forces of any narcotic or stimulant drug or preparation specified in the order, (a) and if any person acts in contravention of any such order he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

April 12, 1916.

For the purposes of this regulation the expression "intoxicant" includes any intoxicating liquor, and any sedative, narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation.

Jan. 27, 1915.

40A. If any person gives, sells, procures, or supplies or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply, to or for a member of any of His Majesty's forces who is undergoing hospital treatment any intoxicant he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, unless he proves that the intoxicant was or was offered to be given, sold, procured, or supplied under doctor's orders in connection with his hospital treatment, or proves that he did not know and had no reasonable ground for suspecting that the person to or for whom he gave, sold, procured, or supplied the intoxicant or offered to do so, was undergoing hospital treatment.

Prohibition on supplying intoxicants to members of H.M.'s forces undergoing hospital treatment.

Dec. 22, 1915.

40B.—(1) If any person sells, gives, procures, or supplies, or offers to sell, give, procure, or supply, cocaine to or for any person, other than an authorised person, in the United Kingdom, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations unless he proves that the following conditions have been complied with:—

Restrictions on supply or possession of cocaine or opium.

Dec. 5, 1916.

(a) the cocaine must be supplied on and in accordance with a written prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner and dispensed by a person legally authorised to dispense such prescription:

(b) the prescription must be dated and signed by the medical practitioner with his full name and address and qualifications, and marked with the words "Not to be repeated," and must specify the total amount of cocaine to be supplied on the prescription, except that, where the medicine to be supplied on the prescription is a proprietary medicine, it shall be sufficient to state the amount of the medicine to be supplied:

(a) **SUPPLY OF DRUGS.**—(i) The Order dated May 11th, 1916, of the Army Council under Reg. 40 as to supply of drugs to members of H.M.'s Forces is printed in Part III. of this Manual, at p. 583.

(ii) Reg. 40B prohibits the supply of cocaine or opium to any person save as thereby provided.

- (c) cocaine shall not be supplied more than once on the same prescription except in pursuance of fresh directions duly endorsed on the prescription by the medical practitioner by whom it was originally issued, and signed with his name in full, and dated:
- (d) the name of the person, firm, or body corporate, dispensing the prescription, the address of the premises at which and the date on which it is dispensed, must be marked on the prescription:
- (e) the ingredients of the prescriptions so dispensed, with the name and address of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, shall be entered in a book specially set apart for this sole purpose and kept on the premises where the prescription is dispensed, which book shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by a Secretary of State.

(2) If any medical practitioner gives a prescription for the supply of cocaine otherwise than in accordance with the foregoing provisions he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) If any person manufactures, or carries on any process in the manufacture of, cocaine, without a licence from a Secretary of State, or otherwise than in accordance with any conditions attached to the licence, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(4) If any person, other than an authorised person or a person licensed to import^(a) or to manufacture cocaine, has in his possession any cocaine, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations unless he proves that the cocaine was supplied on and in accordance with such a prescription as aforesaid.

(5) If any person sells any article into the composition of which cocaine enters, in a package or bottle which has not plainly marked on it the amount and percentage of cocaine in the article, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(6) If any person sells, gives, procures, or supplies, or offers to sell, give, procure, or supply, opium to or for any person, other than an authorised person, in the United Kingdom, or if any person, not being an authorised person or a person licensed to import opium,^(a) has any opium in his possession, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(7) If any person prepares opium for smoking, or deals in or has in his possession any opium so prepared, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) IMPORTATION OF COCAINE OR OPIUM.—By "the Cocaine and Opium (Prohibition of Import) No. 2 Proclamation 1916," dated Dec. 11th, 1916, St. R. & O., 1916, No. 859, the importation into the United Kingdom of all "cocaine" (defined as in Reg. 40B (11)) and of all "opium" (defined as including raw and other opium and mixtures) was prohibited.

(8) Every person who deals in cocaine or opium shall keep a record in such form as may be prescribed by a Secretary of State,^(a) of all dealings in cocaine or opium effected by him (including sales to persons outside the United Kingdom) and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations: every such record shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by a Secretary of State.

(9) If any person holding^a a general or special permit from a Secretary of State to purchase or to be in possession of any drug to which this regulation applies fails to comply with any of the conditions subject to which the permit is granted, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(10) If any authorised person is convicted of any offence under this regulation or under any proclamation regulating the import or export of cocaine or opium, a Secretary of State may direct that he shall cease to be an authorised person for the purposes of this regulation.

(11) For the purposes of this regulation—

The expression “authorised person” means a duly qualified medical practitioner, a registered dentist, a registered veterinary surgeon, a person firm or body corporate carrying on the retail business of a chemist and druggist under and in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868,^(b) as amended by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908,^(c) a person carrying on such business in Ireland under and in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875,^(d) as amended by the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890,^(e) a licentiate of the Apothecaries’ Hall in Ireland, or a person holding a general or special permit from a Secretary of State to purchase or to be in possession of the drug in question;

The expression “cocaine” includes all preparations, salts, derivatives, or admixtures prepared therefrom or therewith and containing 0·1 per cent. (one part in a thousand) or more of the drug, or any solid or liquid extract of the coca leaf containing 0·1 per cent. or more of the drug;

The expression “opium” means raw opium or powdered or granulated opium;

Cocaine or opium in the order or disposition of any person shall be deemed to be in his possession.

40BB. The Local Government Board may, during the continuance of the war, authorise any local authority or person to purchase and distribute any drug, medicine or medicinal preparation specially designed for the treatment of venereal diseases, and a local authority or person so authorised, and any person obtaining a supply of any such drug, medicine or preparation

Distribution by local authorities, &c., of venereal diseases remedies.

Jan. 24, 1917.
Feb. 6, 1917.

(a) RECORD OF DEALINGS.—The form of the record was prescribed by Order of July 31st, 1916, of the Secretary of State under Reg. 40B, and is printed in Part III. of this Manual, at p. 584.

(b) 31 & 32 Vict. c. 121.

(c) 38 & 39 Vict. c. 57.

(d) 8 Edw. 7. c. 55.

(e) 53 & 54 Vict. c. 48.

from or through them or him, shall not be liable to any action or proceedings in respect of the importation, purchase, sale, distribution, or use thereof on the ground that any patent or other similar rights are infringed thereby.(a)

In the application of this regulation to Scotland and Ireland, the Local Government Board for Scotland and Ireland, respectively, shall be substituted for the Local Government Board.

Malingering,
&c., by men
of reserve
forces.

Sept. 7, 1916.

40C. If any man of His Majesty's reserve forces not for the time being subject to the Naval Discipline Act(b) or to military law,(c) when under orders to report himself for medical examination, malingers or feigns any disease or infirmity, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

If any such man produces any disease or infirmity in himself, or maims or injures himself, or causes himself to be maimed or injured, or takes or uses any drug or preparation, or does any other act, calculated or likely to render him, or to lead to the belief that he is, permanently or temporarily unfit for service, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that he did not so act with the intent of escaping service.

If any person—

(a) wilfully produces any disease or infirmity in, or maims or injures, any such man of His Majesty's reserve forces, or any man belonging to any other of His Majesty's forces, whether or not he knew that the man was such a man as aforesaid; or

(b) with the intent of enabling any such man to render himself, or induce the belief that he is, permanently or temporarily unfit for service, supplies to or for such a man any such drug or preparation as aforesaid;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Unauthorised Use of Uniforms, Badges, &c.

Prohibition
on unauthor-
ised use of na-
val, military
and police
uniforms,
decorations,
medals and
badges.

July 28, 1915.

41. If,

(a) any unauthorised person uses or wears any naval, military, police, or other official uniform, decoration, medal, or any badge supplied or authorised by the

(a) **ORDERS AS TO VENEREAL DISEASES.**—See the Local Government Board's Regulations of July 12, 1916 (1916, No. 467), and those of the Scottish Board of Oct. 26, 1916 (1916, No. 762). By circular of March 30th, 1917, the Scottish Board authorised all local authorities to purchase and distribute remedies.

(b) **NAVAL DISCIPLINE ACT.**—The Naval Discipline Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 109) was amended by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 39), the Naval Discipline Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 41), the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 30), and the Naval Discipline (No. 2) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 73), and has in accordance with section 7 (2) of the 1884 Act, section 2 (2) of the 1909 Act, section 16 of the 1915 Act, and section 5 of the 1915 (No. 2) Act, been printed with the amendments so made down to the passing of the last-named Act, and such print has been put on sale. The sections referred to provide for references in other Acts to the Naval Discipline Act being construed as references to the Act as so amended.

The Naval Discipline Act was as to part of s. 67 repealed as to England by the Perjury Act, 1911, and has also been amended as to delegation of powers by 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 17, and 7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 11.

(c) **PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY LAW.**—See ss. 175-177 of the Army Act.

Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions (a) (b) or by the police or other official authority, or any uniform, decoration, medal, or badge so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive or any miniature or other representation of any such decoration or medal, or any brooch or personal ornament designed to imitate any such decoration or medal; or

March 30, 1917.

(b) any person falsely represents himself to be a person who is or has been entitled to use or wear any such uniform, decoration, medal, or badge as aforesaid; or

(c) any person without lawful authority or excuse supplies, or offers to supply, any such uniform, decoration, medal, or badge as aforesaid or any such representation, brooch, or ornament as aforesaid to any person not authorised to use or wear the same:

March 30, 1917.

March 30, 1917.

such person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to prohibit the wearing or supply of ordinary regimental badges, or any brooch or ornament representing the same.

March 30, 1917.

Duties of Employers of Males of 16 years or over.

41A.—(1) Subject to the exemptions hereinafter specified every person who in Great Britain employs one or more male persons of 16 years or over shall prepare the following statements in writing, (c) that is to say:—

Duties to be observed by employer of male persons of 16 years or over.

Jan. 10, 1917.

March 13, 1917.

Statement No. I.—A statement, in the form and containing the particulars shown in Table No. I. annexed to this regulation, of all male persons (if any) of 16 years or over for the time being employed by him, who have been so employed for one week or more.

Statement No. II.—A statement, in the form shown in Table No. II. annexed to this regulation, of the number of female persons (if any) of 16 years or over for the time being employed by him who have been so employed for one week or more.

March 13, 1917.

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(b) WAR SERVICE BADGES.—The unauthorised use, wearing, or issue of war service badges is also prohibited by the Munitions (War Service Badges) Rules made by the Minister of Munitions under s. 8 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54).

The Rules for England and Ireland are printed as St. R. & O., 1915, No. 1001, and those for Scotland as St. R. & O., 1915, No. 1000.

On Dec. 18, 1916, a Notice was issued signed by the Secretary of State for War and the Minister of Munitions withdrawing all War Service Badges issued by the Admiralty, the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions to men described in the Register kept by their employers (Form M.M. 37 B. s. 11 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, or Form D.R. 17 Reg. 41A) as unskilled or semi-skilled and being either (1) voluntarily attested men or (2) unattested men other than those to whom the Military Service Acts, 1916, do not apply.

(c) TESTING OF ACCURACY OF STATEMENTS.—See Reg. 53B, p. 143.

March 13, 1917.

Statement No. III.—A statement, in the form and containing the particulars shown in Table No. III. annexed to this regulation, of all male persons (if any) of 16 years or over, who have been employed by him during the preceding month for less than one week (whether still in his employment or not).

(2) A person who under this regulation is required to prepare any of the statements aforesaid shall comply with the following directions:—

(a) He shall revise each statement as often as may be necessary to maintain its accuracy.

(b) He shall keep Statement No. I. and Statement No. II. constantly posted up in some conspicuous place on the premises at which the persons included in the statement are employed, or, if such persons are not employed at or about any premises, then on the employer's premises.

March 13, 1917.

(c) In Great Britain he shall forthwith deliver to the recruiting officer for the locality in which those premises are situated, a true copy of every such statement prepared by him, and thereafter shall deliver to such recruiting officer during the first week in each calendar month a written report showing any alterations and additions to the said statements down to the last day of the preceding calendar month.

March 13, 1917.

(d) He shall, if and when required by the Director-General of National Service, (a) either by general or special notice, furnish to the Director-General a true copy of any such statement as revised for the time being.

(3) The following provisions shall have effect with respect to exemptions from the obligations imposed by this regulation:—

(i) Any employer who, in compliance with any requirements of the Minister of Munitions (b) under section eleven of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, (c) keeps a register of persons employed by him at any establishment, shall be exempt from the obligations imposed by this regulation as respects the persons so registered, except in so far as from time to time the Minister of Munitions, with the concurrence of the Army Council, (d) may otherwise direct.

(a) DIRECTOR GENERAL OF NATIONAL SERVICE.—The Ministry of National Service Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 6), provides for the constitution of the office of Minister of National Service (*i.e.*, Director General of National Service) and (s. 2 (2)) that the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, shall apply to Orders of the Director General and the Ministry of National Service.

(b) MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(c) MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915.—5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54, s. 11 of that Act was extended by s. 16 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 99), which makes the unauthorised disclosure or use of information under s. 11 a misdemeanour.

(d) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39.

(ii) Any employer who has furnished lists of his male employees to the colliery recruiting courts, (a) may be exempted from the obligations imposed by this regulation to such extent and on such conditions as a Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Army Council, may direct.

(iii) In any port where a port labour committee established by the Board of Trade (b) keep available for inspection at their office a register showing the names of the men for the time being employed in dock transport work in the port, to whom certificates of exemption from military service have been granted by a port labour committee in accordance with arrangements made under subsection (2) of section two of the Military Service Act, 1916, (c) or a register showing the names of all other male persons of 16 years or over for the time being employed in dock transport work in the port, any employer shall be exempt from the obligations imposed by this regulation in respect of men whose names appear in either of the said registers, and who are employed by him on dock transport work in the port.

March 13, 1917.

March 13, 1917.

March 13, 1917.

(iv) The Army Council (d) may, by general or special order, exempt any person or class of persons from all or any of the obligations imposed by this regulation if they are satisfied that proper provision is otherwise made for obtaining the information required to be included in the statements aforesaid, or that such information is unnecessary.

(4) If any person fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this regulation, or makes in any such statement, report, list, or register as aforesaid, or in any copy thereof, any entry which is false, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(5) It shall be the duty of every employee referred to in this regulation, on being so required, to furnish to his employer such correct information (e) as may be necessary to enable the employer to perform his obligations under this regulation, or to comply with any condition entitling him to exemption therefrom, and if he fails to do so or gives any false information, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) COLLIERY RECRUITING COURTS.—These Courts, established by the Secretary of State, decide on applications for exemption from military service (on grounds of employment) of coal miners.

(b) PORT LABOUR COMMITTEES.—These Committees were established by the Board of Trade to decide on applications for exemption from military service (on grounds of employment) of men engaged in dock transport work.

(c) MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1916.—5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 104.

(d) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39.

(e) TESTING ACCURACY OF INFORMATION UNDER REG. 41A.—See Reg. 53B, p. 143.

See 10, 1917.

into employment, to the recruiting officer for the locality in which the premises at which such person is employed, or if such persons are not employed at or about any premises the employer's premises, are situated, the particulars in writing concerning such man specified in Table No. I. annexed to Regulation 41A, and if any person fails to comply with this regulation, or gives any false information in the particulars required to be delivered, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(2) It shall be the duty of every person who is taken into employment in any establishment to which this regulation applies to furnish to his employer, when so required, such information as may be necessary to enable him to deliver the particulars aforesaid, and if he fails to do so, or gives any false information, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Duty to furnish information on cesser of agricultural employment of male person of 16 years or over.

See 14, 1917.

41AAA. Any person who in Great Britain employs in agriculture any male person of sixteen years of age or over (such employment not being of a casual nature) shall on such person ceasing to be so employed by him give or send to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries^(a) (or in Scotland to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland^(b)), or to such person or body of persons as the Board may direct in that behalf, notice in writing within twenty-four hours of the termination of the man's employment, stating his name, the nature of his employment, his place of residence whilst so employed, and particulars (where known to him) of the man's new employer and place of employment (if any).^(c)

If any person fails to give or send a notice in accordance with the requirements of this regulation, or in any such notice gives any false information, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

In this regulation the expression "agriculture" includes market gardening and forestry.

Banking and Exchange Transactions.

Prohibition on transmission of money or credit to or from enemy country, &c.

See 10, 1917.

41B.—(1) A person engaged in banking, bill discounting, or any transaction in foreign moneys or exchange, or any other business of a similar nature, shall not knowingly or wilfully do or allow to be done through him, or through any account kept with him, any transaction on behalf of or by or with any person in Europe, directly or indirectly for the transmission of

(a) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. As to this Board see footnote (b) to Reg. 21 (1), p. 48.

(b) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND.—As to this Board see footnote (b) to Reg. 21 (7), p. 49.

(c) ORDER UNDER REG. 41AAA.—See the Agricultural Employment Order, 1917 printed p. 585.

money or credit from or to any enemy country,(a) or for the benefit of any enemy,(a) or of any person on the Statutory List issued in accordance with the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915,(b) or any transaction which will clear or facilitate the settling or balancing of any such transactions.

(2) Every such person as is first above mentioned shall make such returns of transactions done by him as may be required by a Secretary of State or by any person authorised by him in that behalf.(c)

(3) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(4) A Secretary of State or any person authorised by him in that behalf,(c) may make such orders as to him may seem reasonable for the further or better carrying into effect of this regulation.

(a) "ENEMY COUNTRY" and "ENEMY."—These expressions include a country under blockade on the part of the allies, and a person who if such a country were an enemy country would be an enemy. *See* Reg. 41c, p. 134.

(b) (i) AUTHORITY FOR STATUTORY LIST.—The 1915 Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 98) gave power to prohibit trading with persons of enemy nationality or enemy association though not resident or carrying on business in enemy territory or enemy occupied territory.

(ii) THE PRESENT (MAY 31ST, 1917) STATUTORY LIST.—The "Statutory List" is annexed to the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3, dated May 23rd, 1916 (1916, No. 320). This List (No. 1), has been varied and added to by Orders of Council (Nos. 2 to 25), dated June 2nd, 15th and 30th, July 18th, Aug. 8th and 22nd, Sept. 8th and 29th, Oct. 27th, Nov. 7th, 10th and 24th, and Dec. 8th and 22nd, 1916, and Jan. 5th and 19th, Feb. 2nd and 16th, 1917, March 2nd, 16th, 23rd, and 30th and April 13th and 27th. (St. R. & O., 1916, Nos. 346, 369, 433, 457, 514, 547, 588, 652, 730, 760, 761, 798, 839 and 872, and St. R. & O., 1917, Nos. 1, 14, 73, 144, 197, 241, 263, 267, 344 and 392).

In accordance with provision made by Order of Council No. 5, the Proclamation of May 23rd, 1916, has been printed for sale with the variations and additions made in the Statutory List by Orders of Council (Nos. 2 to 25) : and the Consolidating Statutory List, complete to April 27th, 1917, which has been thus issued is numbered "**No. 25a.**"

Since the issue of the Consolidating Statutory List, No. 25a, two further Orders of Council (Nos. 26 and 27), dated May 11th and 25th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, Nos. 430 and 477), making further variations in and additions to the List, have been made.

The Consolidating Statutory List revised to date of issue, is periodically re-issued, with a number similarly indicating which is the latest of the Orders of Council whose provisions are thus incorporated in the Proclamation as reprinted.

By Order in Council dated May 23rd, 1916 (1916, No. 321), exceptions and adaptations were made in the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 to 1916, and in the Customs (War Powers) Acts, 1915 and 1916, in their application to persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the "Statutory List" annexed to the Proclamation of May 23rd, 1916.

The above-mentioned Proclamations, Order in Council, and Orders of Council have all been printed for sale as "Statutory Rules and Orders," and copies may be obtained and the documents respectively cited (*see* 56 & 57 Vict., c. 66, s. 3 (2)) by the year and numbers mentioned above.

(c) AUTHORITY TO MAKE ORDERS.—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has given such authority to Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G., Controller of the Finance Section of the Ministry of Blockade.

Reg. (41C, 42) as to Transmission of Money or Credit to or from Country under Blockade; Causing Disaffection or Impeding Production of War Material.

(5) For the purposes of this regulation the expressions "enemy" and "enemy country" have the same meaning as in any Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy for the time being in force.(a)

Prohibition on transmission of money or credit to or from country under blockade.

Dec. 22, 1916.

March 13, 1917.

41C.—(1) Regulation 41B shall apply to any country which is for the time being under blockade on the part of the Allies in the same manner as it applies to an enemy country, and to any persons who would be enemies if the country so under blockade were an enemy country in the same manner as it applies to enemies, and if the Treasury by order so direct, shall continue to apply after the blockade is raised until the order is revoked to such extent and subject to such provisions as may be specified in the order.

(2) This regulation shall be deemed to have had effect as from the eighth day of December nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Interference with Military Duties, and with War Supplies.

Prohibition against causing mutiny, &c., or impeding production of war material.
Nov. 28, 1914.
Nov. 30, 1915.
Feb. 15, 1916.

42. If any person attempts to cause mutiny, sedition, or disaffection among any of His Majesty's forces or among the civilian population, or to impede, delay, or restrict the production, repair, or transport of war material, or any other work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) **TRADING WITH THE ENEMY PROCLAMATIONS.**—The following is a list of the Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy now (May 31st, 1917) in force; they have all been printed as "Statutory Rules and Orders," and copies may be obtained and the Proclamations respectively cited by the year and numbers mentioned below.

- September 9th, 1914. Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 (1914, No. 1376).
- October 8th, 1914. Proclamation amending the Proclamation of September 9th, 1914 (1914, No. 1479).
- October 26th, 1914. Proclamation extending Prohibitions of Proclamation of September 9th, 1914 (1914, No. 1569).
- January 7th, 1915. Proclamation extending the Proclamations of September 9th and October 8th, 1914 (1915, No. 3).
- February 16th, 1915. Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915 (1915, No. 140).
- June 25th, 1915. Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915 (1915, No. 609).
- September 14th, 1915. Proclamation further defining the expression "Enemy" in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations (1915, No. 903).
- November 10th, 1915. Trading with the Enemy (Liberia and Portuguese East Africa) Proclamation, 1915 (1915, No. 1070).
- May 23rd, 1916. Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3 (1916, No. 320).

[As to the reissue of this Proclamation with the Statutory List annexed thereto revised to date, see footnote (b) (ii) p. 133.]

By Proclamations dated November 5th, 1914 (1914, No. 1628), and October 16th, 1915 (1915, No. 1003), the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations were extended to the War with Turkey, and with Bulgaria.

42A. If any person attempts to induce a member of any of His Majesty's forces to act in a manner which such person knows to be in contravention of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions or Admiralty Orders as respects the Navy, or the King's Regulations or Army or other orders as respects the Army, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

42B. If any person, without the consent of the Admiralty or Army Council respectively, communicates either directly or indirectly with any member of any of His Majesty's naval or military forces or with the commanding or other officer of such member with intent to induce or assist such member to obtain or apply for his release, transfer to the reserve, or discharge, so that he may during the continuance of the war engage in civil employment, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Any communication with a member of any of His Majesty's forces or an officer of such member stating that if such member is released, transferred to the reserve, or discharged, employment can or may be found for him, shall be deemed to have been made with the said intent unless the contrary is proved.

Nothing in this regulation shall apply to communications with or by a Government department.

The Admiralty or Army Council may by order grant exemptions from the provisions of this regulation as respects any members or class of members of His Majesty's naval or military forces respectively.

42C. If any person, male or female (not being a member of any of His Majesty's naval or military forces) enrolled after the tenth day of May for employment by the Army Council—

(a) without lawful excuse (a) absents himself from any work which it is his duty to perform or from any place where it is his duty to be; or

(b) refuses or wilfully neglects to perform any of his duties; or

(c) wilfully impedes or delays the due performance of any work on or in connection with which he may be employed;

he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

42D. If any person commits any act in connection with any war material likely to render such war material wholly or partially ineffective, or to cause danger or increased danger to any person working upon, handling, or using the same, or if any person engaged in the manufacture, treatment, assembling, transport, or storage of war material wilfully, or in contravention of any order or instruction given to him in the course of his employment, omits to do anything to or in connection with any war material the omission whereof is likely to render such war

Prohibition against inducing member of H.M.'s forces to contravene King's Regulations, &c.

Sept. 7, 1916.

Prohibition against communications as to release, &c.

Dec. 22, 1916.

Absence from, or neglect or impeding of, work by civilians enrolled by Army Council.

May 10, 1917.

Penalty on act or omission rendering war material ineffective or causing danger.

May 19, 1917.

(a) WITHOUT LAWFUL EXCUSE.—The burden of proof of lawful authority or excuse rests on the accused. See Reg. 58B, p. 155.

Regs. (43, 43A, 44, 44A, 45) as to Obstructing Officers and Military Police; Falsifying Documents; False Representations as to Controlled Establishment; Forgery, &c., of Naval, &c., Pass.

material wholly or partially ineffective, or to cause danger or increased danger to any person working upon, handling, or using the same, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Obstruction of officers, &c., in performance of duties.

*Nov. 28, 1914.
March 23, 1915.*

43. No person shall obstruct, knowingly mislead, or otherwise interfere with or impede, or withhold any information in his possession which he may reasonably be required to furnish from, any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of the competent naval or military authority, or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his duty under these regulations, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Obstruction of military police in execution of duties.

Feb. 23, 1915.

43A. No person shall obstruct or otherwise interfere with or impede any member of the military police in the execution of his duties, and if any person does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Falsification of Reports, False Representations, Forgery, and Personation.

Falsification of reports, &c.

Nov. 28, 1914.

44. If any person, verbally or in writing, in any report, return, declaration, or application, or in any document signed by him or on his behalf of which it is his duty to ascertain the accuracy, knowingly makes or connives at the making of any false statement or any omission, with intent to mislead any officer, or other person acting under the orders of any officer, in the execution of his duties, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

False representation as to controlled establishment.

Feb. 29, 1916.

44A. If any person uses in relation to any establishment which is not a controlled establishment within the meaning of the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, (a) the designation "controlled," or any other designation calculated to lead to the belief that the establishment is such an establishment as aforesaid, or otherwise falsely represents that the establishment is such an establishment as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Forgery and personation, misleading statements, and application of marks to premises, war material, paper, &c.

July 28, 1915.

45. If any person—

(a) forges, alters, or tampers with any naval, military, police, or official pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document, or any passport, (b) or without lawful authority uses or has in his possession any such forged, altered, or irregular pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document or passport; or

(a) **CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS.**—These are those establishments which have been declared "controlled establishments" by order of the Minister of Munitions under s. 7 of the 1915 Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 54) as amended by s. 5 of the 1916 Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 99).

(b) **PASSPORTS.**—As to validity of British passports, see the Foreign Office Notices of January 19th and 27th, 1915, printed at pp. 494, 495 of Supplement No. 3 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation.

- (b) personates, or falsely represents himself to be or not to be, a person to whom such a pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document or passport has been duly issued, or with intent to obtain any such pass, permit, certificate, licence or other document or passport, whether for himself or for any other person, knowingly makes any false statement; or *Nov. 30, 1915.*
- (c) destroys, makes away with, or by wilful neglect loses any such pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document or passport, or retains it when he has no right to retain it, or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it, or fails to comply with any directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the return thereof; or *Oct. 3, 1916.*
- (cc) allows any other person to have possession of any such pass, permit, certificate, licence, or passport issued for his use alone, or without lawful authority has in his possession any such pass, permit, certificate, licence, or passport issued for the use of some person other than himself, or on obtaining possession of any such pass, permit, certificate, licence, or passport, by finding or otherwise, neglects or fails to restore it to the person or authority by whom or for whose use it was issued or to a police constable; or
- (d) without lawful authority applies to any vessel, building, structure, premises, vehicle or other article, any lights, letters, colours, or other marks, for the time being used to indicate that the vessel, building, structure, premises, vehicle or article, to which they are applied are used for naval or military purposes, or any lights, letters, colours, or marks, so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or any lights, letters, colours, or marks, calculated to lead to the belief that the vessel, building, structure, premises, vehicle or article, is the property or is being used for the service of His Majesty or any Government Department; or removes, defaces, alters or adds to any such lights, letters, colours, or marks which have been lawfully so applied; or *July 28, 1915.*
- (e) without lawful authority or excuse, applies to any war material any mark for the time being duly authorised to be used to indicate that the material to which it is applied is of a particular quality or quantity or has been tested or submitted or selected for test by or on behalf of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, or any mark so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or removes, defaces, alters, or adds to any such mark which has been lawfully so applied; or *Oct. 14, 1915.*
- July 28, 1915.*

Regs. (45A, 45B) as to Alterations of or Personation, &c., as to Certificate of Exemption from Military Service; Production of such Certificates.

(f) without lawful authority or excuse, applies to any paper any die, seal, or other mark for the time being used to indicate that the paper to which it is applied is used for naval or military purposes, or any die, seal, or mark so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or uses any paper to which any such die, seal, or other mark has been lawfully so applied; or

*Feb. 29, 1916.
March 30, 1916.*

(g) personates or falsely represents himself to be a person in the employment of or as acting for or on behalf of His Majesty or any Government Department, or the government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or any foreign government; or, without lawful authority or excuse, makes any statement or does any act or thing calculated to induce the belief that he is in any way connected with any Government Department or the government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or any foreign government; or

June 27, 1916.

(h) makes any statement or does any act intended or calculated to mislead or deceive any person in the employment of or acting for or on behalf of His Majesty or any Government Department, or the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or the Government of any Allied State as to the quantity or quality of any war material or other goods, or otherwise in relation to the manufacture, testing or supply thereof, or with the like intent withholds any information in his possession;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Certificates of Exemption from Military Service.

Alteration of
or personation or false
statement
with regard
to certificate
of exemption
from
military
service.
June 1, 1916.

45A. If any person alters or tampers with any certificate of exemption from military service granted otherwise than under the Military Service Acts, 1916, (a) or personates or falsely represents himself to be a person to whom such a certificate has been granted, or improperly allows any other person to have possession of any such certificate issued for his use alone, or makes any false statement or false representation for the purpose of obtaining such a certificate for himself or any other person, or for the purpose of obtaining the renewal, variation, or withdrawal of any such certificate, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Production
of certificate
of exemption
from
military
service.
July 12, 1916.

45B. Every man who holds a certificate of exemption from military service granted otherwise than under the Military Service Acts, 1916, (a) shall, if required by a constable or by any person who has authority for the purpose from the Army Council, produce his certificate or give particulars as to the authority by which his certificate was granted and the grounds on which it was granted.

(a) **MILITARY SERVICE ACTS.**—i.e., the Military Service Act, 1916 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 104), and the Military Service Act, 1916 (Session 2) (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 15), see s. 17 (i) of the latter Act.

If any man fails to comply with this regulation or gives particulars which are false in any material respect, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

45C. The Army Council may require any person who holds, or in respect of whom an application has been made for, a certificate of exemption from military service under the Military Service Acts, 1916, or otherwise, or any person who having held such a certificate is not for the time being liable to be called up for service with the colours, to present himself for medical examination, if such person has not already been examined by a medical board, and, in accordance with the instructions of the Army Council for the time being in force, placed in a medical category.

Medical examination of holders, etc., of certificates of exemption from military service.

Dec. 5, 1916.

If any person fails to comply with any requirement under this regulation, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

45D. If any person, with a view to preventing or postponing—

(a) the calling up of himself or any other person for any form of naval or military service or for any medical examination as to his fitness therefor; or

(b) the operation of any notice duly given for the purpose: makes or connives at the making of any statement, whether oral or in writing, which is false or misleading in any material particular, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

False or misleading statement for prevention or postponement of calling up for naval or military service or medical examination.

April 14, 1917.

False Passports, &c.

46. If any person is or has been found in possession of a false passport(a) or, being a subject of a Sovereign or State at war with His Majesty, passes under an assumed name, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

False passports, &c.

*Nov. 28, 1914.
March 23, 1915.*

Assisting Prisoners of War or Interned Persons.

46A. If any person assists any prisoner of war or interned person to escape, or knowingly harbours or assists any such person who has escaped, or without lawful authority transmits, either by post or otherwise, or conveys to any prisoner of war or interned person any money or valuable security or any article likely to facilitate the escape of any prisoner of war or interned person, or in any way to interfere with the discipline or administration of any place of detention for prisoners of war or interned persons, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Assisting prisoners of war or interned persons to escape prohibited.

Jan. 27, 1916.

(a) **VALIDITY OF PASSPORTS.**—See the Foreign Office Notices of January 19th and 27th, 1915, printed at pp. 494, 495 of Supplement No. 3 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation.

General Provisions as to Offences.

Duty of compliance with orders.
Nov. 28, 1914.

47. It shall be the duty of every person affected by any order issued by the competent naval or military authority or other person in pursuance of these regulations to comply with that order, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Aiding and abetting.
Nov. 28, 1914.

48. Any person who attempts to commit, or procures aids or abets, or does any act preparatory to, the commission of, any act prohibited by these regulations, or harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to have acted in contravention of these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Duty of disclosing contravention of regulations.
*Nov. 28, 1914.
March 23, 1915.*

49. It shall be the duty of any person who knows or has good reason for believing that some other person is acting in contravention of any provisions of these regulations to inform the competent naval or military authority of the fact, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

General prohibition on assisting enemy.
Nov. 28, 1914.

50. If any person does any act of such a nature as to be calculated to be prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm and not specifically provided for in the foregoing regulations, with the intention or for the purpose of assisting the enemy, he shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Powers of Search, Interrogation, and Arrest.

Power to search premises, &c.
*Nov. 28, 1914.
June 10, 1915.*

51. The competent naval or military authority, or any person duly authorised by him or any police constable may, if he has reason to suspect that any house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other premises or any things therein are being or have been constructed used or kept for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or that an offence against these regulations is being or has been committed thereon or therein, enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or premises at any time of the day or night, and examine, search, and inspect the same or any part thereof, and may seize anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid, or is being kept or used in contravention of these regulations (including, where a report or statement in contravention of Regulation 27 or Regulation 27A(a) has appeared in any newspaper or other printed publication, any type or other plant used or capable of being used for the printing or production of the newspaper or other publication), and the competent naval or military authority may order anything so seized to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

April 22, 1916.

(a) REGS. 27, 27A.—These relate to the spreading of false or prejudicial reports, publication of confidential information, &c.

51A. If a justice of the peace is satisfied by information in writing upon oath laid before him by a competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorised by him, or by an officer of police of a rank not below that of inspector, that any document containing any information, report or statement, the publication whereof would be an offence against Regulation 18(a) or Regulation 27 or Regulation 27A, (b) is about to be issued for publication or dispersion from, or that copies thereof are upon any premises, or that preparations are being made on any such premises for the publication of any such information, report, or statement, the justice may issue a warrant authorising a constable to enter, at any time, and if need be by force, and search the premises and to seize any such document, and any written or printed copies thereof, and any type or other appliance which has been or is being used or is intended to be used or is in a condition adapted for use in the production of such copies and bring them before a court of summary jurisdiction.

Power to authorise search of premises and seizure of prohibited documents.

July 28, 1915.
Amended, 1916.

The court before which they are brought may issue a summons calling upon the owner to show cause why the articles so seized should not be destroyed, and if he does not appear in obedience to the summons, or if upon appearance he does not satisfy the court that the articles in question are not of such a character or so adapted as in this regulation herein-before mentioned, the court may order them to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and in any other case shall order them to be restored after the expiration of seven clear days to the owner. (c)

For the purposes of this regulation a summons shall be deemed to be duly served if addressed to the owner of the articles without further name or description, and left at or sent by registered post to the premises on which the articles were seized.

If any person feels aggrieved by an order made in pursuance of this regulation he may appeal to quarter sessions, or in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts, (d) or in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts. (e)

If in the course of any proceedings under this regulation application is made by or on behalf of the informant that in the public interest all or any portion of the public should be excluded during any part of the hearing, the court may make an order to that effect. (f)

(a) REG. 18.—This relates to obtaining and communicating naval and military information.

(b) REGS. 27, 27A.—These relate to the spreading of false or prejudicial reports, publication of confidential information, &c.

(c) VALIDITY OF REG. 51A.—This Reg. is *infra* *vide* *Norman v. Mathews* (K.B.D., Feb. 10; C.A., Feb. 14, March 18, 1916), *Times Law Rep.*, vol. 32, pp. 303, 369.

(d) APPEAL IN SCOTLAND.—See footnote (b) (ii.) to Reg. 58, p. 154.

(e) APPEAL IN IRELAND.—See footnote (c) (ii.) to Reg. 58, p. 154.

(f) HEARING IN CAMERA.—Reg. 58, p. 154, makes general provision for the exclusion on application by the prosecution of all or any portion of the public during any part of the hearing of any proceedings before a court of summary jurisdiction or on appeal.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland, "the sheriff" shall be substituted for "a justice of the peace" and "the justice": "order" shall be substituted for "summons," and any such order may be applied for at the instance of the procurator-fiscal, who shall arrange for the service thereof.

Power to
authorise
police
constable
to attend
meeting.

Feb. 6, 1917.

51B. Where a competent naval or military authority, or any superior officer of police, is of opinion that a meeting or assembly is being or about to be held of such a character that an offence against these regulations may be committed thereat, (a) he may authorise in writing a police constable or other person to attend the meeting or assembly, and any police constable or person so authorised may enter the place at which the meeting or assembly is held and remain there during its continuance.

In this regulation the expression "superior officer of police" means an officer of police of a rank superior to that of sergeant.

The powers given by this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers of competent naval or military authorities, constables, or superior officers of police.

Power to
close or re-
strict use of
premises
used preju-
dicially to
public safety.

April 14, 1917.

51C. If a justice of the peace is satisfied, by information in writing upon oath laid before him by any competent naval or military authority, or any person duly authorised by him, or by an officer of police of a rank not below that of inspector, that any house, land, building, or other premises are being used for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, by persons of hostile origin or association, or by persons suspected of attempting to cause mutiny, sedition, or disaffection among His Majesty's forces or among the civil population, the justice may by order require the premises either to be closed altogether or not to be used for any purpose prohibited by the order, or not to be used except in accordance with conditions and restrictions imposed by the order, and if the owner or occupier of the premises or any other person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the order or any conditions or restrictions imposed thereby, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the order. (b)

In the application of this regulation to Scotland references to a justice of the peace shall be construed as references to the sheriff.

Power to
stop and
search
vehicles.

Nov. 28, 1914.

52. Any officer, or any soldier or sailor engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, and any police officer, may stop any vehicle travelling along any public highway, and, if he has reason to suspect that the vehicle is being used for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, may search and seize the vehicle and seize anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid.

(a) PROHIBITION OF MEETINGS.—Reg. 9A, p. 69, provides for this.

(b) CLOSING OF REFRESHMENT, &C., PREMISES.—Art. 25 of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916, as extended by Order in Council of March 30th, 1917 (1917-286) empowers a chief officer of police if authorised by a Secretary of State to close refreshment places or clubs frequented or controlled by aliens.

53. It shall be the duty of any person, if so required by an officer, or by a soldier or sailor engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by a police constable, to stop and answer to the best of his ability and knowledge any questions which may be reasonably addressed to him, and if he refuses or fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.^(a)

Powers of questioning.
Nov. 28, 1914.

The competent naval or military authority may by order require any person or persons of any class or description to furnish him, either verbally or in writing, with such information as may be specified in the order, and the order may require any person to attend at such time and such place as may be specified in the order for the purpose of furnishing such information, and if any person fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

53A. It shall be lawful for any person duly authorised by the local registration authority under the National Registration Act, 1915, for any area^(b) or by the chief officer of police for any district, or for any police constable, to visit any house and to require the production to him of the certificates of registration of all male persons living in the house who are or who ought to have been registered under the National Registration Act, 1915, and to inspect and take copies of the certificates produced to him, and if any such person fails, without reasonable excuse to produce such a certificate he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Power to require production of national registration certificate.
March 30, 1916.

53B. For the purpose of testing the accuracy of any information given in pursuance of the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916,^(c) to the Minister of Munitions^(d) by the owner of any establishment with respect to persons employed in the establishment or of obtaining information in any case where such information is not given as and when so required in pursuance of those Acts, or for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any record, register, list, statement, particulars, or information required to be kept, made, or given in pursuance of Regulation 41A, it shall be lawful for the competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorised by him to enter any premises belonging to or in the occupation of the person giving, or who has failed to give, the information, and to carry out such inspections and examinations (including the inspection and examination of books) on the premises as he may consider necessary for any of the purposes aforesaid.

Testing accuracy of information given as to employees.
Dec. 5, 1916.

(a) MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REG. 53.—No sentence exceeding six months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 53 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. *See Reg. 57, p. 152.*

(b) LOCAL REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES.—These are in England and Wales the common council of the city of London, and the councils of metropolitan and municipal boroughs, and of urban and rural districts, and the council of the Scilly Islands, and in Scotland county councils, and the councils of royal parliamentary or police burghs. *See ss. 2, 14 (2) of the National Registration Act, 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 60.*

(c) MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS, 1915 AND 1916.—*See s. 11 of the 1915 Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 54) which was extended by s. 16 of the 1916 Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 99) which makes the unauthorised disclosure or use of information given under s. 11 an offence.*

(d) MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—*See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.*

If any person obstructs or impedes any person in the exercise of any of his powers under this regulation, or refuses to answer or gives a false answer to any question or refuses or fails to produce any books or documents required for the purposes of this regulation, that person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Prevention
of convey-
ance of
letters, &c.,
out of or into
the United
Kingdom.

July 6, 1915.

54. Any person landing or embarking at any place in the United Kingdom, and any person who by reason of his occupation or habits has special opportunities of communicating with the crews and passengers of vessels, shall, on being required to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him, or by an aliens officer^(a) or officer of police, make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying any letters or other written messages intended to be transmitted by post or otherwise delivered, and, if so required, shall produce to the person making the requisition any such letters or messages; and the competent naval or military authority or person authorised by him or aliens or police officer may search any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person or the person to whom the baggage belongs is carrying or conveying any such letters or messages.

The competent naval or military authority or persons authorised by him or aliens or police officer may examine any letters or other messages so produced to him or found on such search, and may transmit them to an officer appointed to censor postal correspondence.

March 23, 1915.

Any person who knowingly makes any false declaration under this regulation, or on being required to produce any such letters or messages as aforesaid refuses or neglects to do so, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Arrest; bail;
photographs
and finger
prints.

Nov. 28, 1914.

55. Any person authorised for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority, or any police constable or officer of customs and excise or aliens officer^(a) may arrest without warrant^(b) any person whose behaviour is of such a nature as to give reasonable grounds for suspecting that he has acted or is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or upon whom may be found any article, book, letter, or other document, the possession of which gives grounds for such a suspicion, or who is suspected of having com-

(a) ALIENS OFFICER.—Defined by Reg. 62, p. 157 below.

(b) ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.—Section 27 of the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 58) (which section, *see* s. 42, applies to Scotland, and, *see* s. 43, to Ireland). provides that where "under any Act whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act there is power to arrest a person without warrant, a warrant for his arrest may be issued."

mitted an offence against these regulations, or of being in possession of any article or document which is being used or intended to be used for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm: and anything found on any person so arrested which there is reason to suspect is being so used or intended to be used may be seized, and the competent naval or military authority may order anything so seized to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of. *Feb. 29, 191*

Any person so arrested shall, if so ordered by the competent naval or military authority, or by the chief officer of police for the district, be photographed and finger-print impressions of the fingers and thumbs of both of his hands taken, and if any person refuses to allow such photograph or impressions to be taken, or obstructs the taking thereof, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations: *Nov. 12, 1906*

Provided that—

- (a) no photograph of a person so taken shall be published except for the purpose of tracing that person, nor shall a copy of any such photograph be shown to any person except a person officially authorised to see it; and
- (b) If the person arrested neither has been nor is subsequently convicted of an offence against these regulations, all photographs (both negatives and copies) and finger-print impressions so taken shall be destroyed as soon as they are no longer required for the purposes of these regulations, and in any case forthwith after the termination of the present war.

On a person being taken into custody under this regulation he may apply to the competent naval or military authority for release on bail, and, if the competent naval or military authority so directs in writing, any officer of police, who under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts has power to release on bail any person apprehended without warrant, may discharge the person so in custody upon his entering into a recognizance, or, in Scotland, finding caution, with or without sureties, for a reasonable amount to appear at such time and place, to be named in the recognizance or caution, as may be fixed by the competent naval or military authority. Provided that a person so taken into custody as having committed a summary offence against these regulations may be released on bail in manner aforesaid without application to or direction from the competent naval or military authority. *Jan. 27, 1916*

If any person assists or connives at the escape of any person who may be in custody under this regulation, or knowingly harbours or assists any person who has so escaped, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Special Police Areas.

Constitution
of special
police area.
Jan. 24, 1917.

55A.—(1) Where a Secretary of State, after consultation with the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions,^(a) is satisfied, as respects any area which is not wholly situated within the boundaries of one police area, that it is expedient for naval or military reasons or for reasons connected with the supply of munitions that the control of police in the area should be unified, he may by order—

- (a) constitute the area a special police area and define the limits thereof;
- (b) assign to the special police area such number of constables belonging to the police forces of the police areas (or any of them) in which any part of the special police area is contained, or acting in those areas, in such proportion as may be agreed between the departments and authorities concerned or, in default of or pending agreement, as may be directed by the Secretary of State;
- (c) provide that constables assigned to the special police area shall, for the purpose of control and discipline, act under the direction of a single authority, being either the chief officer of police of an existing police force or such other person or authority as may be specified in the order, and empower such authority to exercise any of the powers that may be exercised by the police authority or chief officer of any county police force, including the power of appointing constables for the special police area; and
- (d) make such additional and supplemental provisions (including provisions for obtaining assistance from other police forces) as appear to him necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to the order^(b);

and a Secretary of State may also give from time to time such directions as appear to him expedient for the purpose of giving full effect to the order.

April 14, 1917.

(2) All constables assigned to, or appointed for, any special police area or any part of such area shall, without prejudice to any of their other powers, have all the powers, duties and privileges of constables throughout such area and also throughout any police area any part of which is included in such special police area.

(3) The powers conferred by this regulation on a Secretary of State shall, as respects any area situated wholly in Scotland, be exercised by the Secretary for Scotland; and shall as respects any area situated partly in England and partly in Scotland, be exercised jointly by a Secretary of State and the Secretary for Scotland.

(a) ARMY COUNCIL.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 1, p. 39. MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 2A, p. 40.

(b) No Order constituting a special police area has (May 31, 1917) been made.

Trial and Punishment of Offences.(a)

56.—(1) Except as otherwise provided by this regulation, a person alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations may be tried either by court-martial, or by a civil court with a jury,(b) or by a court of summary jurisdiction.(c)

Trial of
offences.

March 23, 1915.

(2) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence which is by these regulations declared to be a summary offence he may, if not subject to the Naval Discipline Act(d) or to military law be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and not otherwise, and if he is so subject he may be so tried or may be dealt with as for an offence against the Naval Discipline Act(d) or military law as the competent naval or military authority may decide.

Jan. 27, 1916.

March 23, 1915.

Jan. 27, 1916.

(3) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence other than an offence declared by these regulations to be a summary offence, the case shall be referred to the competent naval or military authority(e) who shall forthwith investigate the case and determine whether or not the case is to be proceeded with, and if it is to be proceeded with, whether or not it is an offence of such a character that it can adequately be dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction.

March 23, 1915.

Feb. 29, 1916.

March 23, 1915.

(a) STATEMENTS AT PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS.—As to the giving in evidence on a trial by court-martial, or civil court with a jury (including the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland), for offences against the Regulations of depositions of witnesses at preliminary investigations in cases where the witness subsequently dies or becomes incapacitated for attendance by illness or war service, *see* the Evidence (Amdt.) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 94), printed in the Appendix, p. 587.

(b) SUSPENSION OF TRIAL BY JURY.—On suspension by Proclamation of 5 Geo. 5. c. 34. s. 1 (Right of British Subject charged with Offence to be tried by Civil Court (printed at pp. 5-7 of this Manual), so much of Reg. 56 as relates to trial by jury will cease to have effect, *see* Reg. 58A and 58D, printed at pp. 154. 155. By Proclamation dated April 26th, 1916 (printed as St. R. & O., 1916. No. 256), the operation of 5 Geo. 5. c. 34. s. 1, was suspended in Ireland.

(c) COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.—*i.e.*, in Scotland by the sheriff court, *see* Reg. 58, printed p. 153.

(d) NAVAL DISCIPLINE ACT.—This Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 109) was amended by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 39), the Naval Discipline Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 41), the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 30), and the Naval Discipline (No. 2) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 73), and has in accordance with section 7 (2) of the 1884 Act, section 2 (2) of the 1909 Act, section 16 of the 1915 Act, and section 5 of the 1915 (No. 2) Act, been printed with the amendments so made down to the passing of the last-named Act, and such print has been put on sale. The sections referred to provide for references in other Acts to the Naval Discipline Act being construed as references to the Act as so amended.

The Naval Discipline Act was as to part of s. 67 repealed by the Perjury Act, 1911, and has also been amended as to delegation of powers by 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 17, and 7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 11.

(e) "PRESS" and "MUNITIONS" OFFENCES.—As respects "press offences," *see* Regulation 56 (13), and as respects "munitions offences," *see* Regulation 56 (14) below.

(4) If it is determined that the case is not to be proceeded with, the alleged offender, if in custody, shall (unless he is detained on some other charge) forthwith be released.

Feb. 29, 1916.

March 23, 1915.

June 27, 1916.

Oct. 3, 1916.

June 27, 1916.

(5) If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with, but that the offence is of such a character as aforesaid, the offender may, if he is not subject to the Naval Discipline Act^(a) or to military law,^(b) be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and not otherwise, and may be so tried notwithstanding that the offence was committed more than six months before the institution of the proceedings before the court,^(c) and, if he is so subject, may be so tried or may be dealt with as for an offence against the Naval Discipline Act^(a) or military law,^(b) as the competent naval or military authority may decide.

Feb. 29, 1916.

March 23, 1915.

(6) If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with and that the offence is not of such a character as aforesaid, then—

(a) if the offender is a British subject and is not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act^(a) or to military law, and he claims, in the manner hereinafter provided, to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by a court-martial, the case shall be handed over, for the purposes of trial, to the civil authority;

(b) if the offender, being a British subject, does not make any such claim, or if the offender is not a British subject or is a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act^(a) or to military law,^(b) the competent naval or military authority^(d) shall, subject to any general or special instructions given by the Admiralty or Army Council, order the case to be tried by court-martial, or, where in pursuance of such instructions the case is not to be tried by court-martial, shall order it to be handed over, for purposes of trial, to the civil authority.

(7) Any case which is handed over to the civil authority may be tried by a civil court with a jury:

Provided that if on further investigation it appears to the prosecution that a case so handed over to the civil authority is of such a character as can be adequately dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction it may, if the Admiralty or Army Council consent, or in Scotland if the Lord Advocate after consultation with the Admiralty or Army Council so directs, be so dealt with.

(a) NAVAL DISCIPLINE ACT.—See footnote (d) on p. 147.

(b) PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY LAW.—See ss. 175–177 of the Army Act.

(c) LIMITATION OF TIME FOR PROSECUTION.—The effect of this provision is to exclude the operation of s. 11 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43).

(d) "PRESS" and "MUNITIONS" OFFENCES.—As respects "press offences" see Regulation 56 (13), and as respects "munitions offences" see Regulation 56 (14) below.

(8) For the purpose of enabling such a claim as aforesaid to be made, the competent naval or military authority shall, as soon as practicable after his arrest, give to the alleged offender notice in writing, in the form set out in Part I. of the Schedule to these regulations, ^(a) of the general nature of the charge and of his right (if he is a British subject and not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act ^(b) or to military law ^(c)) to claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court-martial:

March 23, 1915.

Provided that it shall not be necessary to give such a notice if the offence is an offence which is by these regulations declared to be a summary offence or it has been determined that the offence is an offence of such a character that it can adequately be dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction.

Feb. 29, 1906.

(9) A person to whom such a notice has been given may if he is a British subject and not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act ^(b) or to military law ^(c) within six clear days from the date when it was so given to him claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court-martial by giving notice in writing to that effect to the competent naval or military authority in the form set out in Part II. of the Schedule to these regulations. ^(d)

March 23, 1915.

(10) If the alleged offender is in custody he shall, if he is to be tried by court-martial, be kept in or handed over to military custody, and, if he is to be tried otherwise than by court-martial, be kept in or handed over to civil custody, and if he is to be tried by a civil court with a jury, may in England and Ireland without any warrant from a justice of the peace be detained in any of His Majesty's prisons, as a person committed for trial for felony, until thence delivered in due course of law, and an order to that effect in the form set out in Part III. of the Schedule to these regulations ^(e) shall, if application is made for the purpose, be made by a competent naval or military authority.

April 13, 1915.

Provided that the alleged offender so in custody may apply to the competent naval or military authority, and if the competent naval or military authority signifies in writing that in his opinion the case is a proper one for bail, ^(f) the alleged offender may apply to a justice of the peace for bail, and such justice may, on such application, admit him to bail in like manner as if he had been committed by such justice for trial for a felony, and nothing in

Jan. 27, 1916.

- (a) FORM OF NOTICE TO ALLEGED OFFENDER.—This is printed at p. 159.
- (b) NAVAL DISCIPLINE ACT.—See footnote (d) on p. 147.
- (c) PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY LAW.—See ss. 175–177 of the Army Act.
- (d) FORM OF CLAIM TO TRIAL BY JURY.—This is printed at p. 160 below.
- (e) FORM OF ORDER FOR DETENTION IN PRISON.—This is printed at p. 160.
- (f) BAIL.—As to bail on arrest.—See Regulation 55, printed at p. 144.

this regulation shall affect any power of the High Court, or any power of any court of summary jurisdiction, to admit any person to bail. In Ireland the powers conferred by this proviso on justices of the peace shall be exercisable by resident magistrates and Dublin divisional justices only.

March 23, 1915.

(11) In England and Ireland offences against these regulations shall not be prosecuted before a civil court with a jury except by or with the consent of the Attorney-General for England or Ireland, as the case may be, nor before a court of summary jurisdiction by any person, other than the competent naval or military authority or a person authorised by him, or an officer of police, an officer of customs and excise, an aliens officer,^(a) or a person authorised by the Government Department concerned, except with the consent of the Attorney-General for England or Ireland, as the case may be. Where any of these regulations enables any Government Department to apply by order the regulation or any provision contained in or appended to the regulation, or to make rules or orders, the Government Department by whose order the regulation or provision is applied, or by which the rules or orders are made, shall, for the purposes of this provision, as respects offences against the regulation as so applied, or offences by way of contravention or failure to comply with the rules or orders, be the Government Department concerned; and where the administration of any regulation is assigned by the regulation to any special department, that Government Department shall, for the purposes of this provision, as respects offences against that regulation, be the Government Department concerned.^(b)

Dec. 22, 1916.

March 23, 1915.

Dec. 22, 1916.

(12) For the purposes of this regulation the expression "British subject" includes a woman who has married an alien but who before marriage was a British subject.

June 2, 1915.

(13) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations which appears to the Director of Public Prosecutions^(c) in England, the Lord Advocate in Scotland, or the Attorney-General for Ireland in Ireland, to be a press offence as hereinafter defined, the case, instead of being referred to the competent naval or military authority, shall be referred to the

(a) ALIENS OFFICER.—Defined by Reg. 62, p. 157 below.

(b) GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT CONCERNED.—Reg. 7E (3) (p. 64 above) assigns to the Treasury the administration of Regs. 7C and 7D (relating to foreign securities) for the purpose of Reg. 56 (11).

(c) DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS.—The duties of this office are regulated by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 22, 47 & 48 Vict. c. 58, and 8 Edw. 7, c. 3, which last statute severed it from that of the Treasury Solicitor. See also the Regulations respecting the duties of the Director of Public Prosecutions, dated Jan. 25, 1886, and printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Rev., 1904, IV, "Criminal Procedure, E.," pp. 9-11.

The powers of the Director under Regs. 56 (13) (14), are exercisable, in the Isle of Man by the Attorney-General of the Isle, in Guernsey, Sark, Herm and Jethou, by the Law Officers of the Crown in Guernsey, and in Alderney by H.M.'s Procureur.

Director of Public Prosecutions,(a) the Lord Advocate, or the Attorney-General for Ireland, as the case may be, who shall investigate the case and determine whether or not the case is to be proceeded with, and, if it is to be proceeded with, whether it is to be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction, or by a civil court with a jury, or, subject to the rights of the offender if a British subject under the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,(b) and to the consent of the Admiralty or Army Council, by court-martial.

For the purposes of this provision "press offence" means the publication or attempted publication, or communication or attempted communication for publication, in any newspaper or other periodical, or any reprint of any part thereof, of any information, report, or statement in contravention of the provisions of these regulations, and where the person alleged to be guilty of such an offence is also alleged to be guilty of any other offence against these regulations in relation to the information so published or communicated, or attempted to be so published or communicated, such other offence shall also be treated as a press offence. The decision of the Director of Public Prosecutions,(a) the Lord Advocate, or the Attorney-General for Ireland, as to whether an alleged offence is a press offence or is to be treated as a press offence, shall be conclusive.(c)

(14) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations which appears to the Minister of Munitions to be a munitions offence as herein-after defined, the case, instead of being referred to the competent naval or military authority, shall be referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions,(a) the Lord Advocate, or the Attorney-General for Ireland, as the case may be, who shall investigate the case and determine whether or not the case is to be proceeded with, and if it is to be proceeded with, whether it is to be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction, or by a civil court with a jury, or, subject to the rights of the offender if a British subject under the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,(b) and to the consent of the Admiralty or Army Council, by court martial. *Feb. 15, 1916.*

For the purposes of this provision "munitions offence" means an offence in contravention of any order made or any directions, regulations, or restrictions given or issued by the Minister of Munitions under these regulations, or an offence against these regulations in respect of any matter within the scope of the powers and duties for the time being assigned to the Minister of Munitions, and the decision of the Minister of Munitions as to whether an alleged offence is a munitions offence shall be conclusive.

(a) DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS.—See footnote (c) to Reg. 56 (13), p. 150.

(b) 5 Geo. 5, c. 34, printed at pp. 5-8 of this Manual.

(c) "PRESS OFFENCE."—See *Fox v. Spicer*, Times Law Rep., Vol. 33, p. 172.

Trial and
punishment
by civil
courts.

March 23, 1915

June 1, 1915.

June 10, 1915.

56A. Any offence tried by a civil court with a jury shall be deemed to be a felony, and on conviction of the offender he shall be liable to such punishment as might have been inflicted under Regulation 57 if the case had been tried by a general court-martial. Provided that a sentence of death shall not be imposed unless the offender has pleaded guilty to committing the offence with the intention of assisting the enemy, or the jury find that the offence was committed with such intention.(a)

March 23, 1915.

Where sentence of death is passed by such a civil court, the court may order the sentence to be executed in any manner in which a court-martial may order a sentence of death to be executed. If the manner in which the sentence is to be executed is by shooting, the court may direct that the offender be handed over to the military authority, and in such case the sentence shall be executed as if it had been passed by a court-martial, but in England shall not be carried into execution until after such time as is allowed by the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907,(b) for giving notice of appeal or notice of application for leave to appeal under that Act, nor pending such appeal or application; or in Scotland until after such date as may be specified in the sentence.(c)

In England and Ireland a court of quarter sessions shall not have jurisdiction to try such a felony.

In Scotland the court having jurisdiction to try such a felony shall be the High Court of Justiciary.(d)

For the purpose of the trial of a person for such a felony, the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed, or in any place in the United Kingdom in which the offender may be found, or to which he may be brought for the purpose of speedy trial.

Trial and
punishment
by courts-
martial

Nov. 28, 1914.

57. A person found guilty of an offence against these regulations by a court-martial shall be liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life or any less punishment, or if the court finds that the offence was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy to suffer death or any less punishment, and the court

(a) APPEALS FROM CONVICTIONS. (i) From convictions under this Regulation in England an appeal lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal on questions of law, or with leave of that Court on questions of fact, or against the sentence (Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, 7 Edw. 7. c. 23. s. 3). As to procedure, *see* the Criminal Appeal Rules, 1908 (printed in Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1908, pp 29-291). If the Attorney General certifies that the decision of the House of Lords involves a point of law of exceptional public importance, and that it is desirable in the public interest that a further appeal should be brought, either the prosecutor or the defendant may appeal to the House of Lords (7 Edw. 7. c. 23, s. 1 (6)).

(ii.) In Scotland there is no appeal from the High Court of Justiciary.

(iii.) In Ireland points of law may be reserved by special case for the Court of Crown Cases Reserved (11-2 V. c. 78, ss. 1-4, 40-1, V. c. 57 ss. 50, 65).

(iv.) From convictions by courts-martial there is no appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal or other civil court, but the Acts and Regulations governing courts-martial make provision for the review of decisions.

(b) 7 Edw 7 c 23.

(c) EXECUTION OF SENTENCE OF DEATH.—*See* s. 2 of the Criminal Law (Scotland) A. t. 1830 (1 Geo. 4 and 1 Will. 4. c. 37) which specifies the periods within which the sentence of death is to be carried into execution.

(d) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.—*See* footnote (a) (ii.) above

may in addition to any other sentence imposed order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed be forfeited:

Provided that a sentence of detention in detention barracks shall not be awarded for an offence under these regulations and that no sentence exceeding six months' imprisonment with hard labour shall be imposed in respect of any contravention of Regulations 12, 13, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28A, 53, 60, and 61 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy or, in the case of Regulation 27, of causing any such dissatisfaction, interference or prejudice as is mentioned in that regulation.

A court-martial having jurisdiction to try offences under these regulations shall be a general or district court-martial convened by an officer authorised to convene such description of court-martial within the limits of whose command the offender may for the time being be; but nothing in this regulation shall be construed as authorising a district court-martial to impose a sentence of penal servitude.

Any person tried by court-martial under these regulations shall, for the purposes of the provisions of the Army Act(a) relating to offences, be treated as if he belonged to the unit in whose charge he may be; but no such person shall be liable to summary punishment by a commanding officer.

58. A person convicted of an offence against these regulations by a court of summary jurisdiction shall be liable to be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine, and the court may, in addition to any other sentence which may be imposed, order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited.

For the purpose of the trial of a person for such an offence the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed, or at any place in which the offender may be, and the court in Scotland shall be the sheriff court. In Ireland for the purposes of such trial a summons may be issued by a justice to a witness who is not within his jurisdiction and any such summons may, in Ireland, be issued, served and enforced in the same manner as a summons to a witness within the jurisdiction of the issuing justice.

(a) ARMY ACT.—The Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58) has been repeatedly amended and has in accordance with s. 8 (2) of the Army Annual Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 8), been printed with the amendments made down to the end of the session 5 & 6 Geo. 5, and such print has been put on sale.

S. 70 (5) of the Army Act was subsequently amended by 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 33, by s. 4 of the Army (Annual) Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 5), and by ss. 4, 5 of the Army (Annual) Act, 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 9). See also the Army Transfers Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 43), which as amended by 6 Geo. 5, c. 15, s. 13, amends s. 83 of the Army Act.

S. 8 (3) of the 1885 Act provides that references in any past or future Act to the Army Act shall be construed to refer to the Army Act as so amended.

*March 23, 1915.
Feb. 6, 1917.
March 4-5, 1917.
Oct. 14, 1915.*

*Trial and
punishment
by courts of
summary
jurisdiction.
Nov. 28, 1914.*

Feb. 20, 1916.

Section seventeen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879,(a) shall not apply to the charge of offences against these regulations.

Any person aggrieved by a conviction of a court of summary jurisdiction under these regulations may appeal in England to a court of quarter sessions, and in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts,(b) and in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.(c)

June 10, 1915.

In addition and without prejudice to any powers which a court may possess to order the exclusion of the public from any proceedings, if, in the course of proceedings before a court of summary jurisdiction against any person for an offence against these regulations or the proceedings on appeal, application is made by the prosecution, in the public interest, that all or any portion of the public shall be excluded during any part of the hearing, the court may make an order to that effect, but the passing of sentence shall in any case take place in public.(d)

Trial by
courts-
martial on
suspension of
5 Geo. 5. c. 34.

March 23, 1915.

July 28, 1915.

58A. Whenever His Majesty by Proclamation suspends the operation of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915.(e) either generally or as respects any specified area, then, as respects all offences committed against these regulations, or (as the case may be), all such offences committed within the specified area, so much of Regulation 56 as relates to trial by a civil court with a jury, and in particular paragraphs (6) to (10) and (13)

(a) CLAIM TO TRIAL BY JURY.—S. 17 relates to the right to claim trial by jury in case of certain offences otherwise triable summarily.

(b)—(i) SUMMARY JURISDICTION (SCOTLAND) ACTS. These are the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 65), which consolidated and amended the previous Acts, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, Amendment Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 28).

(ii) APPEALS. The appeal is by stated case to the High Court of Justiciary under ss. 60-76 of the 1908 Act or by any other competent mode of appeal, *see* s. 76. There is no appeal "on the merits" in any case. As to the High Court of Justiciary, *see* footnote (a) (ii.), printed at p. 152.

(iii) FEES. As to fees, *see* Act of Adjournment of December 18, 1896, printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised, 1904, at p. 22 of title "Justiciary, High Court of, S." No fee is payable by an appellant in custody in respect of an appeal against the amount of caution fixed or on account of refusal of liberation by the sheriff court, *see* the Act of Adjournment of March 20, 1909, printed Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, p. 1466.

(c)—(i) SUMMARY JURISDICTION (IRELAND) ACTS. These Acts are so far as respects the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace or of the police of that district, and as respects any other part of Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 93) and any Act, past or future, amending the same. (*See* Interp. Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63), s. 13 (9).)

(ii) APPEALS. Under these Acts the appeal is to Quarter Sessions, and by special case on point of law to the High Court, *see* 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43.

(d) HEARING IN CAMERA.—*See* Section 1 (3) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 34), (printed at p. 6 of this Manual), which makes similar provision as to trials for felony by civil courts.

(e) SUSPENSION OF TRIAL BY JURY.—5 Geo. 5. c. 34, s. 1 (Right of British subject charged with offence to be tried by Civil Court), printed at pp. 5-7 of this Manual. By Proclamation dated April 26, 1916 (printed as St. R. & O., 1916, No. 256), the operation of the said section was suspended in Ireland.

thereof, shall, so long as the Proclamation remains in force, cease to have effect, without prejudice however to any proceedings under the said section which may be pending at the date of the issue of such Proclamation, and in lieu of the said paragraphs, the following provision shall have effect:—

“ If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with and that the offence is not of such a character as aforesaid, the case may be tried by court-martial, and notwithstanding anything in Regulation 57 a field general court-martial convened by an officer authorized to convene such a court-martial shall have the like jurisdiction to deal with the case as in the last-mentioned regulation is conferred on a general court-martial.”

*April 26, 1916.
July 28, 1915.*

58B. Where under these regulations any act if done without lawful authority or without lawful authority or excuse is an offence against these regulations, the burden of proving that the act was done with lawful authority or with lawful authority or excuse shall rest on the person accused.

Burden of proof of lawful authority or excuse on accused.
June 10, 1915.

58C. Every document purporting to be an order or other instrument issued by a competent naval or military authority and to be signed by such an authority shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be such an order or instrument without further proof unless the contrary is shown.(a)

Evidence of orders of competent naval or military authority.
July 28, 1915.

58D. Where His Majesty has by Proclamation suspended, either generally or as respects any specified area, the operation of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,(b) then any person who is alleged to have committed any offence (whether an offence against these regulations or otherwise) at any place within the United Kingdom or within the specified area, as the case may be, while the Proclamation was in force and while he was subject to military law shall, unless the competent military authority otherwise directs and notwithstanding anything in any Act or law to the contrary, be liable to be tried for the offence by court-martial and not otherwise, and on any such trial the procedure of the court-martial and the punishment

Trial by courts-martial of offences committed by the military while 5 Geo. 5, c. 34 is suspended.
*May 23, 1916.
June 27, 1916.*

(a) ORDERS OF COMPETENT NAVAL OR MILITARY AUTHORITY.—S. 38 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, has been held to apply to these orders. See *Brander v. Mackenzie* (1915, S. C. (J), p. 47; 1915, 7 Ad. 609); *Cameron v. McAvoy* (1916, 2 S.L.T. 169).

(b) SUSPENSION OF TRIAL BY JURY.—5 Geo. 5, c. 34, s. 1 (Right of British subject charged with offence to be tried by Civil Court), printed at pp. 5-7 of this Manual. By Proclamation dated April 26, 1916 (printed as St. R. & O., 1916, No. 256), the operation of the said section was suspended in Ireland.

to be inflicted in case of conviction shall be as prescribed by the Army Act.(a)

June 8, 1914.

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed as affecting the powers of commanding officers to deal summarily with offences under the Army Act,(a) or of courts of summary jurisdiction to deal with offences punishable on summary conviction.

Saving of Powers.

Saving
of other
powers.

Nov. 28, 1914.

59. The powers conferred by these regulations are in addition to and not in derogation of any powers exercisable by members of His Majesty's naval and military forces and other persons to take such steps as may be necessary for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, and nothing in these regulations shall affect the liability of any person to trial and punishment for any offence or war crime otherwise than in accordance with these regulations.

Notices and Permits.

Notices.

Nov. 28, 1914.

60. The competent naval or military authority, or any other person by whom an order is made in pursuance of these regulations, shall publish notice of the order in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing persons affected by the order, and no person shall without lawful authority deface or otherwise tamper with any notice posted up in pursuance of these regulations, or any other notice, advertisement or placard, relating to any of His Majesty's forces or any naval or military matters exhibited or posted up under lawful authority, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(b)

Oct. 14, 1915.

Permits.

Nov. 28, 1914.

61. Any person claiming to act under any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of these regulations shall, if at any time he is required to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him, or by any naval or military officer, or by any sailor or soldier engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any officer of customs and excise, officer of police or aliens' officer, produce the permit or permission for inspection, and if he refuses to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(b)

Any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of any provision of these regulations may at any time be revoked.

(a) ARMY ACT.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 57, p. 153.

(b) MAXIMUM PENALTY UNDER REGS. 60 OR 61.—No sentence exceeding 6 months imprisonment with hard labour can be imposed for a contravention of Reg. 60 or Reg. 61 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy. See Reg. 57, p. 152.

Definition of Competent Naval and Military Authorities and Interpretation of Regulations.

62. The Admiralty or Army Council may appoint any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, not below the rank of lieutenant-commander in the Navy or field officer in the Army, to be a competent naval or military authority and may authorise any competent naval or military authority thus appointed to delegate, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, all or any of his powers under these regulations to any officer qualified to be appointed a competent naval or military authority, and an officer so appointed, or to whom the powers of the competent naval or military authority are so delegated, is in these regulations referred to as a competent naval or military authority.(a) Where the holder of a designated office has been appointed to be a competent naval or military authority, or any powers of the competent naval or military authority have been delegated to the holder of a designated office, then, unless express provision is made to the contrary, the appointment or delegation shall be deemed to extend, and shall be deemed always to have extended, to the person for the time being performing the duties of the office designated, if he is so qualified as aforesaid.

Interpreta-
tion.

Nov. 28, 1914

Feb. 20, 1916

For the purposes of these regulations the expression "aliens officer" shall have the same meaning as in the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914.(b)

Nov. 28, 1914.

For the purposes of these regulations, the expression "war material" includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.

March 24, 1915

For the purposes of these regulations, printing includes any mechanical mode of reproduction.

April 22, 1915

(a) "COMPETENT MILITARY AUTHORITY."—This expression has in the Army Act a different meaning. In that Act it means the Army Council (see s. 101) and certain high military authorities (see s. 87, &c.).

(b) ALIENS OFFICER.—Article 15 of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914 (printed at p. 52 of the Manual of Emergency Legislation), is as follows :—

15.—(1) The following persons, that is to say—

(a) any immigration officers appointed under the Aliens Act, 1905 : and

Aliens officers

(b) any persons appointed for the purpose by a Secretary of State :

shall be aliens officers for the purposes of this Order at the various ports in the United Kingdom, and shall in the exercise of their powers act under general or special instructions from the Secretary of State, and, subject to such instructions, shall have power to enter on board any vessel, and to detain and examine all persons arriving at or leaving any port in the United Kingdom, and to require the production of any documents by such persons, and generally to take such steps as are sanctioned by this Order or as may be necessary for giving effect to this Order.

Article 15 of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 122), reproduces *ipsis verbis* Article 15 of the 1914 Order which it revoked. For list of regulations conferring special powers on an ALIENS OFFICER, see that heading in Index at end of this Manual.

Short title,
and appli-
cation of
Interpreta-
tion Act.

Jan. 24, 1917.

Feb. 23, 1917.

63. These regulations may be cited as the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the purpose of the interpretation of these regulations and of orders and rules made thereunder, in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament and as if these regulations were an Act of Parliament.(a)

Printing and
construction
of regula-
tions as
amended.

Jan. 24, 1917.

64. Where by any Order in Council for the time being in force, any regulations or words are directed to be added to or omitted from these regulations, or to be substituted for any other regulations or words in these regulations, then copies of these regulations printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after such direction takes effect may be printed with the regulations or words added or omitted or substituted for other regulations or words as such direction requires, and with the regulations and paragraphs thereof numbered in accordance with such direction; and these regulations shall be construed as if they had, at the time at which such direction takes effect, been made with such addition, omission, or substitution.(b)

Construction
of references
in other
documents to
regulations.

Jan. 24, 1917.

65. A reference in any Order in Council or other document to the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, or to the Defence of the Realm Regulations, or to any of them, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to these regulations as amended by any Order in Council for the time being in force.

(a) CONSTRUCTION OF REGULATIONS AND OF ORDERS THEREUNDER.—The effect of Reg. 63 would appear to be that—

- (1) In the **Regulations themselves** all expressions defined by the Interpretation Act (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63), though not occurring in the Defence of the Realm Acts have the respective meanings so given to them and all the rules of construction laid down by that Act for the construction of Acts of Parliament apply to the construction of the Regulations ;
- (2) In an **Order under the Regulations** expressions occurring both in the Order and in the empowering Regulations have the same meaning as they have in the empowering Regulations (*see* s. 31 of the Interpretation Act) ;
- (3) But both as regards the **Regulations** and the **Orders thereunder** such interpretation is excluded by anything in the Regulation or Order importing "a contrary intention." (*See* the provision to this effect which occurs throughout the Interpretation Act.)

(b) PRINTING OF REGULATIONS AS AMENDED.—The Defence of the Realm Regulations are, in accordance with Regulation 64, herein printed as a single Consolidated Code.

66. The fact that any regulation or provision of a regulation is, or has been, revoked or superseded by any subsequent regulation shall not affect, and shall be deemed not to have affected, the previous operation of any regulation or provision so revoked or superseded, or the validity of any action taken under any such regulation or provision, or any penalty or punishment incurred in respect of any contravention or failure to comply with any such regulation or provision, or any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment.(a)

Previous operation of revoked and amended regulations.
Jan. 24, 1917.

SCHEDULE

PART I.

Form of Notice to be given to an Alleged Offender.(b)

March 23, 1915.

To (a)
You are hereby informed that the general nature of the charge against you is (b)

(a) Here insert name of alleged offender.
(b) Here state general nature of the charge.

If you are a British subject [or (*in the case of a woman who has married an alien*) were before marriage to an alien a British subject] and are not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law you are entitled to claim to be tried upon the said charge[s] by a civil court with a jury [or in Scotland by the High Court of Justiciary] instead of by a court martial.

If you are entitled and wish to make such a claim you must sign the form appended hereto and send it within six clear days from the receipt of this notice to the competent naval or military authority at the address designated below.

Dated the _____ day of _____ 1917.

Signature _____
Competent Naval [or Military]
Authority.

Address (c) _____

(c) Here insert address to which the claim is to be sent.

N.B.—The competent naval or military authority should cause a record to be made of the date when this notice is received by the alleged offender.

(a) PARALLEL PROVISION.—A clause to the like effect of Reg. 66 forms Art. 9 of the Order in Council of Nov. 6th, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 764), amending the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order.

(b) This Notice is provided for by Regulation 56 (8) printed at p. 149. See also footnotes thereto.

Forms of Claim to Trial by Jury, and of Order for Detention in England or Ireland.

PART II.

March 23, 1915.

Form of Claim to be appended to the Notice in Part I.(a)

(a) The address of the competent naval or military authority should be here inserted.

To the competent naval or military authority at (a)

I, _____, am a British subject [was before my marriage to an alien a British subject] and am not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law, and I claim to be tried for the said offence by a civil court with a jury [or in Scotland by the High Court of Justiciary] instead of by a court martial.

Signed _____

This claim may be sent by registered post, or if you are in custody by delivering it to the person in whose custody you are.

The competent naval or military authority should cause a record to be made of the date when the claim is given to him.

PART III.

April 13, 1915.

Form of Order for Detention in Prison of Alleged Offender.(b)

To the Governor of His Majesty's Prison at

Whereas it has been determined in accordance with the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, Number 56, that A.B. suspected of having committed offences against the said regulations and now in military custody shall be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of by a court martial.

Now, I, the undersigned, being the competent [naval or] military authority within the meaning of the said regulations, do hereby request and require you to receive the said A.B. into His Majesty's prison aforesaid and therein to detain him as a prisoner committed to the said prison for trial for felony, and produce him, as and when required, for the purpose of his said trial by a civil court with a jury, and until he be delivered from your custody in due course of law.

Dated the _____ day of _____ 1917.

(Signed) _____

Competent Naval [or Military]
Authority.

(a) This form of Claim is provided for by Regulation 56 (9) printed at p. 149. See also footnotes thereto.

(b) This form of Order for Detention is provided for by Regulation 56 (10) printed at p. 149, under which the Order can also be made by the Minister of Munitions. It is not applicable to Scotland.

PART III.

ORDERS OF A GENERAL CHARACTER MADE UNDER THE REGULATIONS.

[The following is a list of the classes of Orders which form Part III. of this Manual: they are classified according to, and printed in the sequence of, the particular Regulation from which, or from which in common with other powers, they appear to derive their force. Certain of the Orders were made in pursuance of the general powers of the Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations and powers derived from the Munitions of War Acts and other sources. For the Headings and other words preceding each Order, for the Grouping of Orders under a particular Regulation, which to facilitate reference has been adopted, and for the Explanatory Footnotes (which do not form part of the Orders as issued), the Editor of this Manual is alone responsible.

Alexander Pulling.]

- I. *Orders and Notices under Reg. 2^B as to taking possession of War Material, Forage, &c., pp. 163-194.*
- II. *Orders under Reg. 2^E regulating or prohibiting Manufacture of, or Dealings in, War Material, Forage, &c., pp. 195-260.*
- III. *Orders under Regs. 2^F, 2^G, 2^{GG}, and 2^J as to Maintenance of Supply of Articles of Food, pp. 261-325.*
- IV. *Orders under Reg. 2^{JJ} as to Maintenance of Supply of Articles other than Food, pp. 326-337.*
- V. *Orders under Reg. 2^L as to Cultivation of Lands, pp. 338-342.*
- VI. *Orders under Reg. 2^M as to War Agricultural Executive Committees, and as to Drainage of Lands, pp. 343-349.*
- VII. *Declaration under Reg. 2^P excepting certain classes of holdings in Ireland, p. 350.*
- VIII. *Order under Reg. 2^Q as to Killing of Deer in Scotland, p. 351.*
- IX. *Orders under Reg. 2^R as to Birds and Rabbits, pp. 352-357.*
- X. *Orders under Reg. 7 as to requisitioning of Output of certain Factories and Workshops, pp. 358, 359.*
- XI. *Orders under Reg. 7^B as to Railway Traffic and Fares, pp. 360-367.*
- XII. *Orders and Notices under Reg. 7^C as to taking Possession of Securities, pp. 368-448.*
- XIII. *Directions and Regulations under Reg. 8^A as to the Carrying on of Work, and as to the Engagement or Employment of Workmen, pp. 449-464.*

[Continued over page.]

- XIV. *Order under Reg. 8^E as to Building and Construction Work*, p. 465.
- XV. *Notice under Reg. 8^{GG} (c) authorising Letting of Motor Cars for special purposes*, p. 466.
- XVI. *Order under Reg. 9^E as to Prohibition of Drilling*, p. 467.
- XVII. *Orders under Reg. 9^G as to Taking Possession of Coal Mines*, p. 468.
- XVIII. *Order under Reg. 9^{GG} as to Taking Possession of Road Stone Quarries*, p. 469.
- XIX. *Order under Reg. 9^H as to Taking Possession of Canals, and as to Barges used thereon*, pp. 470-472.
- XX. *Orders under Reg. 10^B as to the Early Closing of Shops*, pp. 473-476.
- XXI. *Orders under Reg. 11 as to Lights*, pp. 477-498.
- XXII. *Order under Reg. 12^D as to Whistling for Cabs in London*, p. 499.
- XXIII. *Orders under Reg. 14^A as to Outlying Islands*, pp. 499-502.
- XXIV. *Orders under Reg. 15 requiring Censuses of Goods, Animals and of Commodities*, pp. 503-509.
- XXV. *Order under Reg. 15^A as to supply of information as to Motor Spirit*, p. 510.
- XXVI. *Orders under Reg. 15^C requiring Particulars of Businesses of Persons engaged in Production of, or Dealings in, War Material, &c.*, pp. 511-524.
- XXVII. *Order under Reg. 15^D providing for Agricultural Returns*, pp. 525-532.
- XXVIII. *Orders under Reg. 29^B constituting Special Military Areas*, pp. 533-536.
- XXIX. *Orders and Notices under Reg. 30^A as to Dealings in War Material*, pp. 537-564.
- XXX. *Order under Reg. 30^C as to Unlawful Possession of certain Metals*, p. 565.
- XXXI. *Orders under Reg. 37 as to Navigation of Vessels*, pp. 565-568.
- XXXII. *Orders under Reg. 39 as to Pilotage*, pp. 569-574.
- XXXIII. *Orders under Reg. 39^{BB} as to Rates, Dues, and Charges at Ports*, p. 575.
- XXXIV. *Directions under Reg. 39^C to Port Authorities*, pp. 577-582.
- XXXV. *Order under Reg. 40 as to supply of Drugs to members of H.M.'s Forces*, p. 583.
- XXXVI. *Order under Reg. 40^B prescribing Form of Record of Dealings in Cocaine or Opium*, p. 584.
- XXXVII. *Order under Reg. 41^{AAA} as to Agricultural Employment*, p. 585.

I. ORDERS AND NOTICES AS TO TAKING POSSESSION OF WAR MATERIAL, FORAGE, &C., UNDER REGULATION 2^B.^(a) (This Reg. is printed at p. 41).

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| 1. <i>Brass Swarf and Scrap</i> ,
p. 163. | 8. <i>Linen Yarns</i> , p. 187. |
| 2. <i>Copper</i> , p. 164. | 9. <i>Medical Stores</i> , p. 188. |
| 3. <i>Courtrai Flax</i> , p. 166. | 10. <i>Raffia</i> , p. 190. |
| 4. <i>Hay and Straw</i> , p. 167. | 11. <i>Russian Flax</i> , p. 190. |
| 5. <i>Hides</i> , p. 179. | 12. <i>Timber</i> , p. 191. |
| 6. <i>Jute</i> , p. 180. | 13. <i>Wool</i> , p. 191. |
| 7. <i>Leather</i> , p. 180. | 14. <i>Woollen and Worsted Materials</i> , p. 192. |

1. Brass Swarf and Scrap.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS TO BRASS SWARF AND SCRAP.

*Ministry of Munitions,
24th February, 1917.*

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers thereunto enabling him, gives notice and orders as follows:—

1. He hereby takes possession as from the 28th day of February, 1917, until further notice, of—

- (a) all yellow brass and cartridge metal swarf, turnings and borings (hereinafter referred to as “brass swarf”);
- (b) all yellow brass scrap resulting from the manufacture in any stages of any class of war material (hereinafter referred to as “brass scrap”).

2. If any person having control of any metal to which this notice applies, without the consent of the Minister of Munitions, sells, removes, or secretes it, or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence or permit that may have been granted in respect thereof, he will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3. All existing licences or permits issued by or on behalf of the Minister of Munitions for dealing in any brass swarf or brass scrap are hereby cancelled.

4. All persons shall in the first fourteen days of March, 1917, and thereafter in the first seven days of each succeeding month, send in to the Director of Materials (A.M.2 S.), Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2. Monthly Returns of—

- (a) all brass swarf or brass scrap held by them in stock or otherwise under their control on the last day of the preceding month;

^(a) **RUSSIAN FLAX AND TOW.**—The Army Council Order of March 3rd taking possession of Russian flax and tow is printed, p. 190.

Order under Reg. 2B as to Taking Possession of Copper.

- (b) all brass swarf or brass scrap purchased or sold by them for future delivery and not yet delivered on such last day, together with the names of the sellers to or purchasers from them.

Notwithstanding the above no return is required from any person whose total stock of brass swarf and brass scrap in hand and on order for future delivery to him has not at any time during the preceding month exceeded 560 lbs. (5 cwt.).

5. The Minister of Munitions will subsequently communicate to the owners of brass swarf and brass scrap taken over by him the prices which he will be prepared to pay for the same.

Note—

- (1) Notwithstanding the above Order, licences may be granted by the Minister of Munitions in approved cases for the use of brass swarf or brass scrap by producers thereof in their own works and for the sale of any brass swarf or brass scrap which may be considered by the Minister unsuitable for his purposes.
- (2) Any person acting in contravention of or failing to comply with the above Order or making a false return will be guilty of an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations and be liable to penalties of fine and imprisonment.
- (3) The above Order does not apply to old collected miscellaneous or domestic brass scrap not arising from the manufacture of munitions.

24th February, 1917.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 27th, 1917.]

2. Copper.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS TO COPPER.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
1st January, 1917.*

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and all other powers thereunto enabling him gives notice and orders as follows:—

- (1) He hereby takes possession as from the date hereof until further notice upon the terms specified in the Schedule hereto of all unwrought copper, including copper scrap and swarf, in any form whatsoever, subject to the following exceptions:—

- (a) Rough copper, copper ore and copper scrap and swarf in the possession of, or due under an existing contract in writing for future delivery to, a smelter or refiner for the purpose of conversion into refined metal.

(b) All copper, including copper scrap and swarf in the possession of, or due under an existing contract in writing for future delivery to, a manufacturer for use in such manufacturer's own works.

(c) Copper scrap and swarf specially excepted under the written authority of the Minister of Munitions.

(2) If any person having control of any metal to which this Notice applies without the consent of the Minister of Munitions sells, removes or secretes it, or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence or permit that may have been granted in respect thereof, he will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

(3) All existing licences issued by, or on behalf of the Minister for dealing in any scrap or swarf to which this Notice applies are hereby cancelled.

(4) The Minister of Munitions hereby requires every smelter or refiner to make a return to the Director of Materials at the end of each calendar month, including the month of December, 1916, of the total quantities of refined copper of each description in stock, distinguishing between (1) that sold for use on Class "A" or Class "B" work, (2) that allocated for such use in his own works and (3) the residue not so sold or allocated, and he further requires every maker and holder of copper scrap or swarf to make a return to the Director of Materials at the end of each calendar month, including the month of December, 1916, of the total quantities of each class of such scrap or swarf in stock distinguishing between (1) that sold for use on Class "A" or Class "B" work (2) that allocated for such use in his own works and (3) the residue not so sold or allocated.

(5) All applications with regard to this Order should be addressed to:—

The Director of Materials, A.M. 2 B.,
Armament Buildings,
Whitehall Place,
London, S.W.1

and marked "Copper Permit."

The SCHEDULE above referred to.

(a) Copper included in the Returns made in accordance with Clause (2), sections (a) (b) and (c) of the Order made on 8th December, 1916,^(a) and taken over under the above Order (except copper due for future delivery on sliding scale terms) will be paid for on delivery by the Minister of Munitions on the basis of the value as indicated by the average of the official quotations of the London Metal Exchange for the last 15 days of December, 1916.

Copper due for future delivery on sliding scale terms will be paid for at not more than 10s. per ton of metal over the original full contract terms, including all discounts, commissions, or rebates of any sort.

(a) ORDER OF DEC. 8, 1916. This Order which restricted the sale or purchase of copper is printed with Orders under Reg. 2E at p. 201.

Special circumstances in connection with any copper taken over may be taken into consideration by the Minister.

(b) A Price Schedule for copper scrap and swarf based downwards on the quotation for electrolytic copper as a standard will be drawn up by the Director of Materials for the purpose of the taking over of stocks under the above Order and as a basis for future transactions.

(c) The quantities of refined copper specified in the returns of smelters or refiners under Clause (4) of the above Order and not sold or allocated as therein mentioned, will be paid for on delivery by the Minister at the average of the relative official quotations of the London Metal Exchange for the month in question.

(d) The scrap and swarf specified in the Returns by makers and holders under Clause (4) of the above Order and not sold or allocated as therein mentioned, will be paid for on delivery as may be directed by the Minister on the basis of the average of the quotations for electrolytic copper for the month in question, subject to any adjustments for quality that may be necessary.

(e) In all cases where two prices are quoted for the same description of copper by the London Metal Exchange, the price paid by the Minister, if based thereon, will be the mean of the two prices, and all prices paid by the Minister will be nett per ton delivered c.i.f. U.K. port if imported from abroad, or free on rail at the producer's works if made in England, or equal thereto.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, January 2nd, 1917.]

3. Courtrai Flax.

ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE AS TO COURTRAI FLAX.

*War Office,
5th January, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby give notice of an intention to take possession of all stocks of Courtrai Flax, whether spun or unspun.

If after this notice any person having control of any flax of the description aforesaid sells, removes, or secretes such flax without the consent of the Army Council, he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, January 9th, 1917.]

4. Hay and Straw.

PROHIBITION BY THE ARMY COUNCIL OF THE LIFTING OF HAY AND STRAW OF THE 1915 OR EARLIER CROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*War Office,
31st March, 1916.*

In pursuance of the Powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914-16, the Army Council hereby give notice that all hay or oat or wheat straw, threshed or unthreshed, now standing on a farm or other premises *in bulk* in Great Britain is taken possession of by the Army Council and shall from the date of this Order be held at the disposal of the duly authorised officers of the War Department.

[(a) Applications (applying to hay or wheat or oat straw threshed or unthreshed now standing on a farm or other premises *in bulk*) for the purchase or removal for the needs of private consumers will as a rule only be entertained for such amounts as appear to the person to whom the application is made, from a declaration to be furnished by the applicant, to be necessary either for consumption by stock in the applicant's possession or control or to be equal to the average monthly quantity dealt in or consumed by the applicant during the three months ending the 31st day of March, 1916, and if it appears from the declaration that he has not purchased or removed or applied for the purchase or removal of hay or straw from any other source covering the same service.

Applications will only be granted upon certain conditions to producers to enable certain quantities of hay or wheat or oat straw to be sold to private consumers or dealers.

Farmers and stock breeders are authorized to use the normal quantity of hay or oat or wheat straw in their possession for consumption by stock in their possession or control.

Application for purchase or removal under this Order must be made in writing to the District Purchasing Officer of the District or County in which the hay or straw affected is standing. These written applications must contain a declaration either that the forage required is necessary for consumption by stock in the applicant's possession or control or is equal to the average monthly quantity dealt in by the applicant during the three months ending the 31st March, 1916, and it must appear from the declaration that he has not purchased or removed or applied for

(a) The portion of this Order printed within brackets is revoked by the Prohibition of September 14, 1916, printed at p. 172.

the purchase or removal of hay or straw from any other source covering the same service.(a)]

The addresses of these officers are as under:—

- D.P.O.S., Bedfordshire—8, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
- D.P.O.S., Berkshire and Oxfordshire—Old Queen's Hotel, Friar Street, Reading.
- D.P.O.S., Buckinghamshire—Winslow House, Buckingham Street, Aylesbury.
- D.P.O.S., Cambridgeshire—63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
- D.P.O.S., Cheshire—14, Old Bank Buildings, Chester.
- D.P.O.S., Cornwall—5, St. Nicholas Street, Truro.
- D.P.O.S., Devonshire—12, Gandy Street, Exeter.
- D.P.O.S., Dorsetshire—22, High East Street, Dorchester.
- D.P.O.S., Somersetshire—13, Hammet Street, Taunton.
- D.P.O.S., Durham, Northumberland and Cumberland—Joint Stock Bank Chambers, Darlington.
- D.P.O.S., East Suffolk—45, Princes Street, Ipswich.
- D.P.O.S., Essex—17, Duke Street, Chelmsford.
- D.P.O.S., Gloucestershire—5, St. George's Chambers, George Street, Gloucester.
- D.P.O.S., Hampshire—15, Jewry Street, Winchester.
- D.P.O.S., Herefordshire—20, East Street, Hereford.
- D.P.O.S., Hertfordshire—Station Buildings, St. Albans.
- D.P.O.S., Huntingdonshire—6, Market Hill, Huntingdon.
- D.P.O.S., Kent—58, High Street, Ashford.
- D.P.O.S., Lancashire and Westmorland—Drill Hall, Manchester Road, Southport.
- D.P.O.S., Lincolnshire—Spread Eagle Hotel, Lincoln.
- D.P.O.S., London and Middlesex—108, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.
- D.P.O.S., Northamptonshire—27a, Abington Street, Northampton.
- D.P.O.S., Norfolk—33, Prince of Wales' Road, Norwich.
- D.P.O.S., Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Rutlandshire—91, Thurland Street, Nottingham.
- D.P.O.S., Shropshire—20, Talbot Chambers, Market Street, Shrewsbury.
- D.P.O.S., Staffordshire—43, Greengate Street, Stafford.
- D.P.O.S., Surrey—Piccard's House, Bridge Street, Guildford.
- D.P.O.S., Sussex—109, High Street, Lewes.
- D.P.O.S., Warwickshire—66, Warwick St., Leamington Spa.
- D.P.O.S., West Suffolk—13, Northgate Street, Bury St. Edmunds.
- D.P.O.S., Wiltshire—20, Queen's Street, Salisbury.
- D.P.O.S., Worcestershire—14, Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
- D.P.O.S., Yorkshire—13, Low Ousegate, York.

(a) The portion of this Order printed within brackets is revoked by the Prohibition of September 14, 1916, printed at p. 172.

D.P.O.S., South Wales and Monmouth—65, High Street, Cowbridge, Glamorgan.

D.P.O.S., N.E. Wales—13, Regent Street, Wrexham.

D.P.O.S., N.W. Wales—2, Britannia Terrace, Llanfair, P.G., Anglesey.

SCOTLAND.

D.P.O.S., No. 1 District—Lanark, Dumbarton, Renfrew, Bute. 7, West George Street, Glasgow.

D.P.O.S., No. 2 District—Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Berwick, Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk. 27, Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

D.P.O.S., No. 3 District—Ayr, Wigtown, Kirkcudbright and Dumfries. Sheriff Court House, Dumfries.

D.P.O.S., No. 4 District—Fife, Kinross, Stirling, Clackmannan. 64, Murray Place, Stirling.

D.P.O.S., No. 5 District—Argyll, Perth, Forfar and Kincardine. 1, King Edward Street, Perth.

D.P.O.S., No. 6 District—Aberdeen, Inverness and Counties north of these. 3, Union Street, Inverness.

R. H. Brade.

[This Order was published in the London Gazette, March 31st, 1916, being the 2nd Supplement to that day's Gazette.]

PROHIBITION BY THE ARMY COUNCIL OF THE LIFTING OF HAY AND STRAW OF THE 1916 CROP IN ENGLAND, WALES AND IRELAND.

War Office,

30th June, 1916.

1. In pursuance of the Powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914-16. the Army Council hereby give notice that all hay or oat or wheat straw of the 1916 crop in England, Wales and Ireland, now standing in bulk or as and when harvested is taken possession of by the Army Council and shall from the date of this Order, or as and when harvested, be held at the disposal of the duly authorised officers of the War Department.

This Order is without prejudice to the Order of the Army Council of 31st March, 1916.(a) relating to the prohibition of the lifting of Hay and Straw in Great Britain which still remains in force as regards Great Britain in respect of all hay or oat or wheat straw other than the 1916 crop.

2. Applications (applying to hay or wheat or oat straw of the 1916 crop) for the sale or purchase or removal for the needs of private consumers will as a rule only be entertained for such amounts as appear to the person to whom the application is made from a declaration to be furnished by the applicant to be necessary either for consumption by the stock in the applicant's possession or control or to be equal to the average quantity dealt in. sold,

or consumed by the applicant during the twelve calendar months preceding the date of this Order and if it appears from the declaration accompanying an application to purchase that the applicant has not purchased or removed or applied for the purchase or removal of hay or straw from any other source covering the same service.

3. Applications to enable hay or wheat or oat straw to be sold to private consumers or dealers will only be granted in respect of qualities and quantities of hay or straw which after inspection by an officer of the Forage Department or authorised Member of a County or Central Committee are found not to be required for Army use.

4. Farmers and stock breeders are authorized to use the normal quantity of hay or oat or wheat straw(a) in their possession for consumption by stock in their possession or control.

5. Applications for sale under this Order must be made in writing to the District Purchasing Officer of the District or County in which the hay or straw affected is standing.

6. Applications for purchase for local consumption by the applicant's own stock or stock in his possession or control will be made to the District Purchasing Officer of the District or County in which the forage stands. Applications to purchase for the purpose of re-sale or applications to purchase direct from the producer by railway companies, mine owners, corporations, companies or other bodies, will be made in England and Wales to the Administrative Member, Forage Committee, 64, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1, or in Ireland to the Area Administrative Officer, Royal Hospital, Dublin.

7. All applications must be in writing and must contain a declaration either that the forage required is necessary for consumption by stock in the applicant's possession or control or is equal to the quantity dealt in, sold or consumed by the applicant during the twelve calendar months preceding the date of this Order; it must appear from the declaration that the applicant has not purchased or removed or applied for the purchase or removal of hay or straw from any other source covering the same service.

All licences or authorities issued under the Order will be issued subject to the restrictions and conditions contained in such licences or authorities and any departure from these conditions or other acts in contravention of the provisions of this Order will be an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations and render the offender liable to the penalties attaching thereto.

Detailed instructions regarding the necessary procedure to be adopted by all desiring to sell, purchase or remove hay or straw under this Order can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Forage Committee, 64, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1, or in Ireland to the Area Administrative Officer, Royal Hospital, Dublin.

(a) USE OF STRAW.—Clause 4 of this Order so far as it relates to the use of straw in England and Wales is cancelled by the Order of May 9, 1917 printed with Orders under Reg. 2F, p. 208.

The addresses of these officers referred to in paragraph 5 are as under:—

- D.P.O.S., Bedfordshire—8, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
- D.P.O.S., Berkshire and Oxfordshire—Old Queen's Hotel, Friar Street, Reading.
- D.P.O.S., Buckinghamshire—Winslow House, Buckingham Street, Aylesbury.
- D.P.O.S., Cambridgeshire—63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
- D.P.O.S., Cheshire—14, Old Bank Buildings, Chester.
- D.P.O.S., Cornwall—5, St. Nicholas Street, Truro.
- D.P.O.S., Devonshire—12, Gandy Street, Exeter.
- D.P.O.S., Dorsetshire—22, High East Street, Dorchester.
- D.P.O.S., Durham, Northumberland and Cumberland—Joint Stock Bank Chambers, Darlington.
- D.P.O.S., Essex—18a, Broomfield Road, Chelmsford.
- D.P.O.S., Gloucestershire—5, St. George's Chambers, George Street, Gloucester.
- D.P.O.S., Hampshire—95, High Street, Winchester.
- D.P.O.S., Herefordshire—20, East Street, Hereford.
- D.P.O.S., Hertfordshire—Station Buildings, St. Albans.
- D.P.O.S., Huntingdonshire—6, Market Hill, Huntingdon.
- D.P.O.S., Kent—Bat and Ball Station, Sevenoaks.
- D.P.O.S., Lancashire and Westmorland—Drill Hall, Manchester Road, Southport.
- D.P.O.S., Leicestershire and Rutlandshire—St. Martin's Chambers, New Street, Leicester.
- D.P.O.S., Lincolnshire—Spread Eagle Hotel, Lincoln.
- D.P.O.S., London and Middlesex—108, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1.
- D.P.O.S., Northamptonshire—27a, Abington Street, Northampton.
- D.P.O.S., Norfolk—33, Prince of Wales' Road, Norwich.
- D.P.O.S., Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire—91, Thurland Street, Nottingham.
- D.P.O.S., Shropshire—20, Talbot Chambers, Market Street, Shrewsbury.
- D.P.O.S., Somersetshire—13, Hammet Street, Taunton.
- D.P.O.S., Staffordshire—43, Greengate Street, Stafford.
- D.P.O.S., Suffolk—Tower Street, Ipswich.
- D.P.O.S., Surrey—Piccard's House, Bridge Street, Guildford.
- D.P.O.S., Sussex—3, Clarendon Road, Hove.
- D.P.O.S., Warwickshire—66, Warwick Street, Leamington Spa.
- D.P.O.S., Wiltshire—20, Queen's Street, Salisbury.
- D.P.O.S., Worcestershire—14, Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
- D.P.O.S., Yorkshire—13, Low Ousegate, York.
- D.P.O.S., South Wales and Monmouth—65, High Street, Cowbridge, Glamorgan.
- D.P.O.S., North East Wales—13, Regent Street, Wrexham.
- D.P.O.S., North West Wales—33, Bangor Street, Carnarvon.

IRELAND.

- D.P.O.S., No. 1 District, comprising—Carlow, Cavan, Dublin, Galway, Kildare, King's County, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Queen's County, Roscommon, Westmeath, Wexford, Wicklow and Leitrim (southern part). Royal Hospital, Dublin.
- D.P.O.S., No. 2 District, comprising—Antrim, Armagh, Down, Monaghan, Derry (eastern part), and Fermanagh (southern part). Victoria Barracks, Belfast.
- D.P.O.S., No. 3 District, comprising—Donegal, Sligo, Tyrone, Derry (western part) and northern parts of Fermanagh and Leitrim. City Hotel, Londonderry.
- D.P.O.S., No. 4 District, comprising—Clare, Cork, Kerry, Kilkenny, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford. 6, Lapp's Quay, Cork.

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette June 30th, 1916.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AMENDING THE ORDER OF MARCH 31ST, 1916, AS TO THE LIFTING OF HAY AND STRAW OF THE 1915 OR EARLIER CROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*War Office,**14th September, 1916.*

1. Whereas, by Order of 31st March, 1916,(a) the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914-16, took possession of all hay or oat or wheat straw (threshed or unthreshed) then standing on a farm or other premises in bulk in Great Britain, and directed that as from the date of such Order the same should be held at the disposal of the duly authorised officers of the War Department, and provisions were made by the said Order as to applications for purchase or removal of such hay or oat or wheat straw.

And whereas it is desired to amend the said Order of 31st March, 1916,(a) by substituting for the provisions contained in the said Order, as to applications for purchase or removal the provisions hereinafter contained and otherwise as hereinafter appears.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914-16, the Army Council hereby give notice that as from the date of this Order the said Order of 31st March, 1916,(a) shall be amended as follows, viz.:—The portion of the said Order relating to applications for purchase or removal, that is to say, the whole of the said Order after the words "duly authorised

officers of the War Department," is hereby revoked, with the exception of the list of addresses of officers, and in lieu of the portion revoked the following provisions shall have effect:—

2. Applications (applying to hay or wheat or oat straw of the 1915 or earlier crops) for the sale or purchase or removal for the needs of private consumers will as a rule only be entertained for such amounts as appear to the person to whom the application is made from a declaration to be furnished by the applicant to be necessary either for consumption by the stock in the applicant's possession or control or to be equal to the average quantity dealt in, sold, or consumed by the applicant during the twelve calendar months preceding the date of this Order, and if it appears from the declaration accompanying an application to purchase that the applicant has not purchased or removed or applied for the purchase or removal of hay or straw from any other source covering the same service.

3. Applications to enable hay or wheat or oat straw to be sold to private consumers or dealers will only be granted in respect of qualities and quantities of hay or straw which, after inspection by an officer of the Forage Department or authorised Member of a County or Central Committee, or in Scotland of the Forage Reference Committee, are found not to be required for Army use.

4. Farmers and stock breeders are authorised to use the normal quantity of hay or oat or wheat straw^(a) in their possession for consumption by stock in their possession or control.

5. Applications for sale under this Order must be made in writing to the District Purchasing Officer of the District or County in which the hay or straw affected is standing.

6. Applications for purchase for local consumption by the applicant's own stock or stock in his possession or control will be made to the District Purchasing Officer of the District or County in which the forage stands. Applications to purchase for the purpose of re-sale or applications to purchase direct from the producer by railway companies, mine owners, corporations, companies or other bodies, will be made in England and Wales to the Administrative Member, Forage Committee, 64, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1, and in Scotland to the Area Administrative Officer, 7, West George Street, Glasgow.

7. All applications must be in writing and must contain a declaration either that the forage required is necessary for consumption by stock in the applicant's possession or control or is equal to the quantity dealt in, sold or consumed by the applicant during the twelve calendar months preceding the date of this Order; it must appear from the declaration that the applicant has not purchased or removed or applied for the purchase or removal of hay or straw from any other source covering the same service.

All licences or authorities issued under the Order will be issued subject to the restrictions and conditions contained in such licences or authorities and any departure from these conditions

^(a) USE OF STRAW.—As to use of straw see the Order of May 9, 1917, printed with Orders under Reg. 2E, p. 208.

or other acts in contravention of the provisions of this Order will be an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations and render the offender liable to the penalties attaching thereto.

Detailed instructions regarding the necessary procedure to be adopted by all desiring to sell, purchase or remove, hay or straw under this Order can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Forage Committee, 64, Whitehall Court, London, S.W., or in Scotland to the Area Administrative Officer, 7, West George Street, Glasgow.

The addresses of the officers referred to in paragraph 5 are as under:—

- D.P.O.S., Bedfordshire—8, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
- D.P.O.S., Berkshire—Old Queen's Hotel, Friar Street, Reading.
- D.P.O.S., Buckinghamshire—Winslow House, Buckingham Street, Aylesbury.
- D.P.O.S., Cambridgeshire—63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
- D.P.O.S., Cheshire—14, Old Bank Buildings, Chester.
- D.P.O.S., Cornwall—5, St. Nicholas Street, Truro.
- D.P.O.S., Derbyshire—18, High Street, Chesterfield.
- D.P.O.S., Devonshire—12, Gandy Street, Exeter.
- D.P.O.S., Dorsetshire—22, High East Street, Dorchester.
- D.P.O.S., Durham and Cumberland—Joint Stock Bank Chambers, Darlington.
- D.P.O.S., Essex—18A, Broomfield Road, Chelmsford.
- D.P.O.S., Gloucestershire—5, St. George's Chambers, George Street, Gloucester.
- D.P.O.S., Hampshire—95, High Street, Winchester.
- D.P.O.S., Herefordshire—20, East Street, Hereford.
- D.P.O.S., Hertfordshire—Station Buildings, St. Albans.
- D.P.O.S., Huntingdonshire—6, Market Hill, Huntingdon.
- D.P.O.S., Kent—Bat and Ball Station, Sevenoaks.
- D.P.O.S., Lancashire—Drill Hall, Manchester Road, Southport.
- D.P.O.S., Leicestershire and Rutlandshire—St. Martin's Chambers, New Street, Leicester.
- D.P.O.S., Lincolnshire—1, Cornhill, Lincoln.
- D.P.O.S., London and Middlesex—108, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1.
- D.P.O.S., Northamptonshire—27A, Abington Street, Northampton.
- D.P.O.S., Norfolk—33, Prince of Wales' Road, Norwich.
- D.P.O.S., Northumberland—33, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- D.P.O.S., Nottinghamshire—91, Thurland Street, Nottingham.
- D.P.O.S., Oxfordshire—7, St. Aldates, Oxford.
- D.P.O.S., Shropshire—20, Talbot Chambers, Market Street, Shrewsbury.
- D.P.O.S., Somersetshire—13, Hammet Street, Taunton.
- D.P.O.S., Staffordshire—43, Greengate Street, Stafford.
- D.P.O.S., Suffolk—Tower Street, Ipswich.

D.P.O.S., Surrey—Piccard's House, Bridge Street, Guildford.

D.P.O.S., Sussex—3, Clarendon Road, Hove.

D.P.O.S., Warwickshire—66, Warwick Street, Leamington Spa.

D.P.O.S., Westmorland—The Drill Hall, Kendal.

D.P.O.S., Wiltshire—20, Queen's Street, Salisbury.

D.P.O.S., Worcestershire—14, Pierpoint Street, Worcester.

D.P.O.S., Yorkshire—13, Low Ousegate, York.

D.P.O.S., South Wales and Monmouth—65, High Street, Cowbridge, Glamorgan.

D.P.O.S., North East Wales—13, Regent Street, Wrexham.

D.P.O.S., North West Wales—33, Bangor Street, Carnarvon.

Scotland.

D.P.O.S., No. 1 District—Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Dumbarton, Bute and Renfrew. 34, West George Street, Glasgow.

D.P.O.S., No. 2 District—The Lothians, Berwick, Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk. Harrison Park Siding, Edinburgh.

D.P.O.S., No. 3 District—Wigton, Kirkcudbright and Dumfries. Sheriff Court House, Dumfries.

D.P.O.S., No. 4 District—Stirling and Clackmannan. 64, Murray Place, Stirling.

D.P.O.S., No. 5 District—Argyll, Perthshire and the North. 1, King Edward Street, Perth.

D.P.O.S., No. 6 District—Fife and Kinross. Cupar, Fife.

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 14th, 1916, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of September 12th.]

PROHIBITION BY THE ARMY COUNCIL OF THE LIFTING OF HAY AND
STRAW OF THE 1916 CROP IN SCOTLAND.

War Office,

14th September, 1916.

1. In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914-16, the Army Council hereby give notice that all hay or oat straw of the 1916 crop in Scotland, now standing in bulk or as and when harvested is taken possession of by the Army Council and shall from the date of this Order, or as and when harvested, be held at the disposal of the duly authorised officers of the War Department.

This Order is without prejudice to the Order of the Army Council of 31st March, 1916, (a) relating to the prohibition of the lifting of Hay and Straw in Great Britain, which still remains in force as regards Great Britain in respect of all hay or oat or wheat straw other than the 1916 crop, as amended by the subsequent Order of even date with this Order. (b)

*Prohibition under Reg. 2^B of Lifting of Hay and of Oat Straw
(1916 Crop) in Scotland.*

2. Applications (applying to hay or oat straw of the 1916 crop) for the sale or purchase or removal for the needs of private consumers will as a rule only be entertained for such amounts as appear to the person to whom the application is made from a declaration to be furnished by the applicant to be necessary either for consumption by the stock in the applicant's possession or control or to be equal to the average quantity dealt in, sold or consumed by the applicant during the twelve calendar months preceding the date of this Order, and if it appears from the declaration accompanying an application to purchase that the applicant has not purchased or removed or applied for the purchase or removal of hay or straw from any other source covering the same service.

3. Applications to enable hay or oat straw to be sold to private consumers or dealers will only be granted in respect of qualities and quantities of hay or straw which after inspection by an officer of the Forage Department or authorised Member of the Forage Reference Committee are found not to be required for Army use.

4. Farmers and stock breeders are authorised to use the normal quantity of hay or oat straw^(a) in their possession for consumption by stock in their possession or control.

5. Applications for sale under this Order must be made in writing to the District Purchasing Officer of the District in which the hay or straw affected is standing.

6. Applications for purchase for local consumption by the applicant's own stock or stock in his possession or control will be made to the District Purchasing Officer of the District in which the forage stands. Applications to purchase for the purpose of re-sale or applications to purchase direct from the producer by railway companies, mine owners, corporations, companies or other bodies, will be made to the Area Administrative Officer, 7, West George Street, Glasgow.

7. All applications must be in writing and must contain a declaration either that the forage required is necessary for consumption by stock in the applicant's possession or control or is equal to the quantity dealt in, sold or consumed by the applicant during the twelve calendar months preceding the date of this Order; it must appear from the declaration that the applicant has not purchased or removed or applied for the purchase or removal of hay or straw from any other source covering the same service.

All licences or authorities issued under this Order will be issued subject to the restrictions and conditions contained in such licences or authorities, and any departure from these conditions or other acts in contravention of the provisions of this Order will be an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations and render the offender liable to the penalties attaching thereto.

Detailed instructions regarding the necessary procedure to be adopted by all desiring to sell, purchase or remove hay or straw under this Order can be obtained on application to the Area Administrative Officer, 7, West George Street, Glasgow.

(a) USE OF STRAW.—Clause 4 of this Order so far as it relates to straw is cancelled by the Order of May 9, 1917, printed with Orders under Reg. 2E, p. 208.

The addresses of the officers referred to in paragraph 5 are as under :—

D.P.O.S., No. 1 District (Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Dumbarton, Bute and Renfrew)—34, West George Street, Glasgow.

D.P.O.S., No. 2 District (The Lothians, Berwick, Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk)—Harrison Park Siding, Edinburgh.

D.P.O.S., No. 3 District (Wigton, Kirkeudbright and Dumfries)—Sheriff Court House, Dumfries.

D.P.O.S., No. 4 District (Stirling and Clackmannan)—64, Murray Place, Stirling.

D.P.O.S., No. 5 District (Argyll, Perthshire and the North)—1, King Edward Street, Perth.

D.P.O.S., No. 6 District (Fife and Kinross)—Cupar, Fife.

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 14th, 1916, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of September 12th.]

PROHIBITION BY THE ARMY COUNCIL OF THE LIFTING OF HAY IN
THE ISLE OF MAN.

War Office,

14th September, 1916.

1. In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914-16, as applied to the Isle of Man by Orders in Council made under the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914,(a) the Army Council hereby give notice that all hay in the Isle of Man, now standing in bulk or as and when harvested, is taken possession of by the Army Council, and shall from the date of this Order, or as and when harvested, be held at the disposal of the duly authorised officers of the War Department.

2. Applications for the sale or purchase or removal of hay for the needs of private consumers will as a rule only be entertained for such amounts as appear to the person to whom the application is made from a declaration to be furnished by the applicant to be necessary either for consumption by the stock in the applicant's possession or control or to be equal to the average quantity dealt in, sold, or consumed by the applicant during the twelve calendar months preceding the date of this Order and if it appears from the declaration accompanying an application to purchase that the applicant has not purchased or removed or

(a) APPLICATION TO ISLE OF MAN OF REGULATIONS.—Under that Act (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 62) the greater part of the Defence of the Realm Regulations have been applied with adaptations to the Isle of Man by Orders in Council, all of which are printed and are on sale as "Statutory Rules and Orders." Regulation 2B as added to the Code, Feb. 15, 1916, and as amended by Orders in Council of May 10 and Aug. 18, 1916 (*viz.*, in the form in which it is printed at p. 18 of the November, 1916, Edition of this Manual), was applied to the Isle of Man by Orders in Council of April 26, June 8, and Sept. 7, 1916 (St. R. and O., 1916, Nos. 313, 396, and 625) : but the additional paragraph (printed, p. 41 above) providing for the determination of the price of goods taken possession of, which was added to Reg. 2B on Feb. 23rd, 1917, has not (May 31st, 1917) been applied to the Isle of Man.

applied for the purchase or removal of hay from any other source covering the same service.

3. Applications to enable hay to be sold to private consumers or dealers will only be granted in respect of qualities and quantities of hay which after inspection by an officer of the Forage Department are found not to be required for Army use.

4. Farmers and stock breeders are authorised to use the normal quantity of hay in their possession for consumption by stock in their possession or control.

5. Applications for sale under this Order must be made in writing to the District Purchasing Officer for the Isle of Man, Peveril Hotel, Douglas.

6. Applications for purchase for local consumption by the applicant's own stock or stock in his possession or control will also be made to the District Purchasing Officer. Applications to purchase for the purpose of re-sale will be made to the Administrative Member, Forage Committee, 64, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.

7. All applications must be in writing, and must contain a declaration either that the hay required is necessary for consumption by stock in the applicant's possession or control or is equal to the quantity dealt in, sold or consumed by the applicant during the twelve calendar months preceding the date of this Order; it must appear from the declaration that the applicant has not purchased or removed or applied for the purchase or removal of hay from any other source covering the same service.

All licences or authorities issued under the Order will be issued subject to the restrictions and conditions contained in such licences or authorities, and any departure from these conditions or other acts in contravention of the provisions of this Order will be an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations and render the offender liable to the penalties attaching thereto.

Detailed instructions regarding the necessary procedure to be adopted by all desiring to sell, purchase or remove hay under this Order can be obtained on application to the District Purchasing Officer, Isle of Man.

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 14th, 1916, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of September 12th.]

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—*See also* the Order of November 5th, 1916, fixing the Maximum Prices for Hay, and for Oat and Wheat Straw, printed with Orders under Regulation 2E at p. 205.

5. Hides.

ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE, DATED OCTOBER 16, 1916, AS TO CERTAIN IMPORTED HIDES.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, (as amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915), and the Regulations made thereunder, and every other power enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby give notice that it is their intention to take possession of all Hides of the descriptions specified in the Schedule annexed, which are now in stock in the United Kingdom.

If, after this notice, any person having control of any such Hides, without the consent of the Army Council, sells, removes or secretes any such Hides, or deals with them in any way contrary to any condition imposed in any licence, permit or order that may be granted or made in respect thereof, he will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

All Hides now in process of conversion into Leather are excepted from the provision of this Order.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Dated 16th October, 1916.

Schedule.

(1) All Hides (Ox, Cow, and Bull), imported into the United Kingdom from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and/or any State in South America.

(2) All other imported Hides (Ox, Cow, and Bull), of the following descriptions:—

Wet salted of 45 lbs. and over.

Dry salted of 25 lbs. and over.

Dry of 18 lbs. and over.

[The Notice was published in the London Gazette, October 17th, 1916.]

6. Jute.

ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE AS TO RAW JUTE.

*War Office,
16th February, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby give notice that they take possession of all raw jute in stock in the United Kingdom not already sold to spinners in the United Kingdom.

The Army Council further give notice that they intend to take possession of all raw jute not already sold to spinners in the United Kingdom which may hereafter arrive in the United Kingdom.

Holders of unsold stocks of raw jute are required to make a return of their holdings to the Director of Army Contracts, Raw Material Section, Room 462, Imperial House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, February 17th, 1917, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of February 16th.]

7. Leather.

ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE AS TO STOCKS OF SOLE LEATHER.

*War Office,
30th June, 1916.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 2B, of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Army Council to take possession of material of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say:—

All Bends of 10 lbs. weight and upwards produced from English or Imported Hides of all classes to include all Butts, which will be calculated as two Bends.

All medium and heavy Shoulders, squared or with cheeks, produced from English or Imported Hides of all classes.

If after this notice any person having control of any such materials sells, removes or secretes the said material without the consent of the Army Council, he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

R. H. Brade.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, July 5th, 1916.]

ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE AS TO LIGHTER LEATHER.

War Office,
25th August, 1916.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Acts, and of all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Army Council hereby gives notice that all stocks in the United Kingdom of the under-mentioned leathers will, if found suitable, be acquired for Government purposes. And they direct that all persons in the United Kingdom in possession of any such leathers, who have not already made a return of their stocks, are to apply to the Director of Army Contracts, Raw Materials Section, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, for a form on which to furnish a return, and to furnish the return forthwith.

Schedule.

*Bends.—

- 6/8 lbs. Best, 2nd, 3rd, and Reject Clear.
 - 8/10 lbs. Best, 2nd, and Reject Branded.
- (Produced from all classes of Hides.)

Sides.—

- 12/15 lbs. Unstruck and Crop. Victoria, Adelaide, and New Zealand.
- 12/15 lbs. Unstruck and Crop. New South Wales.
- 14/16 lbs. Canadian Oak, Best and 2nds.
- 18/20 lbs. Canadian Oak, Best and 2nds.
- 14/16 lbs. American Oak, Best and 2nds.
- 18/20 lbs. American Oak, Best and 2nds.

*Bends.—

- 7/8 lbs. Canadian Oak, Best and 2nds.
- 9/10 lbs. Canadian Oak, Best and 2nds.
- 7/8 lbs. American Oak, Best and 2nds.
- 9/10 lbs. American Oak, Best and 2nds.
- 7/8 lbs. Australian, Best and 2nds.
- 9/10 lbs. Australian, Best and 2nds.

Shoulders. *Imported.* Medium and Heavy.

*Butts are included and are to be calculated as 2 Bends.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, August 26th, 1916, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of August 25th.]

Notice under Reg. 2B as to Taking Possession of Tanned or partially Tanned Leather.

ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE AS TO LEATHER TANNED OR PARTIALLY TANNED.

*War Office,
25th September, 1916.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 (as amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915), and the Regulations made thereunder, and every other power enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby give notice that it is their intention to take possession of all leather of the classes mentioned in the Schedule annexed, which is now in stock in the United Kingdom, whether in the finished state or in course of production.

If after this notice any person having control of any such leather, without the consent of the Army Council, sells, removes or secretes such leather or deals with it in any way contrary to any condition imposed in any licence, permit or order that may be granted in respect thereof, he will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Applications for permission to sell or remove such leather should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

R. H. Brade,

By Order of the Army Council.

Dated 25th September, 1916.

Schedule.

1. Vegetable-tanned Bends of 6 lbs. and upwards; Vegetable-tanned Butts of 12 lbs. and upwards; Vegetable-tanned Backs of 8 lbs. and upwards; produced from all classes of Hides, British and Imported.

2. Chrome-tanned Bends, Butts and Backs, having a substance of 7 Iron and upwards; produced from all classes of Hides, British or Imported.

3. Vegetable-tanned Shoulders, Medium and Heavy; produced from all classes of Hides, British or Imported.

4. Kip Butts of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m/m substance and upwards.

5. Kip Sides; any finish except Semi-Chrome.

6. Vegetable-grained Upper Leathers of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m/m substance and upwards.

7. Chrome of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m/m substance and upwards.

8. Upper Leathers of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m/m substance and upwards; manufactured by any other process which has been approved by the Chief Inspecting Officer.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, October 2nd, 1916, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of September 29th.]

ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE OF GENERAL PERMIT FOR THE SALE AND MOVEMENT OF CERTAIN LEATHER.

Whereas by Order published in the London Gazette of 2nd October, 1916, (a) the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, as amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, and the Regulations made thereunder, and every other power enabling them in that behalf, gave notice of their intention to take possession of certain leathers specified in the Schedule annexed to the said Order.

And whereas the Army Council deem it desirable that unrestricted sale and movement of such of the leathers aforesaid as are hereinafter specified should be permitted as from the date hereof:—

Now, therefore, the Army Council give notice that they hereby authorise and permit the unrestricted sale and movement of the following leathers, produced from all classes of hides, British or imported:—

Vegetable Tanned Bends of 12 lbs. and below.

Vegetable Tanned Butts of 24 lbs. and below.

Chrome Tanned Bends, Butts, and Backs, having a substance of 10 Iron and below.

Shoulders, 6 Iron and under on the cut edge.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

13th November, 1916.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, November 14th, 1916.]

ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE AS TO CERTAIN LEATHER.

War Office,

21st December, 1916.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, as amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, and the Regulations made thereunder, and every other Power enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby give notice that it is their intention to take possession of all Leather of the Classes mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed which is now in stock in the United Kingdom whether in the finished state or in course of production, and of all Leather of the same classes, which can be produced between the date hereof and the 31st March, 1917.

(a) ORDER OF SEPT. 25, 1916.—That Order is printed at p. 182.

Notice under Reg. 2B as to Taking Possession of Imported Leather.

If after this notice any person having control of any such Leather, without the consent of the Army Council sells, moves, or secretes such Leather or deals with it in any way contrary to any condition imposed in any licence, permit, or order that may be granted in respect thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Applications for permission to sell or remove such Leather should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

LEATHER PRODUCED FROM ALL CLASSES OF HIDES, BRITISH OR IMPORTED.

1. Vegetable tanned Bends of 10 lbs. and upwards.
Vegetable tanned Butts of 20 lbs. and upwards.
Vegetable tanned Backs of 14 lbs. and upwards.
2. Chrome tanned Bends, Butts and Backs having a substance of 7 Iron and upwards.
3. Vegetable tanned Shoulders of 6 Iron and upwards on the cut edge.
4. Kip Butts of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. substance and upwards.
5. Kip Sides of any finish except semi-Chrome.
6. Vegetable Grained upper Leathers of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. substance and upwards.
7. Chrome Upper Leather of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. substance and upwards.
8. Upper Leathers of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. substance and upwards: manufactured by any other process which has been approved by the Chief Inspecting Officer.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, December 23rd, 1916, being the 4th Supplement to the Gazette of December 22nd.]

ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE AS TO IMPORTED LEATHER.

War Office,

13th January, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby give notice that it is their intention to take possession of all Leather of the Classes indicated in the Schedule hereto annexed, which has been imported or may be imported into the United Kingdom, provided always that such Leather shall have left the port of shipment on or prior to the date hereof.

And the Army Council hereby require all persons having any Leather of the descriptions aforesaid in their custody or control to furnish such particulars as to such Leather as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

If after this notice any person having control of any such Leather, without the consent of the Army Council, sells, moves or secretes such Leather, or deals with it in any way contrary to any condition imposed in any licence, permit or order that may be granted in respect thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

Applications for permission to sell or move such Leather should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

Colonial or American Upper Leathers of 1½ m.m. substance and upwards.

Colonial or American Hemlock or Oak Sides which will produce Bends of 10 lbs. and upwards.

Colonial or American Hemlock or Oak Backs which will produce Bends of 10 lbs. and upwards.

Colonial or American Hemlock or Oak Bends of 10 lbs. and upwards.

Colonial or American Hemlock or Oak Shoulders of 6 Iron and upwards on the cut edge.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, January 17th, 1917, being a Supplement to the Gazette of January 16th.]

ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE AS TO SOLE LEATHER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

War Office,

12th February, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby give notice that it is their intention to take possession of all Sole Leather of the Classes mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed, which is now in stock in the United Kingdom whether in the finished state or in course of production, and of all Sole Leather of the same Classes which can be produced between the date hereof and 31st March, 1917.

If, after this notice, any person having control of any such Leather without the consent of the Army Council sells, moves, or secretes such Leather, or deals with it in any way contrary to any condition imposed in any licence, permit, or order that may be granted in respect thereof he shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Applications for permission to sell or move such Leather should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

SOLE LEATHER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM ALL
CLASSES OF HIDES, BRITISH OR IMPORTED.

Vegetable Tanned Bends from 6 to 10 lbs.
Vegetable Tanned Butts from 12 to 20 lbs.
Vegetable Tanned Backs from 16 to 28 lbs.
Vegetable Tanned Half-backs from 8 to 14 lbs.
Vegetable Tanned Sides from 12 lbs. and upwards.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 16th, 1917.]

ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE AS TO SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER PRODUCED
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

War Office,
30th March, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby give notice that it is their intention to take possession of all Sole and Upper Leather of the Classes specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, which is now in stock in the United Kingdom whether in the finished state or in course of production, and of all Sole and Upper Leather of the same classes which can be produced from the date hereof until further notice.

If after this Notice, any person having control of any such leather without the consent of the Army Council sells, moves, or secretes such leather, or deals with it in any way contrary to any condition imposed in any Licence, Permit, or Order that may be granted in respect thereof he shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Applications for permission to sell or move such leather should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

By Order of the Army Council.
R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

LEATHER PRODUCED FROM ALL CLASSES OF HIDES, BRITISH OR IMPORTED.

1. Vegetable tanned Bends of 6 lbs. and upwards.
 " " Butts " 12 " "
 " " Backs " 16 " "
 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ Backs " 8 " "
 " " Sides " 12 " "
2. Chrome Tanned Bends, Butts and Backs having a substance of 7 iron and upwards.
3. Vegetable Tanned Shoulders of 6 iron and upwards on the cut edge.
4. Kip Butts of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. substance and upwards.
5. Kip Sides of any finish except semi-chrome.
6. Vegetable Grained upper leathers of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. substance and upwards.
7. Chrome upper leather of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. substance and upwards.
8. Upper Leathers of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. substance and upwards; manufactured by any other process which has been approved by the Chief Inspecting Officer.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, March 31st, 1917, being a Supplement to the Gazette of March 30th.]

8. Linen Yarns.

ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE AS TO STOCKS OF LINEN YARNS.

War Office,
30th December, 1916.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby give notice of an intention to take possession of all stocks of Linen Yarns manufactured partly or wholly from Irish, French, Dutch or Courtrai Flax.(a)

If after this notice any person having control of any Yarns of the descriptions aforesaid sells, removes, or secretes such Yarns without the consent of the Army Council, he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations, provided that nothing herein contained shall prohibit:—

(1) The sale of such Yarns, in exchange for the guarantee hereinafter required, at a price based upon the price of flax in the Irish markets during the fortnight ending 16th of December, 1916, and

(a) COURTRAI FLAX.—See Order of Jan. 5, 1917, printed at p. 166, taking possession of all stocks of Courtrai flax spun or unspun.

*Notices under Reg. 2B as to Taking Possession of Linen Yarns,
and certain Medical Stores.*

(2) The delivery of such Yarns, in pursuance of any contract entered into prior to the date hereof, in exchange for a guarantee by the purchaser or consignee that the Yarns are required and will be used directly or indirectly for the purpose of any Government contract or order.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, December 30th, 1916, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of December 29th.]

ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE AS TO LINEN YARNS UNDER THE NOTICE OF
DECEMBER 30TH, 1916.

*War Office,
5th January, 1917*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby give notice:—

- (1) That nothing in the notice of the Army Council with respect to Linen Yarns, dated 30th December, 1916,(a) applies to yarns spun from flax tow.
- (2) That nothing in the proviso of the said notice refers to any yarns suitable for manufacture into any cloth suitable for aeroplane work.

If after this notice any person having control of any yarns of the description aforesaid, sells, removes, or secretes such yarns without the consent of the Army Council, he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, January 9th, 1917.]

9. Medical Stores.

ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE AS TO QUININE, PHENACETIN AND
FORMALDEHYDE.

*War Office,
28th April, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Army Council to take possession of stores of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say:—

All stocks of Quinine Sulphate excepting stocks of less than 100 ounces.

All stocks of Quinine Bisulphate excepting stocks of less than 25 ounces.

(a) ORDER OF DEC. 30, 1916. - This is printed p. 187.

- All stocks of Quinine Hydrochloride excepting stocks of less than 25 ounces.
- All stocks of Quinine Bi-hydrochloride excepting stocks of less than 25 ounces.
- All stocks of Phenacetin excepting stocks of less than 7 lbs.
- All stocks of Formaldehyde Solution, 40 per cent., excepting stocks of less than 10 gallons.

If after this notice any person without the consent of the Army Council sells, removes or secretes any of the said stores, or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any Licence, Permit, or Order which may have been granted in respect thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

All persons having in their custody or control any stocks of the said articles in excess of the said quantities hereinbefore set out, in the case of each article respectively are required to make a return of such stocks in the form indicated in Schedule A hereto annexed, to the Director of Army Contracts, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, and any such further and other particulars as may be required by him or on his behalf.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

Schedule A.

To be filled in { Name
by Firm. { Address Date

Item.	Total stocks held.	Prices at which you will deliver to Army Medical Reserve Stores at Woolwich.	Average price at which you obtained your stock.	Date of last purchase.	Name and Address of your last supplier.
Quinine Sulphate ...	ounces				
" Bisulphate ...	"				
" Hydrochloride ...	"				
" Bi-hydrochloride ...	"				
Phenacetin ...	lbs.				
Formaldehyde Solution 40 per cent.	gallons				

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, May 1st, 1917.]

10. Raffia.**ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE AS TO RAFFIA.**

*War Office,
15th January, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Army Council to take possession of material of the following class and description, that is to say:—

All stocks of Raffia, excepting stocks of less than 2 cwt.

If after this notice any person having control of any such material sells, removes or secretes the said material without the consent of the Army Council or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence, permit or order which may have been granted in respect thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, January 17th, 1917, being a Supplement to the Gazette of January 16th.]

11. Russian Flax.**ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE AS TO RUSSIAN FLAX AND TOW.**

*War Office,
3rd March, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby give notice that they take possession of all Russian Flax and Tow^(a) in stock in the United Kingdom not already sold to spinners in the United Kingdom except Flax or Tow in respect of which a permit of sale has been issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

The Army Council further give notice that they intend to take possession of all Russian Flax and Tow which may hereafter arrive in the United Kingdom.

All persons having in their custody or control any stocks of Russian Flax not having been sold prior to the date hereof to spinners in the United Kingdom or referred to in any permit of sale issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, are required to make a return of such stocks to the War Department, Flax Office, Dundee.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, March 16th, 1917.]

(a) **DEALINGS IN RUSSIAN FLAX.**—These were prohibited by Order of March 21, 1916, printed p. 559, applying Reg. 30A to all Russian Flax or Tow.

12. Timber.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO SOFT WOOD.

*War Office,
7th May, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council hereby take possession of all stocks of Imported Soft Wood of 250 Standards and upwards held by merchants and agents in the United Kingdom at the date hereof.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 14th, 1917.]

13. Wool.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO CROSSBRED TOPS.

*War Office,
27th April, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

1. No person shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, invoice or deliver any Crossbred Tops after the date of this Order whether in pursuance of any contract entered into prior to the date hereof or otherwise.
2. Possession is hereby taken of all Crossbred Tops existing on the date hereof and not already invoiced or delivered to spinners, and notice is hereby given that the Army Council intend to take possession of all Crossbred Tops that may hereafter be produced.
3. For the purposes of this Order Crossbred Tops shall be deemed to include all qualities of Tops described as 58's and below in accordance with the custom of the Bradford Conditioning House.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 1st, 1917.]

Order under Reg. 2B as to Taking Possession of Foreign and Colonial Wool; and Notice as to Woollen and Worsted Materials.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO CERTAIN TOPS AND WOOL.

*War Office,
9th May, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby Order as follows:—

- (1) No person shall after the date hereof sell or offer to sell any Crossbred or Merino Tops, or East Indian, Egyptian, Persian and other foreign wools in stock in the United Kingdom, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.
- (2) Possession is taken of all stocks of Australian, New Zealand, South African and South American Crossbred and Merino Wool excepting any wool of the description aforesaid held by users for the purposes of manufacture by the holder.
- (3) The Order of the Army Council dated 27th April, 1917, (a) shall continue in force until further notice. For the purposes of the said Order Tops invoiced or paid for on or before the 27th April shall be deemed to have been delivered on or before the said date.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 15th, 1917.]

14. Woollen and Worsted (Cuttings of Materials).

ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE AS TO CUTTINGS, CLIPPINGS AND REMNANTS OF WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MATERIALS.

*War Office,
21st November, 1916.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 2b of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Army Council to take possession of material of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say:—

All cuttings, clippings and remnants from woollen and worsted materials that have been or shall be issued by the War Department to any persons, firms or companies holding contracts with the War Department, for the making up of such materials into Service Dress Clothing, Shirts or other garments.

If after this notice any person having control of any such materials sells, removes or secretes them, save and except as authorized and permitted by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, November 22nd, 1916, being a Supplement to the Gazette of November 21st.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO CUTTINGS, CLIPPINGS, AND
REMNANTS OF WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MATERIALS.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

1. All persons indicated in Schedule "A" hereto annexed are hereby required to furnish as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts the information required in Schedule "B" hereto annexed.

2. All persons indicated in Schedule "A" hereto annexed are hereby required to hold at the disposal of the Army Council all cuttings and remnants from woollen and worsted materials issued to contractors for the making of service dress clothing, shirts, or other garments which may be in their custody or control.

3. No person shall in pursuance of any contract entered into at any time prior to the date hereof make delivery of or payment for any such cuttings or remnants as aforesaid.

By Order of the Army Council,

N. F. B. Osborn,

Assistant Director of Army Contracts.

Dated 24th November, 1916.

Schedule A.

[List of persons.]

Schedule B.

[Particulars of Information required.]

ARMY COUNCIL NOTICE AS TO STOCKS OF WORSTED SOCKS.

War Office,
14th April, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and every other Power enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby give notice that it is their intention to take possession, between the fourth day of April, 1917, and the thirtieth day of April, 1917, of all stocks of Socks suitable for Military requirements.

And the Army Council hereby require all Holders of stocks of Socks of the description aforesaid, to furnish such particulars as to their business as may be required, by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

If after this notice any person having control of any such socks, sells, removes or secretes the same, or any part thereof, or deals with them in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence issued by, or on behalf of, the Director of Army Contracts, without the consent of the Army Council, he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, April 20th, 1917.]

II. ORDERS REGULATING OR PROHIBITING MANUFACTURE OF, OR DEALINGS IN, WAR MATERIAL, FORAGE, &c., UNDER REGULA- TION 2E. (This Reg. is printed at p. 42.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Aeronautical Supplies</i> , p. 195. | 13. <i>Magnesite</i> , &c., p. 221. |
| 2. <i>Agricultural Machines, Implements, and Vehicles</i> , p. 196. | 14. <i>Motor Engines and Vehicles</i> , p. 222. |
| 3. <i>Aluminium Scrap and Swarf</i> , p. 197. | 15. <i>Motor Spirit</i> , p. 223. |
| 4. <i>Brass Swarf and Scrap</i> , p. 200. | 16. <i>Nickel</i> , p. 224. |
| 5. <i>Copper</i> , p. 201. | 17. <i>Oils and Fats</i> , p. 224. |
| 6. <i>Cranes</i> , p. 203. | 18. <i>Optical Munitions and Glassware Supplies</i> , p. 229. |
| 7. <i>Gas Works Retort Carbon</i> , p. 204. | 19. <i>Spelter</i> , p. 231. |
| 8. <i>Hay and Straw</i> , p. 205. | 20. <i>Steel Supplies</i> , p. 233. |
| 9. <i>Hemp</i> , p. 210. | 21. <i>Sulphuric Acid</i> , p. 238. |
| 10. <i>Hides</i> , p. 211. | 22. <i>Tanning Materials</i> , p. 241. |
| 11. <i>Lead</i> , p. 214. | 23. <i>Timber</i> , p. 241. |
| 12. <i>Leather</i> , p. 217. | 24. <i>Waste Paper</i> , p. 248. |
| | 25. <i>Wool</i> , p. 249. |
| | 26. <i>Woollen and Worsted (Cuttings of Materials)</i> , p. 260. |

1. Aeronautical Supplies.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS TO THE EXPERIMENTAL MANUFACTURE OF AEROPLANES.

Ministry of Munitions of War,
30th March, 1917.

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers enabling him, hereby orders as follows:—

(1) On and after the 1st day of April, 1917, no person shall without a licence from the Minister of Munitions commence or proceed with the experimental manufacture of any aeroplane or seaplane or any part thereof other than any kind of aero-engine. Provided that where a first application for a licence under this Order shall have been made and is pending for the carrying on of any experimental manufacture which shall have been commenced before the said 1st day of April, 1917, nothing in this Order shall prohibit the carrying on of such manufacture until the licence shall have been refused.

(2) For the purpose of this Order the term experimental manufacture shall mean any manufacture which is not under or for

*Order under Reg. 2E prohibiting Manufacture or Erection of
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Vehicles.*

the direct purpose of fulfilling a Government contract, and shall include the preparation of any working drawings but not the preparation of general arrangement drawings.

(3) All persons desirous of obtaining licences to commence or carry on any such experimental manufacture as aforesaid shall apply in writing to the Controller of Aeronautical Supplies, Air Board Office, London, W.C. 2, for such licence, and shall give full particulars of the manufacture for which the licence is required, and such further information as the Controller may require, and shall comply with any restrictions or conditions subject to which the grant of such licence may be made.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 3rd, 1917.]

2. Agricultural Machines, Implements, and Vehicles.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS PROHIBITING THE MANUFACTURE OR ERECTION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, OR VEHICLES.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
10th of January, 1917.*

The Minister of Munitions gives notice that in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and all other powers thereunto enabling him, he hereby prohibits as from the date of this Order until further notice any person from carrying out, except under and in accordance with the terms of a permit issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions, any work consisting in the manufacture or erection of any machine, implement, vehicle(a) or other article or any part thereof, designed or adapted or commonly used for agricultural or dairy purposes, provided that this Order shall not prevent the completion of any work remaining to be done under a contract in writing entered into before the date hereof upon any article of the nature aforesaid intended for use in this country, or the carrying out of any necessary repairs.

NOTE.—All applications with regard to this Order should be addressed to the Director, Agricultural Machinery Branch, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, London, S.W. 1.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, January 12th, 1917.]

(a) VEHICLES.—As to motor vehicles, *see* Order of the Minister of Munitions, dated Jan. 6, 1917, printed at p. 222.

3. Aluminium Scrap and Swarf.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS TO CONTROL OF ALUMINIUM SCRAP AND SWARF IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
28th February, 1917.*

The Director of Materials announces that as from the first day of March, 1917, all dealings in Aluminium Scrap and/or Swarf will be governed by the following Regulations, and permits will be granted on that basis and not otherwise, and all existing permits, whether for the sale, purchase or remelting of Aluminium Scrap and Swarf issued by the Ministry of Munitions are hereby cancelled:—

1. No existing Aluminium Scrap and/or Swarf may be used for any purpose excepting at the works where the same has been produced and for contracts for which aluminium has been released by the Director of Materials, and as portion of the amount so released.

2. All existing Aluminium Scrap and/or Swarf not being used at any Works where the same has been produced, for contracts for which aluminium has been released by the Director of Materials, and as portion of the amount so released, shall be sold and sent within three weeks from the first day of March, 1917, to the Refiner or one of the Refiners, as the case may be, nominated by the Ministry of Munitions for the district where such Scrap and/or Swarf is situated; or, if no Refiner has been nominated for the district, to one of the Refiners nominated for any other district, except in special cases otherwise arranged by the Ministry of Munitions.

3. When Aluminium Scrap and/or Swarf is produced hereafter such Scrap and/or Swarf must be used at the Works where produced for contracts for which aluminium has been released by the Director of Materials, and as portion of the amount so released, or otherwise sold and sent at or before the end of each month to one or other of the Refiners nominated by the Ministry of Munitions for the district where such Scrap and/or Swarf is situated; or, if no Refiner has been nominated for the district, to one of the Refiners nominated for any other district, except in special cases otherwise arranged by the Ministry of Munitions.

4. All such Refiners shall—

- (a) See that all Scrap and Swarf in their respective areas is sent to their Works, other than such Scrap and Swarf as may be used as aforesaid, or any that the Ministry may arrange to have dealt with in a different manner.
- (b) Grade this Scrap and Swarf (and all Scrap and Swarf held or possessed by the aforesaid Refiners) in accordance with the Schedule hereto.
- (c) Purchase the same at prices specified in the said Schedule, provided that they may refuse to accept small parcels of under one cwt. if the material is in bad condition.

Order under Reg. 2^E regulating Dealings in Aluminium Scrap and Swarf.

- (d) Clean, dry, cut up when necessary and arrange the various grades of Scrap for re-issue in suitable crucible form; and refine the various grades of Swarf.
- (e) Resell and distribute the Scrap and Swarf owned, possessed or purchased by the said Refiners, as directed by the Director of Materials.
- (f) Carry out all the aforesaid work themselves and not, either wholly or in part, by sub-contracting.
- (g) Make weekly returns to the Director of Materials, A.M. 2(H), Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2. containing full particulars (including prices and grades) of all Scrap and Swarf purchased by or delivered to them during the preceding week, and of all crucible scrap or remelted metal sold or dispatched by them during the preceding week.
- (h) Comply with all further directions that may from time to time be given to them in writing by the Director of Materials.

5. As and from the first day of March, 1917, prices are hereby fixed for the various grades of Scrap and Swarf both on the sale to the Refiners and on the re-sale by the Refiners, as shown in the Schedule hereto.

6. All firms who are machining aluminium must use a suitable cutting compound that will not deleteriously affect the turnings; and must exercise great care in machining the aluminium, and in the collection of the Scrap and/or Swarf in the machine shops in order to keep the Scrap and/or Swarf free from brass, bronze, iron, shop sweepings and other foreign matter, and especially from lead or white metal. If wet, all small Scrap and all Swarf should be dried by centrifuging or other means, as soon after machining as possible. All small Scrap and all Swarf containing unalloyed iron should, if possible, be put over magnetic separators before dispatch to the refinery.

7. All Scrap and Swarf must be kept under cover and as free from moisture as possible, and must be both kept and refined in buildings which are free from any brass Scrap and/or Swarf.

8. All definite alloys received in lots of over two cwts., into whichever grade they fall, must be kept separate throughout their treatment in the refinery.

9. Scrap, other than Scrap classed under Grade 1 (c) in the Schedule hereto, shall not be re-melted into ingots but must be cleaned, dried, arranged and re-issued in suitable crucible form.

10. When material of a definite composition, and/or complying with specified mechanical tests, is required, the same will be supplied, as far as practicable, by the Refiners, who shall be entitled to charge an additional figure in each case to cover the extra cost and work involved.

The SCHEDULE above referred to.

ALUMINIUM SCRAP AND SWARF.

GRADES AND PRICES AS FROM 1ST MARCH, 1917, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

(1) Grade	(2) Percentage of Aluminium.	(3) Scrap or Swarf.	(4) Descriptive.	(5) Price per ton on sale to Refiner delivered at Refinery.	(6) Price per ton on resale by Refiner delivered at Purchaser's Works if within a radius of 50 miles; otherwise an amount to cover extra freightage can be charged.
1 (a)	96 (minimum)	Scrap	Sheet cuttings and rods containing a minimum of 96 per cent. Al.	£160 ...	£175.
(b)	Do.	Do.	Old rolled, &c., containing a minimum of 96 per cent. Al.	£120 ...	£134.
(c)	Do.	Swarf	Spinnings, punchings, and thin, small, scrap; also painted and varnished scrap that needs melting, containing a minimum of 96 per cent. Al.	£105 ...	£138.
2 (a)	87 to 95 (both inclusive)	Scrap	Lump scrap from aero-castings; and material of equivalent value containing 87 to 95 per cent. Al.	£100 ...	£113.
(b)	Do.	Swarf	Turnings and swarf generally containing 87 to 95 per cent. Al.	£87 10s.	£117 10s.
3 (a)	80 to 86 (both inclusive)	Scrap	Scrap generally, containing 80 to 86 per cent. Al.	£80 ...	£91.
(b)	Do.	Swarf	Swarf and inferior swarf generally, containing 80 to 86 per cent. Al.	£70 ...	£97.
4 (a)	Below 80 ...	Scrap	All scrap containing below 80 per cent. Al.	Not to exceed £65.	Not to exceed £75.
(b)	Below 80 ...	Swarf	All Swarf containing below 80 per cent. Al.	Not to exceed £60.	Not to exceed £85.

The foregoing prices are based on grades consisting of dry and clean Swarf; and of Scrap containing not more than 8 per cent. of moisture and/or dirt.

In the case of Scrap, if over 8 per cent. of moisture and/or dirt be present the material may be classified as wet and/or dirty and a cent. per cent. deduction made from the prices on sale to the Refiner for all moisture and/or dirt present above 8 per cent. The price for Scrap on sale to the Refiner may be further reduced by an amount not exceeding £5 per ton for any Scrap containing 20 per cent. or more of dirt.

In the case of Swarf, a cent. per cent. deduction may be made from the prices on sale to the Refiner for any moisture and or dirt present. In addition to the total percentage therefor deducted a

further sum may be deducted equal to the cost of melting an amount of dry and clean Swarf equal to the amount of moisture and/or dirt present, such cost of melting being taken for this purpose to be £12 10s. per ton.

Oil is included in the term moisture. By dirt is to be understood any foreign solid matter, including oxide of aluminium, free iron and other metals, and ordinary shop sweepings.

The Refiner shall ascertain if the Scrap and Swarf contains more than 0·7 per cent. of alloyed iron. If it does, the price on sale to the Refiner shall be reduced 1 per cent. for every 0·1 per cent. of alloyed iron in excess of 0·7 per cent.

In the event of a difference arising between the Seller and the Refiner as to the grade of the material, the price to be paid by the Refiner, or as regards any other question under the above provisions, the decision of the Director of Materials shall be final.

Applications for Permits should be made to the Director of Materials, A.M. 2(H), Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, and marked "Aluminium Permit."

NOTE.—For the purpose of the above Regulations the following Refiners have been nominated by the Ministry of Munitions:—

Birmingham Area	...	Mr. W. Atkins, Bradford Street, Birmingham. Clemmons Aluminium Limited, Aston Road, Birmingham. The Midland Aluminium Company, Great Francis Street, Birmingham. Mr. T. J. Priestman, Leopold Street, Birmingham.
Coventry Area	...	Coventry Metal & Iron Company, Ltd., Coventry Metal Works, Coventry. Sterling Metals, Ltd., Foleshill, Coventry.
London Area	...	Raphael's Refinery, Thomas Street, Burdett Road, London, E.
Newcastle-on-Tyne Area		Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Reading and South of England Area.		The Metal Smelters, Ltd., Boarded Lane, Castle Street, Reading.
Ireland	...	The Shamrock Aluminium Company, Glenravell Street, Belfast.

The names of the Refiners nominated for other districts will be announced later.

4. Brass Swarf and Scrap.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED FEBRUARY 24, 1917, CANCELLING ALL EXISTING LICENCES OR PERMITS FOR DEALING IN BRASS SWARF OR SCRAP.

[This Order is printed with Orders under Regulation 2B at p. 163.]

5. Copper.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS RESTRICTING THE SALE OR PURCHASE OF COPPER.

Ministry of Munitions of War,
8th December, 1916.

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers thereunto enabling him, hereby orders as follows:—

(1) No person shall as from the date hereof buy, sell or, except for the purpose of carrying out a contract in writing existing prior to such date, enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the sale or purchase of copper of any class, whether wrought or unwrought, situated outside the United Kingdom unless such person is authorised by a Special Permit from the Minister of Munitions to purchase or sell the same.

All applications for Special Permits shall be made to the Director of Materials, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, and marked "Copper Permit," and all persons to whom such permits are granted shall observe and perform all the conditions subject to which such permits may be granted.

(2) All persons shall, except as below mentioned, not later than the 16th day of December, 1916, send in to the Director of Materials, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, returns of:—

- (a) All unwrought copper at the date hereof held by them in stock or otherwise under their control.
- (b) All unwrought copper due at the date hereof for future delivery to them.
- (c) All contracts existing at the date hereof for the sale to or purchase by them of unwrought copper.

Notwithstanding the above, no return is required from (1) any manufacturer or smelter of stock in hand or due for future delivery for the sole purpose of manufacture or smelting at his works, (2) any person whose total stock in hand and due for future delivery does not exceed two tons.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, December 8th, 1916.]

*Orders under Reg. 2^E as to Use of Copper in Manufactures; and
restricting Dealings in Cupro-Nickel Scrap.*

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS RESTRICTING THE USE
OF COPPER IN MANUFACTURES.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
8th December, 1916.*

The Minister of Munitions gives notice (1) that in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and all other powers thereunto enabling him, he hereby prohibits as from the date of this Order the use of copper, whether wrought or unwrought, in any kind of manufacture except for the purposes of a contract or order for the time being in existence certified to be within Classes "A" or "B" of circular L.33 as to control of output issued by the Minister of Munitions on the 31st day of March, 1916.(a)

(2) That the Order of the Minister of Munitions of the 6th November, 1916.(b) relating to the manufacture of copper wire and cable containing copper is hereby cancelled.

NOTE.—All applications in reference to this Order should be addressed to the Ministry of Munitions of War, Priority Branch, 1, Caxton Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, December 8th, 1916.]

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS RESTRICTING DEALINGS
IN CUPRO-NICKEL SCRAP.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
9th March, 1917.*

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers enabling him gives notice and orders as follows:—

1. All cupro-nickel scrap as hereinafter defined shall, as from the 13th day of March (hereinafter called "the appointed day") be dealt with and disposed of in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Director of Non-Ferrous Rolled

(a) CIRCULAR L.33.—See now the Priority of Work Order of March 8th, 1916, printed at pp. 453-457.

(b) ORDER OF NOV. 6, 1916. That Order is printed at p. 117 of the November, 1916, Edition of this Manual.

Metal Strip and Sheet Supply (E.M. 7) Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, London, S.W. 1, on behalf of the Minister, and not otherwise.

2. No person shall, as from the appointed day, sell, offer for sale, use, or otherwise deal with or dispose of, any cupro-nickel scrap, whether in pursuance of a contract existing prior to the appointed day or not, except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the said Director on behalf of the Minister.

3. All persons shall on or before the 24th day of March, 1917, furnish to the said Director a statement in writing giving particulars of all cupro-nickel scrap in their possession or under their control on the appointed day, and of all their existing contracts and orders for the purchase or sale of cupro-nickel scrap.

4. The term cupro-nickel scrap for the purpose of this Order shall include and mean all kinds of cupro-nickel webbing scrap, process scrap, and swarf and scrap of whatsoever kind or nature in the composition of which copper and nickel are included, or any of them.

5. The Minister will subsequently communicate to the owners of cupro-nickel scrap taken over by him the prices which he will be prepared to pay for the same.

6. Any person acting in contravention of or failing to comply with this Order will be guilty of an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations and be liable to penalties of fine and imprisonment.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 13th, 1917.]

6. Cranes.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS PROHIBITING THE SALE OR SUPPLY OF CRANES.

Ministry of Munitions of War,
20th December, 1916.

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers thereunto enabling him hereby orders as follows:—

No person shall until further notice sell or supply any crane, whether steam, electric, hydraulic, or hand-driven, except under and in accordance with the terms of a permit issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

NOTE.—All persons shall forthwith send in to the Director, T.M.4 (Cranes), Ministry of Munitions, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, returns containing full particulars of all cranes whether steam, electric, hydraulic, or hand-driven in their possession or under their control at the date hereof which may be for sale.

All applications for a permit in connection with the above order should be addressed to the Director, T.M.4 (Cranes), Ministry of Munitions, at the address above-mentioned, giving full particulars of the crane, maker's name and number of machine, name and address of intending purchaser, price to be paid, and purpose for which crane is required.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette December 22nd, 1916.]

7. Gas Works Retort Carbon.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS PROHIBITING THE SALE OR PURCHASE OF GAS WORKS RETORT CARBON.

Ministry of Munitions of War,
10th January, 1917.

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2E of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and all other powers thereunto enabling him, hereby orders that no person shall as from the date hereof until further notice purchase or take delivery of any gas works retort carbon except under and in accordance with the terms of a permit issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions, and further, that no person shall as from the date hereof until further notice sell, supply, or deliver any gas works retort carbon to any person other than the holder of such a permit as aforesaid.

NOTICE.

All applications for a permit in connection with the above Order should be addressed to the Director of Materials (Reference A.M. 2 F.W.H.), Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

[The above Order and Notice were published in the London Gazette, January 12th, 1917.]

8. Hay and Straw.

REGULATION OF THE SALE OF HAY AND OAT AND WHEAT STRAW IN GREAT BRITAIN, (a) IRELAND, AND THE ISLE OF MAN.

War Office,
5th November, 1916.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914-1916, the Army Council do hereby Order:—

That on any sale of Hay, Oat Straw, or Wheat Straw, in *Great Britain*, (a) Ireland or the Isle of Man, the price shall not exceed such prices as are set out in the Schedules hereunder:—

Schedule 1.

Maximum prices per ton which a Producer may not exceed.

		Hay.	Oat Straw.	Wheat Straw.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
England(a)	...	5 10 0	3 0 0	2 10 0
Ireland	...	4 17 6	2 15 0	2 10 0
Scotland(a)	...	5 2 6	2 15 0	2 10 0
Isle of Man	...	4 17 6	—	—

The above prices are deemed to include the price of carting to nearest Railway Station, but not the cost of cutting, trussing, tying or baling.

Schedule 2.

Maximum prices per ton which a Dealer or Distributor may not exceed.

		Hay.	Oat Straw.	Wheat Straw.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
England(a)	...	7 10 0	4 10 0	4 0 0
Ireland	...	6 12 6	4 5 0	4 0 0
Scotland(a)	...	7 2 6	4 5 0	4 0 0
Isle of Man	...	6 12 6	—	—

The above prices are deemed to include all costs and charges whatsoever for hay and straw delivered on to the consumers' premises, excepting that where the sale transaction is of less weight than one ton, the extra actual cost of delivery from the Dealer's or Distributor's premises to the consumer may be charged in addition to the above prices.

Nothing in this Order shall affect the Orders already made prohibiting the lifting of Hay and Straw except under licence, dated 31st March, 1916, 30th June, 1916, and 14th September, 1916. (b)

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

5th November, 1916.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, November 6th, 1916, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of November 3rd.]

(a) REVOCATION OF ORDER AS TO GREAT BRITAIN.—So much of this Order as relates to the sale of hay and oat and wheat straw in Great Britain is cancelled by the Order of February 27th, 1917, printed below.

(b) PROHIBITION ON LIFTING OF HAY AND STRAW.—The Orders of March and June and the three Orders of Sept. 14th, 1916, are printed above (with other Orders under Regulation 2B) at pp. 167-178.

REGULATION OF THE SALE OF HAY, AND OAT AND WHEAT STRAW IN GREAT BRITAIN.

War Office,
27th February, 1917.

Whereas by Order of the 5th November, 1916,(a) the Army Council in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914-1916, did regulate the price of hay, and oat and wheat straw in Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man.

And whereas it is desired to amend the said Order of the 5th November, 1916,(a) in so far as it relates to Great Britain.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Army Council hereby cancel so much of the said Order of the 5th November, 1916,(a) as relates to the sale of hay, and oat and wheat straw in Great Britain, and hereby order:—

That on any sale of hay, or oat straw or wheat straw, in Great Britain, the price shall not exceed such prices as are set out in the Schedules hereunder(b):—

Schedule 1.

Maximum prices per ton which a Producer may not exceed.

	Hay.	Oat Straw.	Wheat Straw.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
England	5 10 0	3 0 0	2 10 0
Scotland	5 2 6	2 15 0	2 10 0

The above prices are deemed to include the price of carting to nearest railway station, but not the cost of cutting, trussing, tying or baling, or chaffing or chopping.

Schedule 2.

The maximum prices per ton which a Dealer or Distributor may not exceed for quantities of 10 cwt. or over.

	Hay.	Oat Straw.	Wheat Straw.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
England	7 10 0	4 10 0	4 0 0
Scotland	7 2 6	4 5 0	4 0 0

The above prices are deemed to include all costs and charges whatsoever for hay and straw delivered on to the purchaser's premises.

(a) ORDER OF NOV. 5, 1916, printed at p. 205.

(b) PRICES FOR "CHOP."—See Order of March 14th, 1917, printed p. 207, regulating prices for chopped hay and oat and wheat straw in Great Britain.

Schedule 3.

Maximum prices per stone which a Dealer or Distributor may not exceed for quantities of less than 10 cwt.:—

		Hay.	Oat	Wheat
		Straw.	Straw.	Straw.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
England	... ..	1 0	0 7½	0 6¾
Scotland	... ..	0 11½	0 7½	0 6¾

The above prices shall include delivery on to the purchaser's premises.

Nothing in this Order shall affect the Orders already made prohibiting the lifting of hay and straw except under licence, dated 31st March, 1916, 30th June, 1916, and 14th September, 1916.(a) or the Order of the 5th November, 1916.(b) in so far as it relates to the sale of hay, oat and wheat straw in Ireland and the Isle of Man.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 2nd, 1917.]

REGULATION OF THE SALE OF CHOPPED HAY AND OAT AND WHEAT
STRAW IN GREAT BRITAIN.

War Office,

14th March, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Army Council do hereby Order:—

That on any Sale in Great Britain of hay and oat straw and wheat straw, chopped or chaffed and mixed, hereinafter called "chop," and where such chop does not contain more than 20 per cent. of straw, the price shall not exceed such prices as are set out in the Schedules hereunder—

Schedule 1.

Maximum prices per ton which a Dealer or Retailer may not exceed for quantities of 10 cwt. and upwards for "chop."

England	... ..	£7 10s. 0d.
Scotland	... ..	£7 2s. 6d.

The above prices are deemed to include all costs and charges for "chop," delivered on to the Purchaser's premises—excepting that where it is delivered in returnable sacks or bags, a sum equal to 7s. 6d. per ton may be added to the above prices.

(a) PROHIBITION ON LIFTING OF HAY AND STRAW.—The Orders of March and June and the three Orders of Sept. 14th, 1916, are printed above (with other Orders under Regulation 2B) at pp. 167–178.

(b) ORDER OF NOV. 5, 1916, printed at p. 205.

Schedule 2.

Maximum prices per stone which a Dealer or Retailer may not exceed for quantities of less than 10 cwt. for "chop."

England	1 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Scotland	0 <i>s.</i> 11½ <i>d.</i>

The above prices are deemed to include all costs and charges for "chop" delivered on to the Purchaser's premises excepting that where it is delivered in returnable sacks or bags, one half-penny per stone may be added to the above prices.

Nothing in this Order shall affect the Orders already made prohibiting the lifting of hay and straw excepting under licence, dated the 31st March, 1916, 30th June, 1916, and 14th September, 1916.(a) or the Orders regulating the price of hay and straw, dated the 5th November, 1916, and the 27th February, 1917.(b)

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 16th, 1917.]

REGULATION OF THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE, &C., OF CHOPPED
HAY AND STRAW, AND PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF STRAW
FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

War Office.

9th May, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers enabling them, the Army Council do hereby Order:

That on and after the 24th day of May, 1917, no Chaffed or Chopped Hay shall be manufactured, purchased, sold or delivered in Great Britain unless it contains not less than 20 per cent. of chopped straw.

Clause 4 of the Army Council Order of 30th June, 1916, prohibiting the lifting of hay and straw in England and Wales and Ireland(c) in so far as it relates to the use of Straw in England and Wales, and Clause 4 of the Army Council Order of the 14th September, 1916, prohibiting the lifting of hay and straw in Scotland.(d) are hereby cancelled in so far as they relate to straw.

(a) PROHIBITION ON LIFTING OF HAY AND STRAW.—The Orders of March and June and the 3 Orders of Sept. 14, 1916, are printed (with other Orders under Reg. 2B) at pp. 167-178.

(b) PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.—The Order of Nov. 5, 1916, regulating the price in Ireland and the Isle of Man is printed at p. 205, and that of Feb. 27, 1917, regulating the price in Great Britain at p. 206.

(c) ARMY COUNCIL ORDER OF JUNE 30, 1916.—This is printed p. 169.

(d) ARMY COUNCIL ORDER OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1916.—This is printed p. 172.

And the Army Council do hereby further order that on and after the 24th day of May, 1917, no wheat straw shall be used for any purpose other than the feeding of live-stock and for thatching, and that no oat straw shall be used for any purpose other than the feeding of live-stock, except in either case under licence from the District Purchasing Officer of the District or County concerned—a list of whom is appended.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

- D.P.O.S., Bedfordshire—8, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
- D.P.O.S., Berkshire—Old Queen's Hotel, Reading.
- D.P.O.S., Buckinghamshire—Winslow House, Aylesbury.
- D.P.O.S., Cambridgeshire—63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
- D.P.O.S., Cheshire—14, Old Bank Buildings, Chester.
- D.P.O.S., Cornwall—68, Lemon Street, Truro.
- D.P.O.S., Derbyshire—12, Strand Chambers, Derby.
- D.P.O.S., Devonshire—12, Gandy Street, Exeter.
- D.P.O.S., Dorset—22, High Street East, Dorchester.
- D.P.O.S., Durham—Joint Stock Bank Chambers, Darlington.
- D.P.O.S., Essex—18a, Broomfield Road, Chelmsford.
- D.P.O.S., Gloucestershire—5, St. George's Chambers, George Street, Gloucester.
- D.P.O.S., Hampshire—95, High Street, Winchester.
- D.P.O.S., Herefordshire—20, East Street, Hereford.
- D.P.O.S., Hertfordshire—Station Buildings, St. Albans.
- D.P.O.S., Huntingdonshire—6, Market Hill, Huntingdon.
- D.P.O.S., Kent—Bat and Ball Station, Sevenoaks.
- D.P.O.S., Lancashire—Drill Hall, Manchester Road, Southport.
- D.P.O.S., Leicestershire—8, New Street, Leicester.
- D.P.O.S., Lincolnshire—5, Broad Street, Spalding.
- D.P.O.S., London and Middlesex—108, Whitehall Court, S.W.1.
- D.P.O.S., Norfolk—33, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
- D.P.O.S., Northamptonshire—27a, Abington Street, Northampton.
- D.P.O.S., Northumberland—33, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- D.P.O.S., Nottinghamshire—Thurland Street, Nottingham.
- D.P.O.S., Oxfordshire—7, St. Aldates, Oxford.
- D.P.O.S., Shropshire—20, Talbot Chambers, Market Street, Shrewsbury.
- D.P.O.S., Somerset—13, Hammet Street, Taunton.
- D.P.O.S., Staffordshire—2, The Green, Stafford.
- D.P.O.S., Suffolk—Tower Street, Ipswich.

- D.P.O.S., Surrey—Piccards House, Bridge Street, Guildford.
 D.P.O.S., Sussex—3, Clarendon Road, Hove.
 D.P.O.S., Warwickshire—66, Warwick Street, Leamington Spa.
 D.P.O.S., Westmorland—Drill Hall, Kendal, Westmorland.
 D.P.O.S., Wiltshire—2a, Winchester Street, Salisbury.
 D.P.O.S., Worcester—14, Pierpont Street, Worcester.
 D.P.O.S., Yorkshire—72, Bootham, York.
 D.P.O.S., South Wales—Bland's Store, Dumballs Road, Cardiff.
 D.P.O.S., North East Wales—13, Regent Street, Wrexham.
 D.P.O.S., North West Wales—The Old Recruiting Office, Water Street, Menai Bridge.
 D.P.O.S., No. 1 District—34, West George Street, Glasgow.
 D.P.O.S., No. 2 District—5, Alva Street, Edinburgh.
 D.P.O.S., No. 3 District—Sheriff Court House, Dumfries.
 D.P.O.S., No. 4 District—64, Murray Place, Stirling.
 D.P.O.S., No. 5 District—1, King Edward Street, Perth.
 D.P.O.S., No. 6 District—Cupar, Fife.

[This Order was published in the London Gazette, May 11th, 1917.]

9. Hemp.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO MANILLA HEMP AND MAGUEY FIBRE.

War Office,
 18th April, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council do hereby Order as follows:—

1. No person shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts make or take delivery of or payment for any Manilla Hemp or Maguey Fibre in pursuance of any contract entered into at any time subsequent to the 2nd day of April, 1917.

2. No person shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts purchase or cause to be purchased for sale or manufacture in Europe any Manilla Hemp or Maguey Fibre.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 19th, 1917, being the 5th Supplement to the Gazette of April 17th.]

10. Hides.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER RESTRICTING DEALINGS IN IMPORTED HIDES.

War Office,

2nd February, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby regulate and restrict the purchase, sale, delivery of or payment for or other dealing in any Hides of the descriptions specified in Schedule "A" hereto annexed as follows, that is to say:

1. No person, unless holding a special permit from the Director of Army Contracts for the purpose, shall purchase, sell, deliver, pay for, or enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the purchase, sale, delivery of or payment for, any Hides of the descriptions aforesaid at a price exceeding by more than one per cent. the price at which the said Hides were sold by or on behalf of the Importer thereof into the United Kingdom.

2. The following persons, unless holding a special permit from the Director of Army Contracts for the purpose, shall not purchase, sell, deliver, pay for, or enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the purchase, sale, delivery of or payment for, any Hides of the descriptions aforesaid, that is to say:—

(a) Any person deemed by the Director of Army Contracts to be a Hide Broker carrying on business in accordance with the custom and usage prevailing in the London market.

(b) Any person who has infringed any provision or condition of this or of any other paragraph of this Order or of any permit issued thereunder.

3. In addition to all other restrictions imposed by this Order, no Tanner shall purchase any Hides of the descriptions aforesaid without giving to the seller a guarantee in the form set out in Schedule "B" hereto annexed and no person shall sell or deliver such Hides to a Tanner without the receipt of such guarantee.

4. It shall be the duty of all parties to any of the transactions herein specified to require or disclose, as the case may be, all such information as may be necessary for or required by such parties as aforesaid or by the Director of Army Contracts for the purpose of satisfying them or him that the provisions of this Order have not been contravened.

5. Permits hereunder may be issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts whereby any further and other restrictions or conditions may be imposed in respect of any of the transactions herein specified.

6. All persons engaged in any of the transactions herein specified shall cause books to be kept in which shall be entered forthwith the name, address and trade or occupation of the persons with whom any such transactions have been carried on, and full details as to the nature of such transactions. All such persons shall furnish to the Director of Army Contracts such

particulars as to their business or to any such transactions as may be required on his account.

7. Nothing in this Order shall apply to persons engaged solely in the shipment, forwarding, carriage, storage or insurance of Hides.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

15th December, 1916.

Enquiries relating to this Order should be made by letter to the Director of Army Contracts, Raw Material Section, Imperial House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.

Schedule A.

All Hides, Cow, Ox and/or Bull imported into the United Kingdom of the undermentioned weights:—

Wetsalted, 45 lbs. and upwards.

Drysalted, 25 lbs. and upwards.

Dry, 18 lbs. and upwards.

Schedule B.

I,.....of..... in consideration of the permission granted to me, notwithstanding the Order of the Army Council dated the.....day of....., 1916, and made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, hereby undertake and guarantee to put the Hides this day purchased by me from....., of.....into work for the production of leather suitable for military requirements.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 2nd, 1917.]

ORDER BY THE ARMY COUNCIL RESTRICTING THE SPLITTING
OF HIDES.

War Office,

9th February, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby require that all persons engaged in the manufacture of leather from any hides, ox, cow, or bull, whether produced in or imported into the United Kingdom, shall comply with the following Regulation, that is to say:—

No person shall split, or cause to be split, any hides of the description aforesaid, in such a manner that the substance of the grain in the crust state may be less than 2 m/m.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 13th, 1917.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO DEALINGS IN SHEEP AND LAMB PELTS

War Office,

9th April, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council hereby require all persons engaged in the purchase or sale of Pelts and wool skins taken from sheep or lambs killed in Great Britain to comply with the following Regulations from 16th April, 1917. until further notice:—

1. No person shall purchase, sell, or make or take delivery of or payment for Pelts of the description aforesaid at prices exceeding those set out in the schedule hereunto annexed.

2. No person shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, split or frise any Pelt of the description aforesaid other than Extras of 10 lb. weight and upwards.

3. All persons engaged in splitting lamb- or sheep-skins, or in dressing or tanning lamb-skins, sheep-skins, or skiver or chamois leather shall furnish such particulars as to their business as may be required from time to time by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

SHEEP PELTS.

English.				Scotch.			
EXTRAS	...	...	4s. 6d.	PRIMES	...	...	2s. 5d.
1sts	...	...	3s. 6d.	LIGHT PRIMES & 2nds	...	...	3s. 0d.
2nds	...	...	2s. 4d.				
3rds	...	...	1s. 2d.				

LAMB PELTS.

SUPERS	...	...	2s. 8d.	PRIMES	...	...	3s. 8d.
1sts	...	...	2s. 2d.	2nds	...	...	1s. 2d.
2nds	...	...	1s. 1d.				

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 13th, 1917.]

11. Lead.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS TO LEAD AND LEAD COMPOUNDS.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
6th April, 1917.*

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers thereunto enabling him hereby orders as follows:—

1. No person shall as from the date hereof until further notice purchase, sell, offer to purchase or sell, or, except for the purpose of carrying out a contract in writing existing prior to such date for the sale or purchase of white lead, lead oxides, lead manufactures, lead alloys or lead compounds of any kind, or a contract in writing existing prior to the 2nd February, 1917, for the sale or purchase of any other kind of lead, enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the sale or purchase of lead situated outside the United Kingdom except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

2. No person shall as from the date hereof until further notice offer to purchase, purchase or take delivery of any lead situated in the United Kingdom except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions, or offer to sell, sell, supply or deliver any such lead to any person other than the holder of such a licence and in accordance with the terms thereof, provided that no such licence shall be required in the case of any offer to sell or purchase, sale, purchase, or delivery of such lead:—

- (a) For the purpose of a contract or order for the time being in existence, certified to be within Classes "A" or "B" in the Order of the Minister of Munitions as to priority, dated the 8th March, 1917,(a) and made in substitution for Circular L. 33.
- (b) For the purpose of necessary repairs or renewals requiring immediate execution, and involving the use of not exceeding 1 cwt. of lead and not exceeding 28 lbs. of white lead, lead oxide or lead compound.

3. No purchase or sale of lead situated in the United Kingdom or offer to purchase or sell any such lead whether such purchase sale or offer is or is not under any licence issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions, shall, in the case of any class of lead specified in the schedule hereto, be at a price exceeding the price set opposite the same in the said schedule.

(a) PRIORITY OF WORK ORDER.—This is printed pp. 453-7.

4. No person shall as from the date hereof until further notice use any lead for the purpose of any manufacture or work except—

- (a) For the purpose of a contract or order for the time being in existence, certified to be within Classes “A” or “B” in the Order of the Minister of Munitions as to priority, dated the 8th March, 1917,^(a) and made in substitution for Circular L. 33.
- (b) For the purpose of necessary repairs or renewals involving the use of not exceeding 1 cwt. of lead and not exceeding 28 lbs. of white lead, lead oxide or lead compound.
- (c) For the purpose of type-casting from metal already in the form of type on the 2nd February, 1917, or from lead purchased for that purpose prior to that date.
- (d) Under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

5. All persons shall, within seven days from the first day of each month, send in to the Director of Materials (A.M. 2 (E)), Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C. 2, monthly returns of—

- (a) All lead held by them in stock or otherwise under their control on the last day of the preceding month, the lead actually in stock to be shown separately.
- (b) All lead purchased or sold by them for future delivery and not yet delivered on such last day.
- (c) All lead delivered to them during the preceding month.
- (d) All contracts or orders existing on the last day of or entered into during the preceding month requiring for their execution the use of lead for any purpose specifying the amounts of lead required monthly for the purpose of such contracts or orders, and distinguishing between the amounts required for work certified to be within Classes “A” and “B” respectively in the said Order of the 8th March, 1917,^(a) and the amounts required for other purposes.

Notwithstanding the above no return is required from any person whose total stock of lead in hand and on order for future delivery to him has not at any time during the preceding month exceeded 1 cwt.

6. For the purpose of this Order the expression lead shall mean pig lead, whether virgin or re-melted, sheet lead, lead pipe and rod and scrap lead, white lead whether dry, in oil, or prepared for use, lead oxides, lead manufactures, lead alloys and lead compounds of every kind, or any of them.

7. All applications for licences to purchase or use lead shall be made to:—

The Director of Materials (A.M. 2 (E)),
Hotel Victoria,
Northumberland Avenue,
London, W.C. 2.

and marked “Lead Licence.”

8. The Order of the Minister of Munitions dated the 2nd February, 1917,^(a) relating to certain classes of lead is hereby cancelled, but such cancellation shall not affect the previous operation of that Order or the validity of any action taken thereunder, or the liability to any penalty or punishment in respect of any contravention or failure to comply with the same prior to its cancellation, or any proceeding or remedy in respect of such penalty or punishment.

THE SCHEDULE above referred to.

MAXIMUM PRICES.

PIG LEAD.

Virgin Pig Lead	...	{ £29 per ton net ex ship.
		{ £30 per ton net ex store or ex refiners' works.
Scrap Lead or remelted Scrap Lead		£26 per ton net ex sellers' premises.

MANUFACTURED LEAD.

Sheet Lead	...	£39 10s. per ton	{ delivered United Kingdom, less 2½ per cent. monthly account; the usual trade extras and allowances to apply.
Lead Pipe	...	£40 per ton	

The rate of exchange between Chemical Houses and Manufacturers of Chemical Sheet Lead, for the old lead in pig lead shape, to be £8 per ton net for sheet lead and £8 10s. per ton for lead pipe, the manufacturer paying the cost of delivery of the old lead; the sheet lead or lead pipe to be delivered United Kingdom. The usual trade extras to apply.

LEAD COMPOUNDS.

Dry White Lead	...	£46 per ton less 5 per cent. monthly account delivered United Kingdom. The usual trade extras and allowances to apply.
White Lead in Oil	...	£53 per ton less 5 per cent. monthly account for deliveries in packages of 5 cwts. and over.
		£55 per ton less 5 per cent. monthly account for lots of less than 5 cwts. White lead in packages less than 5 cwts. to be charged at the customary trade extra for packing.

^(a) ORDER OF FEBRUARY 2, 1917.—That Order is printed pp. 189-191 of the February, 1917, Edition of this Manual.

These prices for white lead in oil are based on a price of £50 per ton as the spot price for raw linseed oil in barrels. If the average daily spot price of raw linseed oil during the preceding month rises or falls by multiples of £6, then the above maximum price of white lead in oil shall rise or fall by 10s. per ton for every £6 per ton rise or fall in the price of linseed oil.

Red Lead and Litharge £42 per ton less 2½ per cent. monthly account in 5-cwt. casks delivered United Kingdom. The usual trade extras and allowances to apply.

Note.—Licences to purchase and take delivery of lead situated in the United Kingdom will usually be granted by the Minister of Munitions under the above Order for necessary repairs and renewals in the ordinary course of trade, and will also be granted for any other purposes which may be approved by the Minister of Munitions, including manufacture for the purposes of export trade.

Every applicant for a licence must state the amount of lead required by him per month and the use to which it will be put.

Any person acting in contravention of or failing to comply with the above Order will be guilty of an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations and be liable to penalties of fine and imprisonment.

The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 6th, 1917.]

12. Leather.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER REGULATING THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN LEATHER.(a)

War Office,

16th January, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council do hereby order that until further notice all persons engaged in the purchase, sale or production of any or all of the Leathers indicated in Schedule A hereto annexed shall comply with the following Regulations:—

(a)(1) On any sale or delivery of Leather of the description aforesaid by any tanner it shall be the duty of such tanner to ascertain from the purchaser thereof whether such Leather is destined to be used directly or indirectly for the purpose of any Government order or contract.

(a)(2) If it is found that such Leather is destined by the purchaser thereof to be used directly or indirectly for the purpose of any Government order or contract, no tanner shall sell or deliver such Leather otherwise than in exchange for a guarantee by the

(a) AMENDMENT OF ORDER.—See Order of March 9th, 1917, printed p. 219, revoking Regulations 1 and 2 of the Jan. Order and substituting other Regulations.

purchaser in the form set out in Schedule B hereto annexed, and no tanner shall sell or deliver such Leather at prices exceeding those at which the said tanner made the last delivery of Leather of a corresponding weight per piece, quality and description prior to 1st October, 1916.

(3) It shall be the duty of all parties to such sales or deliveries as aforesaid to require or disclose as the case may be all such information as may be required by such parties as aforesaid or by the Director of Army Contracts for the purpose of satisfying them or him that the provisions of this Order have not been contravened.

(4) It is hereby required that in all Factories, Workshops and other premises the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the production of Leather of the description aforesaid, work shall be done in accordance with the following directions, that is to say:—

- (a) Priority over all other work shall be given to any work which is either directly or indirectly required for the purpose of any Government order or contract.
- (b) Returns as to the nature and the amount of work done in any of the said workshops and factories shall be furnished by the owners, occupiers, their officers or servants, in such manner as may be required from time to time by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.
- (c) Any directions that may be given by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts for the purpose of this order shall be strictly complied with by such owners or occupiers, their officers or servants.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Schedule A.

The following Rough Leather of all weights, qualities and descriptions:—

- Split Hides.
- Split Hide Backs.
- Split Hide Butts.
- Shaved Hides.
- Shaved Hide Backs.
- Shaved Hide Butts.
- Dressing Hides.
- Dressing Hide Backs.
- Dressing Hide Butts.
- Rough Dried Backs.
- Rough Dried Butts.
- Strap Butts.
- Shaved Hide Shoulders.
- Dressing Hide Shoulders.
- Rough Dried Shoulders.
- Strap Ranges.

Schedule B.

I/We, _____ of _____
in consideration of the permission granted to me/us in pursuance
of the Order of the Army Council dated the 16th day of January,
1917, made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regu-
lations, 1914, hereby guarantee that the Leather to be supplied
to me/us by _____ of _____
under my/our order dated the _____ day of _____ 19 _____,
will be used, so far as practicable, for the purpose of a Govern-
ment order or contract.

Signed

Dated

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER REFERRED TO IN ABOVE GUARANTEE.

No. of Hides, Backs, Butts, &c.	Usual trade description, including weight, selection and tannage.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, January 18th, 1917, being the 4th Supplement to the Gazette of January 16th.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER REGULATING THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR
PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN LEATHER.

War Office,
9th March, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council do hereby order that until further notice all persons engaged in the purchase, sale, or production of any or all of the Leathers indicated in Schedule A annexed to the Order made by the Army Council as to dealings in Leather, and dated the 16th day of January, 1917,(a) shall comply with the following Regulations:—

1. On any sale or delivery of Leather of the description afore-
said or of any curried Leather produced therefrom, it shall be
the duty of any person or persons by whom such sale or delivery
may be made to ascertain from the person or persons to whom
such sale or delivery is to be made whether the Leather is destined
to be used directly or indirectly for the purpose of any Govern-
ment Order or contract.

2. If upon such enquiry it is found that the Leather is destined
by the person to whom such sale or delivery is to be made to be

(a) ORDER OF JAN. 16, 1917.—This Order is printed at p. 217.

used directly or indirectly for the purpose of any Government Order or contract, in that case:—

- (i) No person or persons shall sell or deliver the Leather otherwise than in exchange for a guarantee in the form set out in Schedule B annexed to the said Order of the Army Council of the 16th day of January, 1917,(a) by the person to whom such sale or delivery is to be made.
- (ii) No Tanner shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts sell or deliver Leather of the description aforesaid, provided that it is Leather of his own production, at prices exceeding those at which he made the last delivery of Leather of a corresponding weight per piece, quality, and description prior to the 1st day of October, 1916, or on terms other than those at which his Leather was customarily sold or delivered in the usual course of his business prior to the 1st day of October, 1916.
- (iii) No Currier shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts sell or deliver curried Leather produced by him from rough Leather of the description aforesaid at a price exceeding the net cost of the rough Leather, labour and currying materials by more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., such cost to be calculated after deducting all discounts and allowances received by him, and the Currier's sale price as herein determined to include all discounts and allowances made by him; and on any such sale or delivery by any Currier, the Currier shall allow by way of discount for cash payment within 30 days $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the price calculated as aforesaid to the person or persons to whom such sale or delivery is to be made.
- (iv) No person other than the Tanner or Currier thereof shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, sell or deliver Leather of the description aforesaid at a price exceeding the Tanner's or Currier's sale price therefor as determined by clauses (ii) and (iii) hereof respectively, provided that on any sale by any such person in respect of which no commission may have been allowed by any Tanner or Currier, the Leather may be sold by any such person at a price exceeding the Tanner's or Currier's sale price by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. thereof and no more.

3. Regulations 1 and 2 of the aforesaid Order of the Army Council of the 16th day of January, 1917,(a) are hereby cancelled.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 14th, 1917, being a Supplement to the Gazette of March 13th.]

13. Magnesite, &c.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS RESTRICTING THE USE OF MAGNESITE AND MAGNESITE PRODUCTS.

Ministry of Munitions of War.

9th January, 1917.

The Minister of Munitions gives notice that in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and all other powers thereunto enabling him he hereby prohibits as from the date of this Order the use of Magnesite and Magnesite products for or in connection with:—

- (1) The construction or repair of any building (other than a furnace) or any flooring or deck; or
- (2) The manufacture of any insulating or non-conducting material;

except under and in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Minister of Munitions.

NOTE.—All applications in reference to this Order should be addressed to:—

Director of Steel Production (W.J.J. 342),
Armament Buildings,
Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, January 12th, 1917.]

Order under Reg. 2E prohibiting Manufacture or Erection of Motor Engines or Vehicles.

14. Motor Engines and Vehicles.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS PROHIBITING THE MANUFACTURE OR ERECTION OF MOTOR ENGINES, CYCLES, OR VEHICLES.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
6th January, 1917.*

The Minister of Munitions hereby gives notice that in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914; The Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915; The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and all other powers thereunto enabling him, as from the date of this order he hereby prohibits, until further notice, any person, firm or company from carrying out, without a permit issued under the authority of the Admiralty, the Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, any work consisting in or connected with the manufacture, assembling or erection of any new or unused motor internal combustion engine, designed or adapted for mechanical traction, or of any new or unused motor cycle, motor chassis, motor wagon, or of any tractor or other motor vehicles of any kind propelled by mechanical means, subject, however, to the following exception:—

Work required to complete contracts placed by the Admiralty, the War Office, the Minister of Munitions or an Allied Government on or before the 3rd day of November, 1916.(a)

For the purpose of this Order the expression “assembling” shall be deemed to include the placing or replacing in position of any part.

The Order dated November 3rd, 1916,(b) published in the London Gazette of November 10th, 1916, is hereby cancelled, without prejudice to anything done thereunder.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, January 9th, 1917.]

(a) *i.e.*, the date of the former Order; see note (b) below.

(b) That Order is printed at p. 119 of the November, 1916, Edition of this Manual.

15. Motor Spirit.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER RESTRICTING THE SALE AND SUPPLY OF MOTOR SPIRIT IN IRELAND.

*War Office,
7th December, 1916.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 2^E of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby order that Motor Spirit shall not be sold or supplied in Ireland to any person otherwise than a licensed dealer for the purpose of sale to customers, except under the following conditions, viz.:—

- (1) That the person to whom the Motor Spirit is to be sold or supplied shall on or before delivery of the Spirit produce to the person selling or supplying the same a licence signed by the Competent Military Authority for Ireland or by a person duly authorised by him, permitting Motor Spirit to the amount specified in the licence to be sold or supplied to the holder of the licence.
- (2) That the person so selling or supplying Motor Spirit shall on or before delivery of the Spirit enter clearly and indelibly in the space provided for the purpose on the licence the amount of Spirit sold or supplied by him, the date on which it was delivered, and the name and address of the seller or supplier.
- (3) That no person shall sell, supply or receive Motor Spirit in excess of the quantity authorised by the said licence.

This Order does not in any way effect the duty of persons to comply with the Regulations dated 31st July, 1916,(a) made by the Board of Trade under Section 15 of the Finance Act, 1916,(b) with regard to licences authorising the supply of Motor Spirit.

In this Order the expression "Motor Spirit" has the same meaning as in Part VI. of the Finance (1909-1910) Act, 1910.(c)

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, December 7th, 1916, being the 4th Supplement to the Gazette of December 5th.]

(a) MOTOR SPIRIT LICENCES.—These Regulations are printed as St. R. & O., 1916, No. 531.

(b) 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 24.

(c) MOTOR SPIRIT.—S. 84 (7), of the Act, 10 Edw. 7. c. 8., is as follows:—

"(7) In this part of this Act, the expression "motor spirit" means any inflammable hydrocarbon (including any mixture of hydrocarbons and any liquid containing hydrocarbon) which is capable of being used for providing reasonably efficient motive power for a motor car"

16. Nickel.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS RESTRICTING DEALINGS IN CUPRO-NICKEL SCRAP.

[This Order is printed under "5. Copper," p. 202.]

17. Oils and Fats.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS TO SEEDS, OILS AND FATS.

Ministry of Munitions of War,

1st May, 1917.

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him, hereby Orders as follows:—

1. As from the date hereof until further notice no person shall purchase, sell or, except for the purpose of carrying out a contract in writing existing prior to such date for the sale or purchase of any of the Articles specified in the First Schedule hereto, deal in any of the said Articles, whether situated within or without the United Kingdom, except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by or under the authority of the Minister of Munitions, provided that:—

(a) No licence shall be required—

(i) By a seller for the sale of any of the said articles situated within the United Kingdom in quantities not exceeding one ton, provided that the total quantity of all the said articles sold by him or on his behalf to or on behalf of any one purchaser during any one calendar month does not exceed five tons.

(ii) By a purchaser for the purchase of any of the said articles situated within the United Kingdom in quantities not exceeding one ton, provided that the total quantity of all the said articles purchased by him or on his behalf in any one calendar month does not exceed five tons.

2. As from the date hereof until further notice, no person shall purchase, sell or deal in or offer to purchase, sell or deal in any of the articles specified in the Second Schedule hereto at a price exceeding the price set opposite to the same in the Second Schedule. Provided that this restriction on price shall not apply to any sale or purchase of any of the said articles which under Clause 1 of this Order is authorised to be effected without any licence issued by or under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

3. All parties to any of the transactions herein specified shall require or disclose (as the case may be) all such information as

may be necessary for or required by such parties as aforesaid or by or under the authority of the Minister for the purpose of satisfying them or him that the provisions of this Order have not been contravened.

4. All parties affected by this Order shall make all such returns as to stocks, purchases, sales, payments, prices and dealings in any of the articles specified in the First Schedule hereto as shall from time to time be required by or under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

NOTE.

All applications for licences under or otherwise with reference to this Order should be addressed to—

THE CONTROLLER OF OILS AND FATS,
Great George Street,
Westminster, S.W. 1.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Seeds, Nuts and Kernels.

Castorseed.	Linseed.
Gingelly (Sesame Seed).	Palm Kernels.
Kapokseed.	Shea Nuts.
Nigerseed.	Cottonseed.
Rapeseed.	Hempseed.
Sunflowerseed.	Mowrahseed.
Copra.	Poppyseed.
Ground Nuts.	

Oils and Fats.

Castor Oil.	Nigerseed Oil.
Gingelly (Sesame).	Palm Oil.
Kapokseed Oil.	Rapeseed Oil.
Mowrahseed Oil.	Sunflowerseed Oil.
Palm Kernel Oil.	Seal Oil.
Premier Jus.	Cotton Oil.
Soya Oil.	Hempseed Oil.
Neutral Lard.	Oleo Oil.
Acid Oils (from Refineries).	Maize Oil.
Coconut Oil.	Poppyseed Oil.
Ground Nut Oil.	Shea Butter.
Linseed Oil.	Tallow.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Palm Kernels—

£26 10s. per ton East Coast ports.

£26 per ton West Coast ports.

(Usual quay or ex ship terms.)

Palm Oil—

£44 per ton (usual Liverpool quay terms).

Palm Kernel Oil—

£52 per ton (crushed) (net naked ex mill).

£51 per ton (extracted).

Linseed—

£30 per ton (Incorporated Oilseed Association contract delivered terms).

Cottonseed—

£19 per ton (Incorporated Oilseed Association contract delivered terms).

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 1st, 1917.]

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS TO SEEDS, OILS AND FATS.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
9th May, 1917.*

Whereas the Minister of Munitions desires to extend the Order made by him dated the 1st May, 1917,(a) regulating dealings in seeds, nuts, kernels, oils and fats in the respects hereinafter appearing.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders as follows:—

As on and from the day following the date of this Order until further notice, the schedule hereto shall be deemed substituted for the second schedule to the said Order of the 1st May, 1917,(a) and accordingly no person shall purchase, sell or deal in, or offer to purchase, sell or deal in any of the articles specified in the schedule to this Order, at a price exceeding the price set opposite to the same in the said schedule. Provided that this restriction on price shall not apply to any sale or purchase of any of the said articles which under clause 1 of the said Order of the 1st May, 1917,(a) is authorised to be effected without any license issued by or under the authority of the Minister of Munitions, nor to any sale or purchase of special quality seeds sold and purchased specifically for cultivation.

Schedule.

MAXIMUM PRICES.

Per Ton.				Per Ton.			
£ s.				£ s.			
1. <i>Seeds, Nuts and Kernels.</i> —							
Castorseed ...	...	37	0	Linseed ...	...	30	0
Copra ...	...	46	0	Nigerseed ...	...	28	0
Cottonseed ...	...	19	0	Palm kernels—			
Gingelly (sesame)				East Coast ports		26	10
seed ...	...	32	0	West Coast ports		26	0
Groundnuts ...	...	32	0	Rapeseed ...	...	30	0
Hempseed ...	...	30	0				

All the above prices are net prices for seeds, nuts and kernels in bags ex ship, quay or warehouse in the United Kingdom.

Per Ton.			Per Ton.		
£			£		
2. <i>Oils and Fats.</i> —					
Castor oil	...	80	Linseed oil—		
Coconut oil—			Refined	...	63
Crude	...	70	Nigerseed oil (crude)	...	60
Refined	...	85	Oleo oil	...	120
Cotton oil—			Palm kernel oil—		
Crude	...	60	Crude, extracted	...	51
Refined soap oil	...	67	Crude, crushed	...	52
Refined edible oil	...	75	Refined	...	67
American refined	...	95	Palm oil	...	44
Gingelly (sesame) oil	...	65	Premier jus	...	94
Groundnut oil—			Rapeseed oil—		
Crude	...	78	Crude	...	66
Refined	...	90	Refined	...	71
Kapokseed oil—			Edible	...	81
Crude	...	55	Soya oil—		
Refined	...	70	Crude	...	60
Linseed oil—			Refined	...	75
Raw	...	58	Seal oil (crude)	...	60
Boiled	...	61	Tallow (imported)	...	68

All the above prices are for oil or fat net naked ex ship, mill or warehouse in the United Kingdom.

Packages may be charged extra at current market rates, but not exceeding £4 per ton on the oil or fat.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 9th, 1917, being the 4th Supplement to the Gazette of May 8th.]

NOTICE AS TO SEEDS, OILS AND FATS.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
9th May, 1917.*

With reference to the Orders of the Minister of Munitions made and published on the 1st May and the 9th May, 1917,(a) restricting dealings in seeds, oils and fats, the Minister of Munitions gives notice that he hereby licenses until further notice all sales and purchases of special quality seeds of any of the descriptions referred to in the said Orders specifically for cultivation, irrespective of quantity, and also all sales and purchases of home melt tallow and grease for any purposes and in any quantities.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, May 9th, 1917, being the 4th Supplement to the Gazette of May 8th.]

NOTICE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS TO SEEDS, OILS AND FATS.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
22nd May, 1917.*

With reference to the orders of the Minister of Munitions made and published on the 1st May and the 9th May, 1917,(a) restricting dealings in seeds, oils and fats, the Minister of Munitions gives notice that the expression "ex ship" and all other expressions used in the said Orders, and the Schedules thereto, are to be interpreted in accordance with recognised trade or port customs or usages as to the meaning of such expressions; and further, that the Orders do not, by fixing maximum prices for dealings in such articles, or any of them, prohibit either the observance of recognised trade or port customs or usages with regard to dealings therein, or the incorporation in any contract for sale or purchase at the maximum price of any terms and conditions as to arriving at weights, allowances for ullage, etc., which it is customary to incorporate in contracts for the sale or purchase of such article, and in particular do not prohibit the use, for dealings in any article at the maximum price, of any recognised trade Association form of contract for dealings in such articles.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, May 22nd, 1917.]

(a) ORDERS OF MAY 1 AND 9, 1917.—Printed pp. 224, 226.

18. Optical Munitions and Glassware Supplies.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS REGULATING DEALINGS IN CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL GLASS.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
2nd January, 1917.*

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers thereunto enabling him hereby orders that all persons engaged in the manufacture, purchase, sale or other dealings in Chemical and Medical glass or glass tubing and rod shall comply with the following Regulations:—

Manufacture.

(1) No person shall manufacture any Chemical or Medical glass or glass tubing or rod unless the purpose for which the glass is required has been approved. Such approval must be evidenced by one or other of the following which must be quoted by the ordering firm together with the purpose for which the glass is required:—

- (a) Reference to and number of an Admiralty, War Office or Ministry of Munitions contract for which the glass is necessary, or
- (b) A certificate authorising the supply issued on behalf of the Minister of Munitions by the Director of Optical and Glassware Munitions.

(2) Manufacturers are required to render to the Director of Optical and Glassware Munitions at regular intervals full and accurate returns of their manufacture and output of Chemical and Medical glass and glass tubing and rod in accordance with the directions from time to time given by the said Director.

Purchase and Sale outside the United Kingdom.

(3) No person shall buy, sell or deal in any Chemical or Medical glass or glass tubing or rod situated or to be manufactured outside the United Kingdom unless a certificate authorising such purchase, sale or dealing has been issued on behalf of the Minister of Munitions by the Director of Optical and Glassware Munitions.

Definition Clause.

(4) For the purpose of this Order Chemical and Medical glass shall include Resistance, Chemical and Bacteriological Glassware, Carboys, Thermometers, Glass for Miners' Safety Flame Lamps, Glass for X Ray Apparatus, Hospital Glassware and Glass Vessels (graduated or otherwise) manufactured for the purpose of containing Reagents, Drugs, Medicines, Pharmaceutical or Biological Substances, or Preparations and glass tubing and rod shall include all glass tubing and glass rod made by the process of drawing.

(5) All applications in reference to the above Order should be made to the Director of Optical and Glassware Munitions, Ministry of Munitions of War, 117, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

NOTE.—Certificates will be granted to dealers to order reasonable quantities of Chemical and Medical glass and glass tubing and rod for the purpose of stock and/or export, provided that such orders are not considered by the Minister of Munitions as likely to interfere with the execution of orders required for war purposes. No further authorisation to dispose of such stocks will be required provided that in the case of articles, the export of which is prohibited, the usual permit to export be obtained.

[The above Order was published in the *London Gazette*, January 9th, 1917.]

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS TO ELECTRIC LAMP GLASS.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
23rd March, 1917.*

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers thereunto enabling him, hereby orders that all persons shall comply with the following Regulations:—

MANUFACTURE.

(1) No person shall manufacture any electric lamp glass unless the purpose for which such glass is required has been approved. Such approval must be evidenced by one or other of the following, which must be quoted by the ordering firm to the manufacturer, together with the purpose for which the glass is required:—

- (a) Reference to and number of an Admiralty, War Office or Ministry of Munitions contract for which the glass is necessary; *or*
- (b) A certificate authorising the supply issued on behalf of the Minister of Munitions by the Director of Optical Munitions and Glassware Supply.

(2) Manufacturers of electric lamp glass are required to render to the Director of Optical Munitions and Glassware Supply at regular intervals full and accurate returns of their manufacture and output of electric lamp glass, in accordance with the directions from time to time given by the said Director.

PURCHASE AND SALE OUTSIDE THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(3) No person shall buy, sell or deal in any electric lamp glass situated or to be manufactured outside the United Kingdom, unless a certificate authorising such purchase, sale or dealing has been issued on behalf of the Minister of Munitions by the Director of Optical Munitions and Glassware Supply.

DEFINITION CLAUSE.

(4) For the purpose of this Order electric lamp glass shall include all glass intended for use in the manufacture of electric lamps, except glass used or intended for use in lamp caps for insulating purposes, but shall not include glass shades and similar accessories.

(5) All applications in reference to the above Order should be made to the Director of Optical Munitions and Glassware Supply, Ministry of Munitions of War, 117, Piccadilly, W.1.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 23rd, 1917.]

19. Spelter.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS TO SPELTER.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
March 23, 1917.*

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers thereunto enabling him, hereby orders as follows:—

1. No person shall, as from the date hereof until further notice, purchase, sell, or—except for the purpose of carrying out a contract in writing existing prior to such date for the sale or purchase of spelter—enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the sale or purchase of spelter situated outside the United Kingdom, except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

2. No person shall, as from the date hereof until further notice, purchase or take delivery of any spelter situated in the United Kingdom, except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions; or sell, supply or deliver any such spelter to any person other than the holder of such a licence and in accordance with the terms thereof. Provided that no such licence shall be required in the case of any sale, purchase or delivery of such spelter for the purpose of necessary repairs or renewals involving the use of not exceeding 1 cwt. of such spelter.

3. No person shall, as from the date hereof until further notice, except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions, use any spelter for the purpose of any manufacture or work except:—

(a) For the purpose of a contract or order for the time being in existence certified to be within Class “A” in the Order of the Minister of Munitions as to priority dated the 8th March, 1917,(a) and made in substitution for Circular L. 33.

(a) PRIORITY OF WORK ORDER.—This is printed pp. 453-7.

- (b) For the purpose of necessary repairs or renewals involving the use of not exceeding 1 cwt. of spelter.

4. All persons shall in the first seven days of each month commencing with the month of April, 1917, send in to the Director of Materials (A.M. 2 (C)), Ministry of Munitions, Hotel Victoria, London, W.C. 2, monthly returns of:—

- (a) All spelter held by them in stock or otherwise under their control on the last day of the preceding month, specifying the quality thereof.
- (b) All spelter purchased or sold by them for future delivery and not yet delivered on such last day, specifying the names of the sellers to or purchasers from them, and the quantity and quality, and time and place of delivery in each case, and the position of the spelter at the date of the return.
- (c) All spelter delivered to them during the preceding month, and from whom purchased.
- (d) All contracts or orders existing on the last day of or entered into during the preceding month requiring for their execution the use of spelter, specifying the purposes thereof and the quality of the spelter to be used.
- (e) Such other particulars as to spelter as may be required by the Director of Materials.

Notwithstanding the above no return is required from any person whose total stock of spelter in hand and on order for future delivery to him has not at any time during the preceding month exceeded 1 ton.

5. For the purpose of this Order the expression "spelter" shall mean spelter of all qualities, and shall include sheet and rolled zincs, scrap zinc, hard spelter, dross, zinc ashes, flux skimmings and zinc dust.

6. All applications for licences should be made to the Director of Materials (A.M. 2 (C)), Ministry of Munitions, Hotel Victoria, London, W.C. 2, and marked "Spelter Licence."

NOTE.—Every applicant for a licence must state the amount and quality of metal required by him per month, and the use to which it will be put.

Any person acting in contravention of or failing to comply with the above Order, or making a false return, will be guilty of an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations and be liable to penalties of fine and imprisonment.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 23rd, 1917.]

20. Steel Supplies.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS TO CONTROL OF STEEL SUPPLIES, SUPERSEDING PREVIOUS MEMORANDA DATED AUGUST 4TH, 1916, AND ALL PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS RELATING THERETO.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
20th November, 1916.*

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers thereunto enabling him hereby orders that all persons engaged in the manufacture, purchase, sale or other dealings in Steel shall comply with the following regulations:—

1. No order for steel made by the Open Hearth or Bessemer Process (other than Shell Discard Quality) shall be accepted for manufacture and no such steel shall be manufactured unless the purpose for which the steel is required has been approved. Such approval must be evidenced by one or other of the following, which must be quoted by the ordering firm together with the purpose:—

- (a) Admiralty contract reference and number, or Admiralty Priority Section permit reference and number.
- (b) War Office contract reference and number.
- (c) Marine Department, Board of Trade, permit reference and number.
- (d) Ministry of Munitions contract reference and number.
- (e) Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement or Commission Francaise sanction reference and number, with Ministry of Munitions Priority Classification.
- (f) Ministry of Munitions permit reference and number and Priority Classification.

This sub-heading (f) covers all Home orders that do not originate in a principal contract under (a) to (d) above.

2. Full and accurate returns shall be made weekly to the Director of Steel Production, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, in the form provided by him, showing particulars of all steel manufactured and delivered.

3. Orders received as above shall be executed in the following order of priority:—

- Admiralty.
- Priority 1.
- Priority 2.
- Priority 3.
- Priority 4 (or Class A)
- Priority 5.
- Class B.
- Priority 6.
- Class C.

4. All orders under (b) to (d) of Clause 1 inclusive shall rank automatically as Class A or Priority 4 (war work). If a higher grade of priority is required, application must be made to the Priority Branch of the Ministry of Munitions, stating the grounds of special urgency.

5. Orders for steel for guns, mortars, gun mountings, gun carriages, and parts thereof, shall be executed as in Priority 1 (most urgent war work), and the execution of orders for steel for shell or other purposes must not interfere with or delay the above-mentioned orders. These orders shall be entered in column Priority 1 of the return.

6. Subject to Clause 5, shell steel itself, steel for shell parts, and steel for Bombs and Grenades for the Trench Warfare Department, shall be manufactured and supplied in the fixed quantities prescribed irrespective of the Priority Regulations.

Particulars of all steel rolled for shell or shell parts shall be entered in the shell steel columns of the return and particulars of all steel for Bombs and Grenades shall be entered in column Priority 1 of the return and marked "T.W.D."

7. No steel, other than Shell Discard quality, shall be manufactured for any order below Class B.

8. Notwithstanding the above the Director of Steel Production shall have full power to direct that any specification shall be given such order of priority of execution as he in his discretion may deem necessary.

Works.

9. Under these regulations all orders which carry the necessary particulars under Clause 1 may be accepted without reference to the Ministry of Munitions. Only Specifications carrying a Priority classification Class B or higher may be rolled at present, except those in Shell Discard quality which may be rolled for all classes.

10. No special *form* of certificate to accompany an order is required but the following particulars must accompany all orders:—

Government Contract Reference and No., and Purpose, of
Ministry of Munitions Permit Reference and No., with
Priority Classification and Purpose,

and a declaration that the whole of the material specified is required for the purpose covered by the said References and Classification.

11. *Steel in Shell Discard Quality for Home Consumption.*—Orders may be accepted for manufacture without the usual Government Contract Reference and Number, or Ministry of Munitions Permit Reference and Number and Priority Classification, but the *purpose* must be ascertained in all cases and entered in the return or the order refused.

12. *Steel in Shell Discard Quality for Export.*—Orders may be executed in Class A, B or C, provided that permission to manufacture has been granted by the Ministry of Munitions and that the following particulars are given with the orders, viz.:—

Ministry of Munitions Permit Reference and Number,
Priority Classification,
Purpose,
Country of Destination,

together with a declaration that the whole of the material specified is required for the purpose given.

13. Contract or permit numbers need not be insisted upon in the case of Admiralty instructions for immediate repairs to ships.

Merchants.

14. For direct orders, merchants must pass on to the works the Government contract reference and number and purpose or the Ministry of Munitions permit reference and number, priority classification, and purpose which they must obtain from the ordering firm, and that number and classification will give the order its proper place for execution.

Stock-holders.

15. Stock-holders in accepting and executing orders for steel shall be subject to the same regulations as to approval, priority and otherwise as are applicable to manufacturers accepting and executing orders for manufacture, and must not execute orders below Class B, except in Shell Discard quality.

16. Stock-holders may apply for a permit reference and number to be used when sending orders to the works for replenishing their stocks. The following particulars must be sent with the applications:—

- (a) Normal stock of steel.
- (b) Stock of steel it is desired to hold at present time.
- (c) Average call on stock of steel per month.

Export.

17. The Minister's requirements as to export are contained in a special circular which may be obtained on application.

Interpretation.

18. For the purpose of this order the term "Manufacture" shall include Casting, Rolling or Re-rolling, Forging and Pressing, and the term "steel" shall include all forms of Open Hearth or Bessemer Steel, made in this country or imported, whether new, second-hand, defective, or scrap for re-rolling.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS REGULATING THE MANUFACTURE OF, OR DEALINGS IN, DRAWN STEEL RODS AND BARS, STEEL WIRE AND STEEL WIRE ROPE.

Ministry of Munitions of War,

24th February, 1917.

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers thereunto enabling him, hereby orders that all persons engaged in the manufacture, sale or purchase of, or other dealings in drawn steel rods or bars, steel wire or steel wire rope, shall comply with the following regulations:—

1. No order for drawn steel rods or bars, steel wire or steel wire rope shall be accepted for manufacture and no such material shall be manufactured unless the purpose for which it is required has been approved. Such approval must be evidenced by one or other of the following which must be quoted in writing by the ordering firm to the manufacturer, together with a written statement of the specific purpose for which the material is to be used:—

- (a) Admiralty contract reference and number or Admiralty Priority Section permit reference and number.
- (b) War Office contract reference and number.
- (c) Marine Department, Board of Trade, permit reference and number for Merchant Shipping.
- (d) Ministry of Munitions contract reference and number.
- (e) Post Office contract reference and number.
- (f) Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement or Commission Francaise sanction reference and number, with Ministry of Munitions Priority Classification.
- (g) Ministry of Munitions permit reference and number and Priority Classification.

Provided that no permit reference need be quoted in respect of orders for ships' ropes weighing less than 5 cwt. each and for lift and crane ropes weighing less than 2 cwt. each containing wire of over 25 gauge.

2. Full and accurate returns shall be made in such form and at such times as may be required by the Director of Navy Contracts, the Director of Army Contracts, or the Director of Steel Production, Ministry of Munitions, as to any particulars of or relating to the said manufacture, sale, purchase, or other dealings.

3. Save and except where special instructions are issued by the Priority Branch of the Ministry of Munitions, orders must be executed in the following order of Priority:—

- Priority 1.
- Priority 2.
- Priority 3.
- Priority 4 (or Class A).
- Priority 5.
- Class B.
- Priority 6.

All orders in Clause 1 (c) to (e) inclusive shall rank automatically as Class A or Priority 4 (War Work). If a higher grade of priority is required, written application must be made to the Priority Branch of the Ministry of Munitions, and the grounds of special urgency must be clearly and fully set forth therein.

4. *Maintenance*.—Manufacturers or other persons to whom there has been allocated a Ministry of Munitions permit reference number and priority classification for steel for general repairs and maintenance of existing plant and machinery will be entitled to quote such permit reference number and priority classification under Clause 1 (g) above.

5. *Stock*.—Manufacturers may apply in writing to the Director of Navy Contracts, the Director of Army Contracts, or the Priority Branch of the Ministry of Munitions for the approval necessary to enable them to obtain such monthly supplies of drawn steel rods or bars, steel wire, or steel wire rope, as shall be required for the production of the minimum quantities of materials or articles necessary to enable such manufacturers to maintain such stocks as are essential for the purpose of executing orders for approved purposes. Such application must contain an undertaking that all materials obtained under any special permit that may be granted and all materials and articles manufactured from such materials shall be used and delivered only for approved purposes, evidenced as set forth in Clause 1 hereof.

6. *Applications for Approval*.—All applications for approval of orders under Clause 1 (g) herein must be made to the Ministry of Munitions Priority Branch, 1, Caxton Street, S.W.1, and full particulars must be given under the following headings:—

- (a) A precise description of the goods or work for which the materials the subject of the order to be approved are required and proof that no other materials can be substituted.
- (b) The exact quantities and gauges of the materials required. If required for different orders or purposes, the quantities required for each order or purpose respectively.
- (c) An estimate of the amount of the materials required to complete each order.
- (d) The name of the firm or firms with whom the order or orders will be placed.
- (e) The respective war, national, or other purpose, and proof of urgency and importance.

7. *Interpretation*.—For the purpose of this Order the term “manufacture” shall include the drawing of rods, bars or wire, and the spinning or working of wire ropes whether from material made in this country or imported.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 27th, 1917.]

21. Sulphuric Acid.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS TO SULPHURIC ACID.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
29th May, 1917.*

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him hereby Orders as follows:—

1. No person shall as on and from the 11th June, 1917, until further notice manufacture Sulphuric Acid, except under a licence issued by or under the authority of the Minister of Munitions and in accordance with the terms and conditions of such licence as to the quantities to be manufactured or otherwise.

2. No person manufacturing Sulphuric Acid shall as on and from the 11th June, 1917, until further notice, use during any one calendar month more than ten tons in all of 95 per cent. Sulphuric Acid (or its equivalent in acid of other strengths), for the purpose of all other manufactures, trades and businesses carried on by him, except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued by or under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

3. No person shall as on and from the day following the date of this Order until further notice supply Sulphuric Acid (including Waste Sulphuric Acid) to any person, except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued by or under the authority of the Minister of Munitions. Provided that no licence shall be required to supply not more than 56 lbs. of 95 per cent. Sulphuric Acid (or its equivalent in acid of other strengths) to any person during any one calendar month. And Provided also that any Sulphuric Acid supplied subsequently to the date of this Order in pursuance of written directions or requests given or made by or on behalf of the Minister of Munitions previously to the date of this Order shall unless and until such written directions or requests are cancelled or withdrawn be deemed to have been supplied under a licence issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions within the meaning of this Order.

4. As on and from the date of this Order until further notice no manufacturer of Sulphuric Acid or Agent of such a Manufacturer shall charge or receive in payment for any Sulphuric Acid supplied by or through him a price exceeding the maximum price specified in the schedule to this Order for Sulphuric Acid of the description and strength supplied. Provided that the maximum prices specified in the schedule hereto shall not apply to—

(a) Sulphuric Acid supplied to persons outside the United Kingdom under export licences.

- (b) Sulphuric Acid, manufactured outside the United Kingdom.
- (c) Sulphuric Acid made wholly from Brimstone.
- (d) Sulphuric Acid specially purified for Laboratory purposes.

5. All persons engaged in producing, manufacturing, selling, distributing or storing Sulphuric Acid (including Waste Acid), or in any manufacture, trade or business in which the same is used shall make such returns with regard to their businesses as may from time to time be required by or under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

6. For the purpose of this Order the expression Sulphuric Acid shall include Sulphuric Acid of all strengths up to 100 per cent. H_2SO_4 , but shall not include acid containing free SO_3 (commonly called Oleum or fuming Sulphuric Acid).

Note.—All applications in reference to this Order (including applications for licences) should be addressed to the Director of Acid Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, Department of Explosives Supply, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

The Schedule.

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR SULPHURIC ACID.

1. WEAK ACID.—*i.e.*, Acid of all strengths up to and including 90 per cent. H_2SO_4 .

Maximum price
per ton.

CLASS A. Arsenical Acid 70/- For acid of 140° Tw. at 60° F. with an increase or reduction of 5*d.* in respect of each complete degree Twaddell by which the specific gravity is more or less than 140° Tw. at 60° F.

CLASS B. Non-Arsenical 85/- For acid of 144° Tw. at 60° F. with an increase or reduction of 6*d.* in respect of each complete degree Twaddell by which the specific gravity is more or less than 144° Tw. at 60° F.

2. CONCENTRATED ACID.—i.e., Acids of all strengths over 90 per cent. H_2SO_4 .

Mono-hydrate (H_2SO_4) Content of Acid.	Maximum price per ton.	
	Class C. Arsenical Acid.	Class D. De-Ars-nicated or non- Arsenical Acid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Over 90 per cent. and up to 91 per cent....	5 3 0	5 13 0
" 91 92	5 9 0	5 19 0
" 92 93	5 15 0	6 5 0
" 93 93½	6 1 0	6 11 0
" 93½ 94	6 4 0	6 14 0
" 94 94½	6 7 0	6 17 0
" 94½ 95	6 10 0	7 0 0
" 95 95½	6 15 0	7 5 0
" 95½ 96	7 0 0	7 10 0

Over 96 per cent. in both classes, an addition of 1/- per ton, for each complete one-tenth of 1 per cent. of additional mono-hydrate.

Packages.

All the above maximum prices are for acid delivered into tank wagon, tank cart or tank barge at makers' works.

When the Acid maker supplies the railway tank wagons, he shall be entitled to make a further charge of not more than 5s. per ton for hire of such wagons.

When the Acid maker supplies the acid in his own drums, he shall be entitled to make a further charge of not more than 10s. per ton for filling and hire of drums. When drums are supplied by the purchaser, a charge of 2s. per ton may be made to cover the cost of filling.

When the Acid is supplied in the Acid maker's own carboys, he shall be entitled to make a further charge of £1 per ton for filling and hire of carboys. When carboys are supplied by the purchaser, a charge of 5s. per ton may be made by the Acid maker to cover the cost of filling.

Extra Carriage.

In cases where a maker of Sulphuric Acid has, in order to supply his customers, to purchase supplies of acid from a third party, it will be permissible for him, in so far as this is a departure from his normal procedure, to charge to his customers any extra cost of carriage thereby incurred.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 29th, 1917.]

22. Tanning Materials.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER PROHIBITING DEALINGS IN CHESTNUT EXTRACT IMPORTED FROM OTHER THAN ALLIED COUNTRIES.

War Office,

23rd October, 1916.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 2E of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

“No person shall buy, sell, deal in or make delivery of Chestnut Extract imported from any country other than an Allied country or dependencies thereof after the 1st day of August, 1916, save and except as authorised and permitted by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, October 24th, 1916.]

23. Timber.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO IMPORTED SOFT WOOD.

War Office,

14th April, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby require all persons in the United Kingdom engaged in the purchase or sale of imported soft wood to comply with the following regulations: Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to imported soft wood which, at the date hereof, shall have been despatched by any timber merchant to any consumer, or for which payment shall have been made by such consumer.

1. Save as herein provided no timber merchant shall (1) sell in any month for consumption an amount of imported soft wood exceeding one per cent. of the amount of timber which he had in stock in the United Kingdom on the 1st day of April, 1917. (2) sell for consumption imported soft wood unless (a) he is satisfied that it is required for a purpose of national importance as defined in Form A. set out in the Schedule annexed. (b) if the quantity sold to a single firm or individual amounts to one standard or more, he receives from the purchaser a certificate in Form A. set out in the Schedule.

2. Any person wishing to purchase imported soft wood for consumption whose needs cannot be met under Regulation 1 hereof may apply to the Director of Timber Supplies for a special permit.

Such application should be sent in duplicate in Form B. set out in the Schedule hereto annexed.

If a permit is granted, a timber merchant is authorised to sell the amount stated therein in excess of the one per cent. authorised by Regulation 1 hereof.

3. If such imported soft wood is required for the execution of a Government contract or Order, the applicant should attach to his application a certificate in form C. set out in the schedule hereto annexed, signed by a responsible officer of the Department concerned.

4. A permit upon which a timber merchant has supplied such imported soft wood in accordance with the provisions of regulations 2 or 3 hereof, shall be kept by him unless he can supply only a portion of the quantity required. In this event, he shall enter on such permit the amount of imported soft wood supplied by him thereunder with the date, verified by his signature, and he shall return the permit for future presentation to another merchant who is thereby authorised to sell such amount as is necessary to make up the quantity of timber supplied to the total quantity indicated on such permit.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

Form A.

TIMBER CONTROL.

Certificate to be signed by purchaser in respect of purchases of imported soft wood amounting to one standard or more.

I hereby certify that the quantity of imported soft wood specified hereunder is required in connected with a Government Contract or for work of National importance (*see* footnote), and that the existing stocks in my possession are insufficient to enable me to carry out this work.

I further certify that no substitute material is available.

The nature of this work is as follows:—

Date _____ (Signed) _____

Warning.

False statements are punishable under the Defence of the Realm Act with £100 fine or six months' imprisonment.

Quantity.	Description.

Work of National importance may provisionally be taken to include:—

- (1) Work undertaken by private persons or bodies which is directly or indirectly on behalf of a Government Department, or work which has been recognised as necessary by a Government Department.
- (2) Urgent repairs to public or private buildings or communications where necessary for the health and safety of the public.
- (3) Packing cases or other wood required for the distribution of food and other articles essential to the needs (as opposed to luxuries) of the population.
- (4) Packing cases to contain goods for export.

Form B.

TIMBER CONTROL.

Application for a permit to purchase imported soft wood for consumption.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Purpose for which imported soft wood is required, explaining its necessity.	Kind and amount of imported soft wood required.

Under the provisions and subject to the penalties of the Defence of the Realm Act, I certify that the statement made above is correct.

(Signature)

*Form C.***TIMBER CONTROL.**

I certify that the imported soft wood specified below is urgently required for the purposes of the _____ Department, that no practical substitutes can be used in its place, and that its amount has been determined with due regard to the Instructions for Economy in the use of timber which have been issued under the authority of the Cabinet.

Kind and quantity of imported soft wood.	Purpose for which required.

(Signature) _____

for the _____ Department.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 16th, 1917, being the 4th Supplement to the Gazette of April 13th.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO PACKING CASES.

*War Office,
24th April, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of every other power enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby prohibit the manufacture of cases and crates, and the use of new cases and crates, for the packing of the goods listed in Schedule A hereto attached: Provided that nothing in this Order shall prohibit (1) the export as now packed of goods already packed for export at the date of this Order: (2) the packing in cases of the goods listed in Schedule B; (3) the packing in crates of the goods listed in Schedule C.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Schedule A.

Athletic outfits, toys, games.
Blankets and rugs.
Books, unbound.
Boots and shoes.
Calicoes.
Carpets and mats (not pile).

Clothing (cheap ready-made).
Confectionery.
Cotton linings.
Cotton piece goods.
Cotton sateens.
Cottons, white.
Cottons, printed.
Cotton shawls.
Cotton yarns.
Curtains (lace or muslin).
Dusters and household cloths.
Handkerchiefs (in paper parcels).
Hose and half hose (not silk).
Linen piece goods.
Paper, wrapping, blotting and unprinted.
Shirts (cotton, linen and woollen).
String and rope.
Straw boards.
Table cloths and covers (not pile).
Tinned foodstuffs.
Towels and towelling.
Underwear (cotton, linen and woollen).
Wadding (not for medical purposes).
Wool for knitting.
Wool or worsted piece goods (not faced).

Schedule B.

Crepes and crimps.
Embossed and/or Schreinered goods.
Expensive mercerised yarns.
Figured, ribbed and corded goods.
Fine muslins, fine lawns and voiles (valued at over 6d. per square yard).
Fine bordered white dhooties.
Goods usually made up in cartons (cardboard boxes).
Mercerised goods (silk finished).
Pongees (valued at over 6d. per square yard).
Silks (artificial).
Velvets and plushes.
White and dyed China lawns.
Yarns made up on cops, pirns, cards or bobbins, or in chesses or balls.

Orders under Reg. 2E as to Timber purchased in Russia; and Soft Wood.

Schedule C.

Athletic outfits, toys and games.
Harness and saddlery.
Tinned foodstuffs.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 27th, 1917.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO TIMBER PURCHASED IN RUSSIA.

*War Office,
3rd May, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council do hereby order as follows:—

No timber purchased in Russia prior to the first day of January, 1917, shall be sold or offered for sale otherwise than to the Director of Timber Supplies or to persons duly authorised on his behalf or at prices exceeding by more than ten per cent. the price at which the said timber was purchased by the present owner thereof, provided that nothing herein contained shall have reference to any timber now in stock in the United Kingdom.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 8th, 1917.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO IMPORTED SOFT WOOD.

*War Office,
7th May, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

No person shall sell any imported soft wood at prices exceeding those current during the week ending 31st January, 1917, in the locality in which it may be proposed to make any such sale and in transactions between parties standing in corresponding relations.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 11th, 1917.]

NOTICE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL ORDER OF GENERAL PERMIT AS TO
CERTAIN IMPORTED SOFT WOOD.

War Office,
19th May, 1917.

Whereas by an Order dated the 7th day of May, 1917^(a) the Army Council in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations prohibited the sale of imported soft wood at prices exceeding those current during the week ending 31st January, 1917, in the locality in which it may be proposed to make any such sale and in transactions between parties standing in corresponding relations:

And whereas the Army Council deem it desirable that the sale of soft wood imported from Norway, Sweden or Denmark after the 15th day of May, 1917, should be permitted on certain conditions other than those contained in the said Order:

Now, therefore, the Army Council give notice that they hereby authorise and permit the sale by the importer thereof of soft wood imported into the United Kingdom from Norway, Sweden or Denmark after the 15th day of May, 1917, at prices not exceeding a figure 10 per cent. in excess of the actual cost of such soft wood delivered to store in the United Kingdom, provided that the price so calculated shall not exceed the price current during the week ending the 31st January, 1917, for soft wood of a similar quality and description in the locality in which it may be proposed to make any such sale and in transactions between parties standing in corresponding relations, by more than one-third of such current price:

And the Army Council further give notice that they hereby authorise and permit the sale by persons other than the importer thereof of soft wood imported into the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the price current during the week ending 31st January, 1917, for soft wood of a similar quality and description in the locality in which it may be proposed to make any such sale and in transactions between parties standing in corresponding relations by more than one-third of such current price.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 22nd, 1917.]

(a) ORDER OF MAY 7, 1917.—Printed p. 246.

24. Waste Paper.**ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS TO WASTE PAPER.**

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
Whitehall Place, S.W.1.
15th May, 1917.*

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2E of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling him hereby orders as follows:—

1. No person shall as from the date hereof until further notice, offer to purchase, purchase, or take delivery of any Waste Paper except under and in accordance with the terms of a Permit issued by the Royal Commission on Paper.(a)

2. No person shall as from the date hereof until further notice, except under and in accordance with the terms of a Permit issued by the Royal Commission on Paper, offer to sell, sell, supply, or deliver any Waste Paper except to the holder and in accordance with the terms of such a Permit to purchase or take delivery as aforesaid.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, no Permit shall be required in the case of a purchase and sale of Waste Paper not exceeding 5 cwt., provided that such purchase and sale is a separate and independent transaction.

4. Every holder of a Permit under this Order shall furnish such Return as to his purchases, sales, and deliveries of Waste Paper as shall be required by the Royal Commission on Paper.

5. For the purpose of this Order the term "Waste Paper" shall mean all materials specified in the Schedule hereto or any of them.

Note.—Applications for permits should be made to the Royal Commission on Paper, Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Schedule.

Best White Writings (also known as Creams, Cream Laid); Bank; Pure White Linen Paper; Envelope Cuttings; Bookbinders' Best White Shavings; Fine Shavings (also known as Azure Fines, Light Fines, Ledger Cuttings, Blue Fines); Best White Printings (also known as Second Shavings, White Book Shavings, free of mechanical); Bookbinders' Coloured Shavings (including Coloured end papers only); White enamelled Shavings (also known as White Art Shavings, White coated Shavings, free of mechanical); White Woody Shavings; Best One Cuts; Woody Cuts; Woody One Cuts; Gummy White Shavings; Pamphlet Shavings, first quality (also known as Mixed Shavings, Light Coloured Shavings); Pamphlet Shavings, second quality; Common Mixed Shavings; Coloured Shavings; Cartridge Cuttings (free of mechanical); First quality Buff Cuttings; Manillas; Woody Buff Shavings (Second quality Cartridge);

(a) ROYAL COMMISSION ON PAPER. See Footnote (b), p. 328.

Ledger Quire (first quality); Hard Ledgers with covers; Hard Ledgers without covers; Soft Ledgers with covers; Soft Ledgers without covers; Heavy Letters (White); Heavy Letters (Mixed); Light Manillas; Small Letters; Railway Buffs; Casings; Light Browns; Glazed Browns; Buff Casings; Mixed Casings (also known as Mixed Light Browns); Mixed Buffs; Printed Waste; No. 2 (Light Browns); Kraft Browns (No. 1 quality, pure); Kraft Browns (No. 2 quality, mixed); Ochre Browns; Best Browns; Best Dark Browns; Hard Dark Browns; Mixed Browns (including Common Browns, Soft Browns, Broken Wrappers and Greys); Skips; Nature Browns; Pattern Tissues; Fashion Book Patterns; Brown Tissues; White Tissues (Drapers' or Pattern); Unprinted White; Broken "News"; White Strippings; Crushed White; Quire Waste Best (free of mechanical); Quire Waste Woody; Newspapers (flat) white; Newspaper (flat) coloured; Newspapers crushed; Magazine over-issues (White or Coloured); Woody Magazine over-issues (White or Coloured); Best Pamphlets (free of mechanical); Woody Pamphlets (White or Coloured); Mixed News; Journals; Posters; White Waste; Coloured Papers; Wall Papers; Jacquards; Millboards; Brown Boards; Leather Boards (old); Leatherboard Cuttings (new); White Cards; White Wood Pulp; Coloured Cards; Coloured Wood Pulp; Strawboard Cuttings; Old Strawboards (also known as Old Cards, Mixed Strawboards, Mixed Box Boards, Centres); Mixed Papers; Unsorted Private House Waste (Paper and Cardboard); Railway Tickets; Centres without paper on (reel ends); Broken White; Broken Coloured; Retree; Packing Shavings; Bible Shavings; Showcards; Confetti Waste; Newspapers for Wrapping or any other purpose except Milling; and any other Waste Paper or Cardboard not included above.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 15th, 1917.]

25. Wool.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (a) <i>British Wool</i> , p. 249. | (b) <i>Colonial and Foreign Wool</i> ,
p. 258. |
| | (c) <i>Hair</i> , p. 260. |

(a) British Wool.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER RELATING TO DEALINGS IN 1916 WOOL IN GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE ISLE OF MAN.

War Office,
14th November, 1916.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

1. No person shall sell raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the season of 1916, including fleece wool and skin wool, but not including daggings,

locks, brokes and fallen wool,(a) otherwise than to persons authorised by licence, appointment, or general or special permit granted by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts(b) or at prices other than those set out in the schedule hereto annexed or at such other prices as in any particular case may be allowed by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

2. No person shall in pursuance of any contracts entered into at any time prior to 8th June, 1916,(c) make delivery of or payment for raw wool grown or to be grown in Great Britain and the Isle of Man as aforesaid during the season of 1916.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Dated 14th November, 1916.

Schedule A.

PRICE LIST FOR **England.**

Class of Wool.				Prices(d).
1.	Lincoln Hogs and Wethers	...	...	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
2.	Notts, Leicester and Yorks Hogs and Wethers	...	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
3.	Border Leicesters	...	...	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
4.	Lincs and Yorks Halfbreds	...	...	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
5.	Notts, Yorks, Wolds and Leicester Halfbreds	...	...	18
6.	Norfolk Halfbreds	...	...	18
7.	Staffs Halfbreds	...	...	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
8.	Shropshire, Oxford and Hants Downs	...	...	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
9.	Wilts	...	...	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
10.	Dorset and Sussex Downs and Horns	...	...	21
11.	Eastern Counties Downs	...	...	19
12.	Kent Tegs	...	...	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
13.	Kent Ewes and Wethers	...	...	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
14.	Kent Halfbreds	...	...	19
15.	Kent Downs	...	...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
16.	Cotswold, Somerset and Glos, Deep Washed	...	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
17.	Devon, Cornwall and Somerset, Strong Greasy	...	...	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
18.	Devon, Cornwall and Somerset, Crossbred Greasy	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

(a) WOOL GROWN PRIOR TO 1916. The provisions of this Order were extended to raw wool grown on sheep in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Isle of Man, prior to January 1st, 1916, by Order of December 29th, 1916, printed at p. 255.

(b) SALE.—See Order of December 29th, 1916, printed at p. 256, requiring sale of the said wool to the Director of Army Contracts.

(c) JUNE 8, 1916.—i.e., the date of the Order applying Reg. 30A to British Wool of 1916 Clip which is printed at p. 562.

(d) PRICES.—These are stated in pence.

Schedule A—cont.

PRICE LIST FOR **England**—*cont.*

Class of Wool.

	Prices (a).
19. Devon, Cornwall and Somerset, Horns ...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
20. Cluns and Best Kerries	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
21. Fine Radnors	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
22. Deep Radnors	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
23. Best Welsh Fleeces	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
24. Low Welsh Fleeces	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
25. Scotch: Washed	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
26. Scotch, Unwashed	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
27. Massams	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
28. North Halfbred Hogs	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
29. North Halfbred Wethers	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
30. Herdwick, Unwashed	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
31. Wensleydale	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
32. English Cheviots, Washed	16 $\frac{1}{2}$

Schedule B.

PRICE LIST FOR **Scotland.**

Class of Wool.

	Prices (a).
Cheviot Hog North, Washed	20
Cheviot Hog North, Unwashed	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cheviot Ewe North, Washed	17
Cheviot Ewe North, Unwashed	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clips of 5th Hog, Washed	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clips of 5th Hog, Unwashed	15
Cheviot Hog Border, Washed	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cheviot Hog Border, Unwashed	15
Cheviot Ewe Border, Washed	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheviot Ewe Border, Unwashed	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Clips of 5th Hog, Washed	17
Clips of 5th Hog, Unwashed	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Halfbred Hog North, Washed	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Halfbred Hog North, Unwashed	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Halfbred Wether North, Washed	17
Halfbred Wether North, Unwashed	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clips Half Hog, Washed	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clips Half Hog, Unwashed	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Halfbred Hog South, Washed	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Halfbred Hog South, Unwashed	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Halfbred Ewe, Washed	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Halfbred Ewe, Unwashed	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Clips Half Hog, Washed	17
Clips Half Hog, Unwashed	13 $\frac{3}{4}$

(a) PRICES.—These are stated in pence.

Schedule B—cont.

PRICE LIST FOR Scotland—cont.

Class of Wool.					Prices ^(a) .
Shrop Hog, Washed	...	...	...	...	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Shrop Hog, Unwashed	...	...	...	...	15
Shrop Ewe, Washed	...	...	...	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shrop Ewe, Unwashed	...	...	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lester Hog, Ewe and Clips, Washed	...	...	...	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lester Hog, Ewe and Clips, Unwashed	...	...	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cross Hog and Ewe, Washed	...	...	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cross Hog and Ewe, Unwashed	...	...	...	...	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Blackfaced Hog and Ewe, Washed	...	...	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blackfaced Hog and Ewe, Unwashed	...	...	...	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fallen Blackfaced	...	...	...	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Schedule C.

PRICE LIST FOR THE Isle of Man.

Class of Wool.					Prices.	
					s.	d.
Shropshire	...	...	...	...	1	2
Shropshire and Manx Cross	...	...	...	...	1	2
Cheviot	...	...	...	...	1	2
Leicester	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lincoln	...	...	...	...	1	1
Leicester and Scotch Cross	...	...	...	...	0	11
Blackfaced Scotch	...	...	...	...	0	10

[The above Order was published in the *London Gazette*, November 14th, 1916.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER REPRODUCING WITH AMENDMENTS THE NOTICE OF JULY 25TH, 1916,^(b) RELATING TO DEALINGS IN 1916 WOOL IN IRELAND.

War Office,
14th November, 1916.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

1. No person shall sell or purchase or enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the sale or purchase of any wool clipped from sheep in the season of 1916 (hereinafter referred to as fleece wool) or of any wool pulled from the skins of sheep

(a) PRICES.—These are stated in pence.

(b) NOTICE OF JULY 25, 1916.—This Notice which is superseded by this Order is, printed at pp. 137, 138 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual.

or lambs which have been slaughtered in Ireland in the season 1916 (hereinafter referred to as skin wool) to or from any person who is prohibited by this Order from purchasing or selling the same, unless such person is authorised under any other general permit or by any special permit from the Army Council to purchase or sell same.

2. The following persons, unless holding a special permit from the Army Council for the purpose, shall not purchase or sell or enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the purchase or sale of any fleece wool as aforesaid, that is to say:—

(a) Any person carrying on the business of manufacturer of woollen, worsted, or hosiery goods in any textile factory.

(b) Any person in respect of whom any general or special permit has been revoked by the Army Council on the grounds that he has failed to comply with the conditions thereof.

3. No person who has not been in the habit of purchasing raw wool grown on sheep in Ireland shall unless holding a special permit from the Army Council, purchase or enter into transactions or negotiations for the purchase of fleece wool.

4. No person shall make or take delivery of any fleece wool or skin wool as aforesaid or of wool grown on sheep in Ireland before January 1st, 1916, or of skins of sheep or lambs which shall have been slaughtered in Ireland after November 28th, 1916, for shipment from Ireland except under a special permit issued under the authority of the Army Council.

5. No person shall sell or purchase or enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the sale or purchase of any fleece wool as aforesaid otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions:—

(a) The price payable to the farmer for his wool shall be in accordance with the schedule of prices for the various kinds of Irish wool set out in the schedule hereto annexed, and all persons authorised to purchase under this general permit or under any special permit shall pay to the farmer the fair value of his wool calculated on the basis of the prices set out in the said schedule.

(b) The price for washed wool set out in the said schedule shall be paid only for well-washed wool, in good condition, and the price for unwashed wool shall be paid only for unwashed wool in good light condition and the usual deduction shall be made for wool of inferior condition

(c) For all cast, stained, matted or otherwise faulty fleeces an allowance of one pound in weight per fleece shall be deducted in estimating the price payable to the farmer. For odd fleeces, unwashed, an allowance of two pounds should be made.

(d) No person shall mix with or wind in any fleeces of the 1916 clip any broken or dead wool, locks, daggings, or other matter whatsoever.

- (e) The price payable to the farmer for broken or dead wool, locks, daggings, and other classes of wool not specified in the said schedule, shall be calculated on the basis of the price for washed or unwashed fleece wools in good condition set out in the said schedule.

6. No person shall in pursuance of any contract entered into at any time prior to 8th June, 1916, (a) make payment for fleece wool or skin wool otherwise than in accordance with the aforesaid conditions.

7. This Order shall as from the date hereof supersede the Notice of July 25th, 1916, (b) relating to dealings in wool in Ireland.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Dated 14th November, 1916.

Schedule.

	Washed.	Prices.	
		d.	Unwashed.
1. Shropshire	18½		14½
2. Fine Districts (Bred Wool)...	17½		14½
3. Medium Districts (Bred Wool)	17		14
4. Deep Districts (Bred Wool)...	16		13½
5. Bred Lamb	16		13
6. Pasture Cheviots	15½		12½
7. White Crossbred Scotch	13½		11½
8. Pasture Scotch	12		11
9. Blackfaced Scotch	11½		10½
10. Blackfaced Scotch Lamb	—		10

Co. Wicklow.

11. Seaside	14½	11½
12. Seaside Lamb	12	10
13. Crossbred Scotch or Mountain ...	13	11

Co. Kerry.

14. Fine	18	—
15. Medium	14½	12
16. Coarse	—	12
17. Broken Bred Wool	16½	14

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, November 14th, 1916.]

(a) JUNE 8, 1916.—*i.e.*, the date of the Order (which is printed at p. 562) applying Regulation 30A to Irish Wool of 1916 Clip.

(b) NOTICE OF JULY 25, 1916.—This Notice which is superseded by this Order is printed at pp. 137, 138 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER RELATING TO DEALINGS IN 1916 AND EARLIER
WOOL IN GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND THE ISLE OF MAN.

*War Office,
29th December, 1916.*

Whereas by an Order dated 14th November, 1916,(a) the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, prohibited the sale of raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the season 1916, including fleece wool and skin wool, but not including daggings, locks, brokes and fallen wool, otherwise than to persons authorised by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts,(b) or at prices other than those set out in the Schedules to the said Order annexed or such other prices as in any particular case might be allowed by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts:

And whereas the Army Council deem it desirable that the restrictions imposed by the said Order as to the terms and conditions on and subject to which the sale of wool is authorised as in the said Order defined, should be extended to raw wool grown on sheep in Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man prior to 1st January, 1916:

Now, therefore, the Army Council do hereby order as follows:—

1. No person shall sell raw wool grown on sheep in Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man prior to 1st January, 1916, including fleece wool and skin wool, but not including daggings, locks, brokes and fallen wool, otherwise than to persons authorised by licence, appointment, or general or special permit granted by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts or at prices other than those set out in the Schedules annexed to the said Order of the Army Council relating to dealings in wool and dated 14th November, 1916,(a) or at such other prices as in any particular case may be allowed by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, provided that nothing herein contained shall regulate or restrict the sale of raw wool as last aforesaid if such sale is completed within 30 days next following after the date hereof.(c)

2. All persons having in their custody or control any raw wool grown on sheep in Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man prior to 1st January, 1916, shall furnish such particulars of such wool as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, January 6th, 1917, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of January 5th.]

(a) That Order is printed at p. 249.

(b) See further Order of December 29th, 1916 (printed below) requiring sale of the said wool to the Director of Army Contracts.

(c) By Order of January 18th, 1917, printed at p. 256, the sale of wool before March 1st, 1917, by persons other than growers was permitted.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER REQUIRING THE SALE OF 1916 AND EARLIER WOOL TO THE DIRECTOR OF ARMY CONTRACTS.

*War Office,
29th December, 1916.*

Whereas the sale of raw wool grown on sheep in Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man prior to and during the season of 1916 is regulated by Orders made by the Army Council on the 14th day of November, 1916,(a) and this day(b):

And whereas the Army Council deem it desirable that all such wool as aforesaid should be purchased by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts:

Now, therefore, the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, do hereby require all persons within Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man to sell at any time more than 30 days after the date hereof the said wool as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts on the terms and subject to the conditions on and subject to which the sale thereof is authorised by the said Orders of the Army Council.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, January 6th, 1917, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of January 5th.]

NOTICE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL ORDER OF GENERAL PERMIT AS TO THE SALE OF CERTAIN WOOL BEFORE MARCH 1ST, 1917, BY PERSONS OTHER THAN GROWERS.

*War Office,
18th January, 1917.*

Whereas by an Order dated 29th December, 1916,(b) the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, prohibited all persons from selling raw wool grown on sheep in Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man prior to the 1st January, 1916, provided that nothing in the said Order should regulate or restrict the sale of raw wool if such sale were completed within 30 days next following after 29th December:

And whereas the Army Council deem it advisable that persons other than growers should be permitted to deal freely in wool as in the said Order defined provided that such sale is completed on or before 1st March, 1917.

(a) ORDERS OF NOVEMBER 14, 1916.—These two Orders are printed at pp. 249, 252.

(b) ORDER OF DECEMBER 29, 1916, AS TO DEALINGS.—That Order is printed at p. 255.

Now, therefore, the Army Council authorise and permit the sale of raw wool grown on sheep in Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man prior to the 1st January, 1916, by all persons other than growers, provided that such sale is completed on or before 1st March, 1917.

The Order dated 15th January, 1917, published in the London Gazette on 16th January, 1917, relating to Wool is hereby cancelled.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, January 18th, 1917, being the 4th Supplement to the Gazette of January 16th.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER RELATING TO DEALINGS IN 1917 WOOL IN
GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND ISLE OF MAN.

War Office,

5th April, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

1. No person shall sell raw Wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man during the season of 1917, including Fleece Wool and Skin Wool, but not including Daggings, Locks, Brokes and Fallen Wool, otherwise than to persons authorised by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

2. No person shall make or take delivery of or payment for any Wool of the description aforesaid otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Order, whether in pursuance of any contract entered into prior to the date hereof or otherwise.

3. All persons having in their custody or control any stocks of Wool of the description aforesaid are hereby required to sell such Wool to any persons authorised by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts as may be required by him or on his behalf, and to make deliveries to such persons in such quantities and at such times and places as may be specified by him or on his behalf.

4. No person shall mix or wind in any Fleeces of the description aforesaid any Brokes or dead Wool, Locks, Daggings or other matter whatsoever.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 10th, 1917, being a Supplement to the Gazette of April 10th.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER DATED APRIL 27, 1917, REGULATING THE SALE OR DELIVERY OF CROSSBRED TOPS.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER DATED MAY 9, 1917, REGULATING THE SALE OF CERTAIN TOPS AND WOOL.

[These Orders, which also take possession of certain tops and wool, are printed with Orders under Reg. 2B, pp. 191, 192.]

(b) Colonial and Foreign Wool.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER REQUIRING GUARANTEES FROM PERSONS ENGAGED IN PURCHASE OR SALE OF WOOL.

War Office,
9th December, 1916.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby order that all persons engaged in the purchase or sale of wool shall enter into such guarantees with respect to such purchase or sale as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, December 11th, 1916, being the 5th Supplement to the Gazette of December 8th.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER REQUIRING THE SALE OF COLONIAL WOOL TO THE DIRECTOR OF ARMY CONTRACTS.

War Office,
27th December, 1916.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council do hereby order that all persons engaged in the purchase or sale of colonial wool shall comply with the following Regulations, that is to say:—

1. No wool of the 1916-1917 clip consigned to the United Kingdom from Australia or New Zealand on growers account shall be sold or offered for sale otherwise than to the Director of Army Contracts or to persons authorised in his behalf.

2. All persons who have or may have in their custody or control any stocks of wool of the description aforesaid are hereby required to forward to the Director of Army Contracts, Raw Material Section, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, particulars of all such consignments immediately upon

their arrival in the United Kingdom and all such further particulars as may be required on his behalf, and to sell such wool as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, on the terms and subject to the conditions on and subject to which the sale thereof is authorised by this Order.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, December 27th, 1916, being a Supplement to the Gazette of December 26th.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO SHIPMENT OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.

War Office,

6th March, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

No person, except as may be authorised by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, shall make or take delivery of any Colonial or Foreign Wool for carriage or shipment inland from any port in Great Britain.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 16th, 1917.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO DEALINGS IN CROSSBRED OR MERINO WOOL.

War Office,

9th May, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby Order as follows:—

(1) The Orders of the Army Council dated 19th April, 1917, and the 30th April, 1917, are hereby cancelled.

(2) No person shall after the date hereof sell, or offer to sell any Crossbred or Merino Wool in stock in the United Kingdom at prices exceeding the basis of prices set out on the Schedule hereto annexed.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Orders under Reg. 2^E as to Dealings in Colonial and Foreign Wool, and in Hair; and as to Cuttings of Woollen and Worsted Materials.

Schedule of Fixed Prices.

CLEAN SCOURED.

Based on 16 per cent. regain.

In pence per lb.

	Superior Fleece.	Super. Pieces and Bellies.	Average Fleece.	Average Pieces and Bellies.	Inferior Fleece.	Inferior Pieces and Bellies.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
80s ...	70	68	67	65	64	62
70s Warp ...	68	66	65	63	62	60
70s ...	67	65	64	62	61	59
64s Warp ...	67	65	64	62	61	59
64s ...	66	64	63	61	60	58
60s Super ...	64	62	61	59	58	56
60s ...	63	61	60	58	57	55
58s ...	56	53	53	51	50	49
56s ...	50	48	48	46	46	44
50s ...	44	42	42	40	40	38
48s ...	39	36	37	34	35	32
46s ...	35	34	33	32	31	30
44s ...	31	30	29	28	27	26
50s Prepared...	39	38	37	36	35	34
48s ..	34	33	32	31	30	29
44s ..	32	31	30	29	28	27
40s ..	31	30	29	28	27	26
36s ..	30	29	28	27	26	25

In these prices no provision is made for very superior or very inferior wool, or for Locks and Crutchings.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 15th, 1917.]

(c) Hair.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO ALPACA, MOHAIR, CAMEL-HAIR, CASHMERE AND GOAT'S-HAIR.

*War Office,
30th April, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

No person shall from the date hereof buy or sell or offer to buy or sell any alpaca, mohair, camel-hair, cashmere or goat's-hair, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 4th, 1917.]

26. Woollen and Worsted (Cuttings of Materials).

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 24, 1916, AS TO CUTTINGS, CLIPPINGS, AND REMNANTS OF WOOLLEN AND WORSTED.

[This Order is printed with Orders made under Regulation 2^B at p. 193.]

III. ORDERS AS TO MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF FOOD UNDER REGULATIONS 2F, 2G, 2GG AND 2J.(a) (These Regs. are printed at pp. 43-47.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Beans, Peas and Pulse</i> , p. 261. | 7. <i>Local Authorities' Powers</i> , p. 297. |
| 2. <i>Bread and Cereals</i> , p. 264. | 8. <i>Meat</i> , p. 301. |
| 3. <i>Conditions on Sale of Food</i> , p. 287. | 9. <i>Milk and Cheese</i> , p. 305. |
| 4. <i>Fish</i> , p. 288. | 10. <i>Potatoes and Swedes</i> , p. 310. |
| 5. <i>Hoarding of Food</i> , p. 290. | 11. <i>Public Meals</i> , p. 315. |
| 6. <i>Intoxicating Liquor</i> , p. 291. | 12. <i>Sugar</i> , p. 319. |
| | 13. <i>Tea</i> , p. 324. |

1. Beans, Peas and Pulse.

THE BEANS, PEAS AND PULSE (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1917, DATED MAY 16, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 457.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. All persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any beans, peas or pulse suitable for human food which have arrived in the United Kingdom or which shall hereafter arrive (except beans, peas and pulse arrived which have been sold by the original consignees and paid for by the purchasers) shall place and hold such beans, peas and pulse at the disposal of the Food Controller.

2. The beans, peas and pulse are taken over by the Food Controller from the original consignees and the Food Controller will subsequently communicate to them the prices which he will be prepared to pay for the same.

3. Except as otherwise determined by the Food Controller in any particular case all contracts made by the original consignees or any persons claiming under them for the sale of any beans, peas and pulse taken over under this Order are cancelled, and sellers and/or buyers are to stand released from all liability as to brokerage.

(a) PROSECUTIONS FOR CONTRAVENTIONS OF FOOD CONTROLLER'S ORDERS.—The Food Controller's Order of May 8, 1917, under Regulation 56 (11) (p. 150) authorising Local Authorities in England and Wales to prosecute such contraventions is printed (p. 299) with the other Orders of the Controller.

4. The arbitrator to determine in default of Agreement the compensation to be paid for stocks requisitioned under this Order shall be appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of England.

5. The original consignees shall on or before the 21st May, 1917, furnish to the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, Trafalgar House, Waterloo Place, S.W.1, full particulars of all beans, peas and pulse taken over under this Order.

6. This Order shall apply to all peas, beans and pulse imported or to be imported into the United Kingdom except as mentioned above and except Burmah peas and beans taken over by the Food Controller under an Order in that behalf dated 1st May, 1917.

7. This Order may be cited as the Beans, Peas and Pulse (Requisition) Order, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

16th May, 1917.

THE BEANS, PEAS AND PULSE (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, 1917,
DATED MAY 29, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 511.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Maximum
prices for
beans, peas
and pulse.

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall sell or buy or offer to sell or buy by retail any beans, peas or pulse of the descriptions mentioned in the Schedule at prices exceeding the prices applicable as therein specified.

Packages.

2. The maximum price shall include all charges for bags and other packages and no additional charge may be made therefor.

Method of
sale and use.

3. All such peas, beans and pulse shall be sold by weight only and shall be used only for human consumption.

Fictitious
transactions.

4. No person shall in connection with a sale or proposed sale of any article to which this Order applies enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or unreasonable transaction or make or propose to make any unreasonable charge.

Penalty.

5. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

Title of
Order.

6. This Order may be cited as the Beans, Peas and Pulse (Retail Prices) Order, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

Schedule.

	Until June 30th, 1917.	During July, 1917.	On and after August, 1917.
	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
Large Butter Beans	10d.	9d.	8d.
White Haricot Beans... ..	8d.	7d.	6d.
Coloured Haricot Beans	7½d.	6½d.	5½d.
Blue and Green Peas (Whole and Split).	9d.	9d.	9d.
Large Manufactured Lentils	8d.	8d.	8d.
Small Manufactured Lentils	7d.	7d.	7d.
Yellow Split Peas	6d.	6d.	6d.

The Local Government Board by arrangement with the Food Controller hereby determine that the provisions of the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917,(a) shall apply to the above Order of the Food Controller as if that Order were mentioned in column 1 and the whole of that Order were mentioned in column 2 of the Schedule to the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917.

Dated this First day of June, 1917.

F. J. Willis,

Assistant Secretary.

Acting on behalf of the Local Government Board under the authority of their General Order dated the 26th day of May, 1877.(b)

With the concurrence of the Secretary for Scotland, I order that the Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917,(c) shall apply to the above Order.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

(a) LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) ORDER (No. 1), 1917.—That Order is printed p. 297.

(b) GENERAL ORDER OF MAY 26, 1877.—That Order which authorised the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of the Local Government Board to execute certain instruments is printed S. R. & O., Revised (1904) Vol. VII, "Local Government Board, E.," p. 1.

(c) LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 299.

2. Bread and Cereals.(a)

THE FEEDING OF GAME ORDER, 1917, DATED JANUARY 11, 1917,
MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 66.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulation, 1914, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller orders as follows:—

No grain to be fed to game birds.

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller, no person shall feed any game birds with any wheat, pulse or other grain or foodstuffs.(b)

Penalty.

2. Any person acting in contravention of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Interpretation.

3. For the purposes of this Order, the expression "game birds" shall include pheasants, partridges, quail, and wild duck.

Short Title and Commencement of Order.

4.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Feeding of Game Order, 1917.

(2) This Order shall come into force on the 15th day of January, 1917.

Devonport,

11th January, 1917.

Food Controller.

(a) EXPORT OF BREAD AND CEREALS, &C.—The export from the United Kingdom or Isle of Man of Arrowroot, Barley, barley meal, pearly and pot barley, Bean flour and meal, Biscuits, Bread, Cakes, Corn flour, corn grits, Malt, malt extract, and preparations containing malt extract, Oats, oatmeal and rolled oats, Pea flour and meal, Rice and rice flour, and articles, mixtures and preparations containing rice or rice flour, Rye, rye flour and meal, Sago and sago flour and meal, Tapioca and tapioca flour, and Wheat, wheat flour, and wheat meal, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing them, to All Destinations, is (May 31st, 1917) prohibited by Proclamation of May 10th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 431).

The export of All Articles of Food is prohibited by Proclamations and Orders of Council to China (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 932), Liberia (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 259), the Netherlands (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 608 ; 1917, No. 181), and Siam (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 932), unless consigned as specified in the prohibiting Proclamations or Orders.

The export of Oats from Ireland to any destination outside Ireland is prohibited by the Oats (Export from Ireland) Order, 1917, printed p. 265.

The export of Barley, Oats, oatmeal, and Wheat from the Isle of Man to any destination outside that Isle is prohibited by Orders of the Lieutenant-Governor dated March 7 and March 9, 1917.

The export of Malt from Ireland to Great Britain or *vice versa*, or from any part of the United Kingdom either to the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, is prohibited by the Malt (Restriction on Shipping) Order, 1917, printed p. 271.

(b) ENFORCEMENT OF CLAUSE 1.—As to the enforcement of Clause 1 of this Order by Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland, *see* "The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917" (p. 297), and "The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917" (p. 299).

THE OATS (EXPORT FROM IRELAND) ORDER, 1917, DATED JANUARY 11, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 63.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Except under the authority of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, (a) no person shall export or ship any oats from Ireland to any destination outside Ireland. (b)

Prohibition of export or shipping of Oats from Ireland.

2. Any person acting in contravention of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Penalty.

3.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Oats (Export from Ireland) Order, 1917.

Short title, extent, commencement and cessation of Order.

(2) This Order shall extend only to Ireland.

(3) This Order shall come into force on the 15th day of January, 1917.

(4) This Order shall remain in force until the 31st day of March, 1917, (c) provided that its cessation shall not:—

(a) affect the previous operation of this Order or anything duly done or suffered by reason of this Order; or

(b) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred by reason of this Order; or

(c) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence arising under this Order; or

(d) affect any proceedings or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid;

and any such proceedings or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment may be imposed as if this Order had not ceased to be in force.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

11th January, 1917.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.—This Department was constituted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 50).

(b) EXPORT FROM UNITED KINGDOM.—The export of oats from the United Kingdom or Isle of Man to all destinations beyond the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man is prohibited by Proclamation of May 10th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 431), and the export of oats from the Isle of Man to any destination outside that Isle is prohibited by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor, dated March 7, 1917.

(c) CONTINUANCE OF ORDER.—This Order continues in force until June 30th, 1917, see "The Oats and Potatoes (Ireland) Order, 1917," printed p. 272.

Prohibition under Reg. 2F of Dealings in or Manufacture of Malt by Brewers.

THE BREWERS (MALT PURCHASES) ORDER, 1917, DATED FEBRUARY 3, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.(a)

1917. No. 132.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Sales of Malt to Brewer. | 1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no maltster or dealer in malt shall on or after the 10th February, 1917, agree to sell any malt to any brewer for sale or make delivery to any brewer for sale of any malt other than malt deliverable under contracts made before that date. |
| Purchases of Malt by Brewers. | 2. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no brewer for sale shall on or after the 10th February, 1917, agree to buy any malt or to take delivery of any malt other than malt deliverable under contracts made before that date. |
| Manufacture of Malt by Brewers. | 3. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no brewer for sale shall manufacture any malt from any barley agreed to be bought on or after the 10th February, 1917. |
| Interpretation. | 4. For the purposes of this Order—
<div style="padding-left: 20px;">The expression “brewer for sale” shall mean any person who brews beer for the use of any other person at any place other than the premises of the person for whose use the beer shall be brewed and any person licensed to deal in or retail beer who brews beer.(b)</div> <div style="padding-left: 20px;">The expression “beer” includes ale, porter, spruce beer, black beer and any other description of beer.</div> <div style="padding-left: 20px;">The expression “malt” shall mean malt suitable for use in the brewing of beer.</div> |
| Penalty. | 5. Any person acting in contravention of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. |
| Title of Order. | 6. This Order may be cited as the Brewers (Malt Purchases) Order, 1917. |

Devonport,
Food Controller.

3rd February, 1917.

(a) RETURNS BY BREWERS.—The Brewers (Malt Purchases) Order, 1917, was preceded by an Order of Jan. 26th, 1917 (No. 51), requiring Returns to be made by Brewers for Sale, &c., by Feb. 17th, 1917. That Order is omitted from this Manual as “spent.”

(b) “BREWER FOR SALE.”—This definition is identical with that of s. 19 of the Inland Revenue Act, 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. c. 20).

THE MALT (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917, DATED FEBRUARY 20, 1917,
MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 159.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall manufacture from barley or any other cereals any malt suitable for use in the brewing of beer. Prohibition of Malting.

2. This Order shall not apply to barley or other cereals steeped at the date of this Order. Exception.

3. For the purposes of this Order, the expression "beer" shall include ale, porter, spruce beer, black beer and any other description of beer. Interpretation.

4. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent. Penalty.

5. This Order may be cited as the Malt (Restriction) Order, 1917. Title of Order.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

February 20th, 1917.

THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR AND BREAD ORDER (No. 2), 1917,
DATED FEBRUARY 24, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 187.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall manufacture any wheaten flour other than a straight run flour. All wheaten flour to be straight run flour.

2. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall after 12th March, 1917, mill any wheat so that the percentage of the extract of flour obtained from the cleaned wheat ground in his mill during any month or other period is less than the percentage (hereinafter called the prescribed percentage) ascertained on the basis of the percentages set forth in the Schedule hereto, or such other percentages as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe. Percentage of flour to be obtained from wheat

Provided always that the following adjustments shall be made in ascertaining the prescribed percentage:—

- (i) The percentage applicable to any Argentine wheat shall be increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in respect of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. by which the actual bushel weight of the Argentine wheat milled shall exceed the bushel weight specified as applicable thereto and shall be decreased by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in respect of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. by which the actual bushel weight shall be less than the bushel weight so specified.
- (ii) In any case where the total product of the mill in question is obtained exclusively from English, Scotch and Irish wheat or any of them the percentage shall be less by one than the percentage otherwise applicable.

Mixtures.

3.—(a) Except under the authority of the Food Controller there shall, after the *12th March, 1917*, (a) be mixed with the wheaten flour not more than *15(a)* per cent. and not less than *5(a)* per cent. of flour obtained from rice, barley, maize, maize semolina, oats, rye or beans or any other cereal for the time being authorised by the Food Controller.

(b) The mixture shall be made either by addition to the wheaten flour after it has been milled, or by milling the permitted cereals with wheat, or partly in one way and partly in the other way. In any case rice shall be milled to a 95 per cent. extraction, maize semolina to a 70 per cent. extraction, and maize and barley to a 60 per cent. extraction.

(c) The mixture shall be made by the miller before selling or otherwise disposing of his flour.

Imported flour.

4. Imported flour shall be dealt with only in manner prescribed by the Food Controller from time to time.

Manufacture of bread.

5. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall after the *26th March, 1917*, sell or offer for sale or manufacture bread or any other article of food for which wheaten flour is used unless the wheaten flour used therein is flour which has been manufactured and otherwise dealt with as required by this Order. (b) (c)

Provision as to statutes.

6. For the purpose of any statute, wheaten flour which has been mixed with flour obtained from rice, barley, maize, maize semolina, oats, rye, beans, in manner provided by this Order or has been otherwise mixed in manner authorised by the Food Controller, and does not contain any other ingredient, shall be deemed to be exclusively composed of wheaten flour. (b)

Penalty.

7. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of

(a) MIXTURES.—After April 10th, 1917, the mixture with the wheaten flour is to be not more than 25 and not less than 10 per cent. See *The Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 3), 1917*, printed p. 272.

(b) WHEATEN FLOUR.—The Bread Acts which are referred to in footnote (c), p. 270, to the Bread Order, 1917, prohibited the admixture with wheaten flour of any ingredients, and the Sale of Food and Drug Acts impose penalties on the adulteration of flour.

(c) ENFORCEMENT OF CLAUSE 5.—As to the enforcement of Clause 5 of this Order by Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland, see “*The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917*” (p. 297), and “*The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917*” (p. 299).

this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

8. This Order may be cited as the Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2), 1917.

Title and
commence-
ment of
Order.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

24th February, 1917.

Schedule.

Description of Wheat.	Percentage.
Choice Bombay	83
Australian	83
Blue Stem	81½
Walla Walla (White and Red)	80½
Chilian	80
New Zealand	81
English	81
Scotch	80
Irish	81
No. 2 Club Calcutta	80
Choice White Kurrachee	80
Soft Red Kurrachee	80
Rosafe 62 lbs.	78
Baril 61½ lbs.	78
Barletta Russo 61½ lbs.	78
No. 1 Hard Manitoba	81
No. 1 Northern Manitoba	80
No. 2 ditto.	78
No. 3 ditto.	76
No. 4 ditto. Commercial Grade	75
No. 5 ditto. ditto.	72
No. 6 ditto. ditto.	67
No. 4 ditto. Special Commercial Grade	70
No. 5 ditto. ditto.	63
No. 6 ditto. ditto.	53
No. 1 Hard and Montana Winter (1916)	82
No. 2 Hard Winter (Chicago or Atlantic)	
Grading (1916)	81
No 2 Hard Winter (Gulf Inspection) (1916)	80
No. 2 Red Winter (Western) (1916)...	81
No. 2 ditto. (Seaboard Inspection) (1916)	80
Steamer Grade Winters (1916)	79
Red Winters. All other Grades (1916)	81
Canadian Winters, Red or White	80
No. 2 Chicago Spring (1915)	77
Durum	77
Japanese...	79
Feed Wheat, Manitoba (1916)	43

THE BREAD ORDER, 1917, DATED FEBRUARY 26, 1917, MADE BY
THE FOOD CONTROLLER.(a)

1917. No. 189.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that the following provisions shall, except under the authority of the Food Controller, be observed by all persons concerned:—

No new
bread to be
sold.

Shape of
loaves.

Currant
bread, &c.

Sugar.

Exchange of
bread.

Sales to be
by weight.

Weight of
a loaf.

Weight of
rolls.

Power to
weigh bread.

1. No bread which has not been made at least 12 hours shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale.

2. No loaf of bread shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale except in the shape either of a one piece oven bottom loaf or a tin loaf.(b)(c)

3. No currant bread, sultana bread or milk bread shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale.

4. No sugar(d) shall be used in the making of bread.

5. No baker or seller of bread shall exchange any bread for other bread which he has sold.

6. All bread shall be sold by weight and not otherwise,(e) except bread sold for consumption on the premises of the seller.

7. No loaf of bread shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale unless its weight be one pound or an even number of pounds.(c)

8. No roll of bread shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale except a roll weighing two ounces.(f)

9. Any person authorised by the Food Controller or any Inspector of Weights and Measures(g) may require any person offering or exposing any bread for sale to weigh such bread in

(a) ENFORCEMENT OF ORDER.—As to the enforcement of this Order by Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland, *see* "The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1, 1917" (p. 297), and "The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917" (p. 299).

(b) SHAPE OF LOAVES.—By the Controller's General Licence of May 23, 1917 (p. 286), the sale of loaves in the shape of Pan Coburg loaves and twin-sister brick loaves was authorised.

(c) SHAPE, SIZE, AND WEIGHT OF BREAD UNDER BREAD ACTS.—The special provisions of the Statute book as to bread are comprised in three Acts passed nearly a century ago. Of these the London Bread Act of 1822 (3 Geo. 4. c. cvi.; local) applies to the area within 10 miles of the Royal Exchange, the Bread Act, 1836 (6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 37) to the rest of England and to Scotland, and the Bread (Ireland) Act, 1838 (1 & 2 Vict. c. 28) to Ireland. These Acts are to a great extent in identical terms: s. 3 of each of them permitted bakers to make and sell bread of any weight or size.

(d) USE OF SUGAR.—For other restrictions on use of sugar, *see* Orders printed under "9. Sugar" pp. 319-324.

(e) SALE BY WEIGHT.—S. 4 of each of the Bread Acts referred to in footnote (c) above, prohibited the sale of bread throughout the U.K. except by weight, but this provision did not extend to the sale of bread "usually sold as french or fancy bread" when those Acts came into force. *See* the proviso to s. 4 in each Act and Aerated Bread Co., v. Gregg. (1873) L.R. 8 Q.B., 355.

(f) WEIGHT OF ROLLS.—By the Controller's General Licence of May 23, 1917 (p. 286), the sale of rolls weighing not less than 1 oz. or more than 2 oz. was authorised.

(g) INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—These are officers of, and appointed by, the local authorities, viz. in the City, the Court of Aldermen, in certain English municipal boroughs of over 10,000 population, the Town Council, in Scottish burghs the Magistrates, in Dublin the Commissioners of Police, in Irish boroughs the Town Council, and elsewhere throughout the U.K. the County Councils. *See* s. 50 and sch. 4 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 49) as amended by the Local Government Acts.

his presence and may also require any person in the course of delivering any bread to permit him to weigh such bread.

10. For the purpose of this Order bread may be weighed at any time within 30 hours of the completion of the baking thereof but not later. When weight to be tested.

11. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those Regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent. Penalty.

12.—(a) This Order may be cited as the Bread Order, 1917. Title and
(b) This Order shall come into force on the 12th March, 1917. Commence-
Devonport,
Food Controller.
Order.

26th February, 1917.

THE MALT (RESTRICTION ON SHIPPING) ORDER, 1917. DATED
MARCH 21, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.
1917. No. 259.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall export, ship or consign any malt, Prohibition
(a) from Ireland to any destination in any part of of shipping
Great Britain, the Channel Islands or the Isle of of malt.
Man; or
(b) from any part of Great Britain to any destination in Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.(a)
2. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person, in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent. Penalty.
3. (a) This Order may be cited as the Malt (Restriction on Shipping) Order, 1917. Title and
(b) This Order shall come into force on the 26th March, commence-
1917. ment of
Order.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

21st March, 1917.

(a) EXPORT OF MALT.—The export of malt, malt extract, and preparations containing malt extract, from the United Kingdom or Isle of Man to any destination beyond the same is prohibited by Proclamation of May 10th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 431).

Mixture under Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order Varied under Reg. 2F.

THE OATS AND POTATOES (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917. DATED MARCH 28, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 266.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F and 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

(2) The Oats (Export from Ireland) Order, 1917,(a) and Articles 1, 2 and 7 of the Potatoes (Ireland) Order, 1916,(b) shall continue in force until the 30th June, 1917.

(2) This Order may be cited as the Oats and Potatoes (Ireland) Order, 1917.

Devonport.

Food Controller.

28th March. 1917.

THE PUBLIC MEALS ORDER 1917. DATED APRIL 4, 1917.

[This Order, printed p. 315, restricts the quantity of flour and bread to be used in or by any public eating place.]

THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR AND BREAD ORDER (No. 3.) 1917, DATED APRIL 4, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 315.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulations 2F and 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that the Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2.) 1917 (hereinafter called the principal order)(c) shall be varied as follows:—

1. In lieu of the mixtures mentioned in Article 3 (a) of the principal order, there shall after the 10th April 1917 be mixed with the wheaten flour therein referred to, not more than 25 per cent. and not less than 10 per cent. of flour obtained from the cereals mentioned in such article, and the principal Order shall stand varied accordingly.

2. This Order may be cited as the Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 3.) 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

4th April, 1917.

(a) OATS (EXPORT FROM IRELAND) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 265.

(b) POTATOES (IRELAND) ORDER, 1916.—That Order is printed p. 310.

(c) MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR AND BREAD ORDER (No. 2), 1917.—That Order is printed p. 267.

THE MALT (RESTRICTION) NO. 2 ORDER, 1917, DATED APRIL 12, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 345.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1.—(a) Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall after the date of this Order manufacture any malt from any cereals. Manufacture of malt.

(b) This article shall not apply to cereals in course of being manufactured into malt at the date of this Order.

2. No person shall after the date of this Order agree to sell any malt or after the 14th April, 1917, make delivery of any malt except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by the Food Controller, or except to a brewer for sale in manner permitted by the Brewers' (Malt Purchases) Order, 1917.(a) Sale and delivery of malt.

3.—(a) Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall after the 14th April, 1917, use any malt for any purpose. Use of malt

(b) This article shall not apply to a brewer for sale so far as is necessary for enabling him to brew the maximum barrelage permitted to him under the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1917.(b)

4. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person, in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent. Penalty.

5. This Order may be cited as the Malt (Restriction) No. 2 Order, 1917. Title and commencement of Order.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

12th April, 1917.

(a) BREWERS' (MALT PURCHASES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 266.

(b) INTOXICATING LIQUOR (OUTPUT AND DELIVERY) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 291.

THE WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS (PRICES) ORDER, 1917. DATED
APRIL 16, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 363.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Maximum
prices.

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no wheat, barley (other than kiln dried barley) or oats harvested in the United Kingdom in the year 1916 may be sold at prices exceeding prices at the following rates:—

Wheat—78s. per quarter of 480 lbs.

Barley—65s. per quarter of 400 lbs.

Oats—55s. per quarter of 312 lbs.

Delivery.

2. The buyer shall be entitled to require the grain to be placed on rail or (at the option of the seller) to be delivered to the buyer's premises, and no additional charge may be made in respect thereof.

Contracts.

3. Except in so far as the Food Controller may in any particular case otherwise determine, the following provision shall have effect in the case of any contract subsisting at the date of this Order for the sale of any of the grains mentioned where the contract price exceeds the permitted maximum price:—

The contract shall stand so far as concerns any such grain which has been paid for or has been delivered or which under the contract is to be delivered within one month from the date of such contract, but otherwise shall be avoided.

Offers and
conditions.

4. No person shall sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any of the grain mentioned at a price exceeding the permitted maximum price or in connection with a sale or proposed sale of any such grain enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction or make any unreasonable charge.

Penalty.

5. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

Title of
Order.

6. This Order may be cited as the Wheat, Barley and Oats (Prices) Order, 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

16th April, 1917.

THE BARLEY (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1917, DATED APRIL 16, 1917,
MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 364.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulations 2F and 2G of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. All persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any barley (other than home grown barley which has not been kiln dried) shall place such barley at the disposal of the Food Controller and shall deliver the same to him or such persons as may be named by him in such quantities and at such time as the Food Controller may from time to time require.

2. Pending any direction no person shall remove or otherwise dispose of any such barley (whether in pursuance of a contract existing at the date of this Order or not) and all persons concerned shall take such steps as may be reasonably necessary to maintain the same in good condition.

3. All persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of such barley shall on or before the 30th April, 1917, furnish to the Food Controller, Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, a statement on forms to be obtained from the Food Controller, giving particulars of all such barley in their possession or under their control at the date of this Order, and of all their existing contracts if any for the sale of such barley.

4. The Food Controller will subsequently communicate to the owners of barley taken over by him the prices which he will be prepared to pay for the same.

5. The arbitrator to determine in default of agreement the compensation to be paid for barley requisitioned under this Order shall be appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of England

6. This Order shall not apply

(a) to persons who do not own more than 25 qrs. (448 lbs. per quarter) of barley at the date of the Order;

(b) to barley in the hands of or held to the order of flour millers at the date of this Order;

(c) to barley agreed to be sold to the Royal Commission on the Wheat Supply.

7. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against these regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

8. This Order may be cited as the Barley (Requisition) Order, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

16th April, 1917.

THE CAKE AND PASTRY ORDER, 1917. DATED APRIL 18, 1917,
MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.(a)

1917. No. 372.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Making and
sale of cakes
and pastries.

1. No person shall after the 21st April, 1917, make or attempt to make for sale, or after the 24th April, 1917, sell or offer to sell or have in his possession for sale:—

(a) Any crumpet, muffin, tea cake or fancy bread, or any light or fancy pastries, or any other like article.

(b) Any cake, bun, scone or biscuit, which does not conform to the requirements of the two following provisions of this Order.

Added
substances.

2. In the making of any cake, bun, scone or biscuit, no edible substance shall be added to the exterior of the cake mixture or dough after it has been mixed, or to the article during the process of or after baking.

Flour and
sugar.

3. *Cake*.—No cake shall contain more than 15 per cent. of sugar or more than 30 per cent. of wheaten flour.

Bun.—No bun shall contain more than 10 per cent. of sugar or more than 50 per cent. of wheaten flour.

Scone.—No scone shall contain any sugar or more than 50 per cent. of wheaten flour.

Biscuit.—No biscuit shall contain more than 15 per cent. of sugar.

The percentage shall be determined in every case by reference to the weight of the baked article taken at any time. The percentage of sugar shall be ascertained by analysis of a sample representing a fair average of the whole article, and all sugar contained in the baked article shall be taken into account, in whatsoever form it may have been introduced.

Exceptions.

4. The foregoing provisions of this Order shall not apply to any cake or biscuit proved to have been made before the 23rd April, 1917.

Warranties.

5. The provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts relating to warranties and invoices shall apply to any proceedings under

(a) ENFORCEMENT OF ORDER.—As to the enforcement of this Order by Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland, see "The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917" (p. 297), and "The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917" (p. 299).

the foregoing provisions of this Order in the same way as they apply to proceedings under those Acts.(a)

6. Any person authorised by the Food Controller, and any Inspector of Weights and Measures(b) may enter upon any premises where he has reason to suspect any article is being made or sold or exposed for sale in contravention of this Order, and take samples thereof. Inspection.

7. This Order shall apply to articles made or supplied in Clubs in the same way as it applies to articles made or supplied for sale. Clubs.

8.—(a) The following provision shall apply to every public eating place as defined in the Public Meals Order 1917(c) which is excepted from that Order under clause 7 (b) thereof:— Rationing of Tea Shops.

No individual customer shall be served at any meal whatsoever which begins between the hours of 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. with more than 2 ozs. in the whole of bread, cake, bun, scone and biscuit.

(b) This clause shall not apply to any public eating place where:—

(1) No customer is ever charged more than 6d. in respect of a meal (including the charge for beverages) begun between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. which does not include meat, fish or eggs; and

(2) There is exhibited on every tariff card and also in a conspicuous position in every room where meals are usually served a notice to the effect that no customer will be so charged.

(c) This clause shall not come into force until the 23rd April, 1917.

9. For the purpose of this Order the expression "Wheaten Flour" shall mean any flour for the time being authorised to be used in the manufacture of wheaten bread, and the expression "sugar" shall include glucose. Interpretation.

(a) PROVISIONS OF SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AS TO WARRANTIES AND INVOICES.—S. 25 of the 1875 Act (38 & 39 Vict. c. 63) provides that if a defendant in any prosecution under that Act proves that he bought the article in the same state as sold and with a warranty he shall be discharged. There must be some writing connecting the particular consignment with the warranty. A series of reported cases turn on the question as to whether an invoice amounts to a warranty and it would seem that it does so amount if it contains a statement guaranteeing the article, provided that it can be regarded as the actual contract of sale.

S. 7 of the Margarine Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict., c. 52), makes provision as to warranties, and s. 12 of that Act provides for proceedings thereunder being the same as are prescribed by ss. 12 to 28 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

S. 20 of the 1899 Act (62 & 63 Vict. c. 51) provides that a warranty or invoice shall not be available as a defence unless the defendant sends a copy thereof to the purchaser within 7 days after service of the summons and makes further provision as to warranties.

(b) INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—See footnote (g) to Bread Order, 1917, p. 270.

(c) PUBLIC MEALS ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed as amended by the Public Meals Order (No. 2), 1917, p. 315.

Penalty.

10. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids and abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

Title.

11. This Order may be cited as the Cake and Pastry Order, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

18th April, 1917.

THE WHEAT, RYE AND RICE (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917, DATED
APRIL 20, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.(a)

1917, No. 376.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Wheat and
rye to be
used only
for seed or
flour.

1.—(a) No person shall use any wheat or rye except for the purpose of seed or except in the process of manufacturing flour.

(b) This clause shall not apply to tailings or screenings or to wheat or rye which has been so damaged as to be unsaleable for milling.

Use of
wheaten
flour, etc.

2.—(a) No person shall after the 28th April, 1917, use any wheaten flour, rye flour, rice or rice flour, except in the manufacture of articles suitable for human food, or use any article containing any wheaten flour, rye flour, rice or rice flour except as human food.

(b) This clause shall not apply to wheaten flour, rye flour, rice or rice flour which on the 28th April, 1917, had been so treated as to be unfit for the purposes of human food, or to any article which on the 28th April, 1917, is unfit for such purposes.

Damaging
wheat, etc.

3. No person shall damage or permit to be damaged or after the 28th April, 1917, treat or permit to be treated any wheat, wheaten flour, rye, rye flour, rice or rice flour, or any article containing wheaten flour, rye flour, rice or rice flour so as to render the same less fit for the purposes for which under this Order it is reserved.

Waste.

4. No person shall waste or permit to be wasted any flour or other article referred to in the last preceding clause.

(a) ENFORCEMENT OF ORDER.—As to the enforcement of this Order by Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland, see “The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917” (p. 297), and “The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917” (p. 299).

5. Any person authorised by the Food Controller may take samples of any wheat, wheaten flour, rye, rye flour, rice or rice flour or other article which he has reason to suspect is being used, treated or damaged or is intended to be used, treated or damaged in contravention of this Order. Samples.

6 For the purposes of this Order the expression "Wheaten Flour" shall include any flour of which flour obtained from wheat forms part. Interpretation.

7. The Waste of Wheat Order 1916, and the Wheat (Restriction) Order 1917 are hereby revoked^(a) without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any contravention thereof. Revocation.

8. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent. Penalty.

9. This Order may be cited as the Wheat, Rye and Rice (Restriction) Order, 1917. Title of Order.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

20th April, 1917.

THE FLOUR MILLS ORDER, 1917, DATED APRIL 20, 1917, MADE BY
THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 377.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which is set out at the foot of this Order,^(b) and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. The provisions of Regulation 2GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations are hereby applied as from the 30th April, 1917, to all flour mills in the United Kingdom which at the date of this Order use any wheat in the making of flour except mills the output capacity of which is less than 5 sacks of flour per hour.

2. This Order may be cited as the Flour Mills Order, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

20th April, 1917.

(a) REVOKED ORDERS.—The two revoked Orders are printed at pp. 210, 212 of the February, 1917, Edition of this Manual.

(b) REGULATION 2GG.—This Regulation is printed at p. 46 above and is therefore not reprinted at the foot of this Order.

*Use of Maize, Barley, Oats, and Tapioca, &c., Restricted under
Reg. 2F.*

THE MAIZE, BARLEY AND OATS (RESTRICTION) ORDER 1917.
DATED MAY 2, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.(a)

1917. No. 404.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Maize, barley
and oats to
be used only
for seed or
human or
animal con-
sumption.

1.—(a) No person shall, after the 9th May, 1917, use or treat any maize, barley, or oats, or any product obtained from maize, barley, or oats, or any article containing maize, barley, or oats, or containing any such product except for the purposes permitted by this clause.

(b) The permitted purposes are seed, human and animal food, and the manufacture of articles of food, but do not include the manufacture of glucose.

(c) This clause shall not apply to such products and articles as on the 9th May, 1917 are unfit to be used in human or animal food.

Tapioca, etc.,
for human
food.

2. No person shall, after the 9th May, 1917, use or treat any tapioca, sago, manioc, or arrowroot for any purpose except for human food or in the manufacture of articles suitable for human food.

Samples.

3. Any person authorized by the Food Controller may take samples of any cereal or other article which he has reason to suspect is being used or treated, or is intended to be used or treated, in contravention of this Order.

Penalty.

4. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

Title of
Order.

5. This Order may be cited as the Maize, Barley and Oats (Restriction) Order, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

2nd May, 1917.

(a) ENFORCEMENT OF ORDER.—As to the enforcement of this Order by Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland, see “The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917” (p. 297), and “The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917” (p. 299).

THE OAT AND MAIZE PRODUCTS (RETAIL PRICES) (ORDER, 1917,
DATED MAY 9, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.(a)

1917. No. 429.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall on or after the 21st May, 1917, sell or buy or offer to sell or buy by retail,

Maximum prices for maize meal, oat meal, etc.

 - (a) any maize flour, maize flakes, maize semolina, hominy, cerealine or maize meal at a price exceeding a price at the rate of 4d.(b) per lb.;
 - (b) any oatmeal, rolled oats or flaked oats or other like products of oats at a price exceeding a price at the rate of 5½d.(c) per lb.
2. The maximum price shall include all charges for bags and other packages and no additional charge may be made therefor.

Packages.
3. No person shall in connection with a sale or proposed sale of any article to which this Order applies enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or unreasonable transaction or make or propose to make any unreasonable charge.

Fictitious transactions.
4. Except in such cases as the Food Controller may otherwise determine, this Order shall apply to proprietary brands of the articles mentioned.

Proprietary brands.
5. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

Penalty.
6. This Order may be cited as the Oat and Maize Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1917.

Title of Order.

Devonport,

9th May, 1917

Food Controller.

(a) ENFORCEMENT OF ORDER.—As to the enforcement of this Order by Local Authorities in England and Wales, *see* the Order printed at the foot hereof, and as to such enforcement in Scotland, *see* "The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917" (p. 299).

(b) MAXIMUM PRICES FOR MAIZE MEAL, &C.—From June 18, 1917, the maximum price is decreased to 3½d., *see* the Oat and Maize Products (Retail Prices) Order, No. 2, 1917, p. 286.

(c) MAXIMUM PRICES FOR OAT MEAL, &C.—From June 18, 1917, the maximum price is decreased to 5d. in England and Ireland, and to 4½d. in Scotland, *see* the Oat and Maize Products (Retail Prices) Order, No. 2, 1917, p. 286.

The Local Government Board, by arrangement with the Food Controller, hereby determine that the provisions of the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917, shall apply to the above Order of the Food Controller as if that Order were mentioned in Column 1 and the whole of that Order were mentioned in Column 2 of the Schedule to the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917.(a)

Dated this 10th day of May, 1917.

F. J. Willis,

Assistant Secretary.

Acting on behalf of the Local Government Board under the authority of their General Order dated the 26th day of May, 1877.(b)

THE HORSES (RATIONING) ORDER, 1917, DATED MAY 11, 1917,
MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.(c)

1917. No. 439.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Rationing
of cereal
food-stuffs
to horses.
Horses ex-
cluded from
operation of
Order.
Limited
rations to
certain
horses.

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no persons shall feed or permit to be fed any horse with cereal foodstuffs in contravention of this Order.

2. This Order shall not apply to horses falling within the classes mentioned in the First Schedule.

3.—(a) Horses falling within the classes mentioned in the Second and Third Schedules may not on any day be fed with more than the quantity of cereal foodstuffs prescribed for such horses.

(b) The quantity of oats which may be fed on any one day is prescribed in the Schedules, but maize, beans or peas may be used, and if so used they shall be deemed to be the equivalent of oats in the following proportions:—

7 lbs. maize = 10 lbs. oats.

9 lbs. beans = 10 lbs. oats.

9 lbs. peas = 10 lbs. oats.

No other cereal foodstuffs may be used, except as specified in Clause 5 of this Order.

(a) LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) ORDER (No. 1), 1917.—That Order is printed at p. 297.

(b) GENERAL ORDER OF MAY 26, 1877.—*See* footnote (b) to Local Government Board Determination on Beans, Peas and Pulse (Retail Prices) Order, p. 263.

(c) ENFORCEMENT OF ORDER.—As to the enforcement of this Order by Local Authorities in England and Wales, *see* Determination of the Local Government Board appended hereto, and as to the enforcement of this Order by Local Authorities in Scotland, *see* "The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917" (p. 299).

4. Horses falling within the classes mentioned in the Fourth Schedule may not be fed with any cereal foodstuffs except as specified in Clause 5, of this Order.

Prohibition as regards certain horses.

5. No restriction is placed by this Order on the use of hay, straw, bran or dried brewer's grains for the feeding of any horse.

Hay, straw, etc.

6. The person or persons in possession of any horse falling within the classes mentioned in the Second and Third Schedules shall keep records of the oats, maize, beans and peas used for feeding such horse, and such records shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of an officer of Police or any other person authorized by the Food Controller.

Records.

7. For the purpose of this Order—

“Horse” shall include mare, gelding, colt, filly, pony, and mule.

Interpretation.

“Thoroughbred horse” shall mean a horse whose sire and dam are entered in the General Stud Book.

“Cereal foodstuffs” shall include all grains and beans and products thereof.

8. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and, if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

Penalty.

9.—(a) This Order may be cited as the Horses (Rationing) Order, 1917.

Title and commencement of Order.

(b) This Order shall come into force on the 21st May, 1917.

Devonport,

11th May, 1917.

Food Controller.

Schedule I.

(Horses excluded from the operation of this Order.)

- 1. Horses in the possession of the Army Council or the Admiralty, or exclusively used for the purposes of the Army Council or the Admiralty.
- 2. Horses maintained and used exclusively for agricultural purposes.
- 3. Stallions used exclusively for Stud purposes.
- 4. Thoroughbred Brood Mares.
- 5. All other brood mares in foal or with foal at foot.

Schedule II.

(Horses other than thoroughbreds to receive rations.)

Class of Horse.	Maximum Daily Ration in Oats.	
	When in hard and continual work.	When not in hard and continual work.
Horses solely or mainly used for trade or business purposes. (See note 1 below):		
(a) Heavy drag or cart horses	16 lbs.	12 lbs.
(b) Trotting vanners	14 ..	10 ..
(c) Light horses and cobs	11 ..	8 ..
(d) Ponies 14 hands and under. (See note 2 below.)	7 ..	5 ..

NOTE.—(1) The hiring out of horses is not for the purpose of this Order a trade or business purpose.
(2) Pit ponies may be given 2 lbs. extra per day

*Schedule III.***(Thoroughbred horses to receive partial ration.)**

Class of Horse.	Maximum Daily Ration in Oats
Thoroughbred horses:—	
(a) Weaned Foals... ..	6 lbs.
(b) Yearlings—	
1st Jan. to 31st May	6 ..
1st June to 31st Aug.	3 ..
1st Sept. to 31st Dec.	6 ..
(c) 2 and 3 year old fillies—	
1st Jan. to 30th April	7 ..
1st May to 31st Oct.	3 ..
1st Nov. to 31st Dec.	7 ..
(d) Entire thoroughbreds, 2 years old and upwards not used for stud purposes	7 ..

NOTE.—Age of a horse is to be reckoned as beginning on the 1st January of the year in which the horse was foaled.

*Schedule IV.***(Horses not to receive any cereal foodstuffs.)**

1. Racehorses and thoroughbreds, other than those specified in Schedules 1 and 3.
2. Carriage horses, hacks, hunters, polo ponies, including all horses let out on hire for these purposes.
3. Horses mainly used for other than business or trade purposes including all horses let out on hire for other than these purposes.
4. Horses not falling within any of the classes mentioned in the other Schedules to this Order.

The Local Government Board, by arrangement with the Food Controller, hereby determine that the provisions of the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917, shall apply to the above Order of the Food Controller as if that Order were mentioned in Column 1 and the whole of that Order were mentioned in Column 2 of the Schedule to the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917.(a)

Dated this 12th day of May, 1917.

F. J. Willis,

Assistant Secretary.

Acting on behalf of the Local Government Board under the authority of their General Order dated the 26th day of May, 1877.(b)

(a) LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) ORDER (No. 1) 1917.—That Order is printed p. 297.

(b) GENERAL ORDER OF MAY 26, 1877.—See footnote (b), p. 263.

THE DEALINGS IN OATS (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917, DATED
MAY 14, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 444.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2^F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller, no person shall either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person:—

Prohibition on dealings in Oats outside the United Kingdom.

(a) buy, sell or deal in; or

(b) offer, or invite an offer, or propose to buy, sell or deal in; or

(c) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase or other dealing in

any Oats outside the United Kingdom, whether or not the sale, purchase or dealing is, or is to be, effected in the United Kingdom: provided that until further notice all persons are authorised

(a) to ship, dispose of, and deal in Oats already bought for future shipment;

(b) to buy, sell or deal in Oats on passage to, or arrived at, or already landed in the United Kingdom;

(c) to fulfil any sales made prior to the date of this Order whether on a c.i.f. basis or on any other basis.

2. All persons concerned shall before the 21st May, 1917, furnish to the Secretary of the Oats Control Committee, Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street, London. W.1, a statement showing—

Returns of stocks of Oats to arrive.

(i) stocks of their oats afloat,

(ii) unshipped purchases of oats at the date of this Order,

(iii) quantity sold or unsold in each case.

3. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which if done in the United Kingdom would be a contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

Penalty.

4.—(a) This Order may be cited as the Dealings in Oats (Restriction) Order, 1917.

Title and commencement of Order.

(b) This Order shall come into force on the 15th May, 1917.

Devonport,

14th May, 1917.

Food Controller.

*Maximum Retail Prices for Maize Meal, Oatmeal, &c., under
Reg. 2F.*

THE OAT AND MAIZE PRODUCTS (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, No. 2,
1917, DATED MAY 23, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 482.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulations 2F and 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. On and after the 18th June, 1917, the maximum price mentioned in Clause 1 (a) of the Oat and Maize Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1917 (hereinafter called the Principal Order)(a) for maize flour, maize flakes, maize semolina, hominy, cerealine or maize meal shall be $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. in the United Kingdom and the maximum price mentioned in clause 1 (b) of the Principal Order for oatmeal, rolled oats, flaked oats or other like products of oats shall be $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. in Scotland and $5d.$ per lb. elsewhere in the United Kingdom, and the Principal Order shall take effect accordingly.
2. This Order may be cited as the Oat and Maize Products (Retail Prices) Order, No. 2, 1917.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

23rd May, 1917.

GENERAL LICENCE, DATED MAY 23, 1917, OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER
UNDER THE BREAD ORDER, 1917.(b)

1917. No. 483.

The Food Controller hereby authorises all persons concerned to sell and expose for sale—

- (a) loaves of bread in the shape of Pan Coburg loaves and twin sister brick loaves; and
 - (b) rolls of bread weighing not less than one ounce and not more than two ounces,
- provided that the provisions of the Bread Order, 1917,(b) are in all other respects complied with.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

23rd May, 1917.

(a) OAT AND MAIZE PRODUCTS (RETAIL PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 281.

(b) BREAD ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 270.

3. Conditions on Sale of Food.

THE FOOD (CONDITIONS OF SALE) ORDER, 1917, DATED MARCH 21, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.(a)

1917. No. 261.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall in connection with a sale or proposed sale of any article of food impose or attempt to impose any condition relating to the purchase of any other article. Conditions in sale of food.
2. For the purposes of this Order, the expression article of food includes any article used for food by man and any article which ordinarily enters into the composition or preparation of human food. Definition.
3. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person, in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent. Penalty.
4. (a) This Order may be cited as the Food (Conditions of Sale) Order, 1917. Title and commence-ment of Order.
 (b) This Order shall come into force on the 23rd March, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

21st March, 1917.

(a) ENFORCEMENT OF ORDER.—As to the enforcement of this Order by Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland, *see* "The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917" (p. 297), and "The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917" (p. 299).

4. Fish.(a)

THE FRESHWATER FISH ORDER, 1917, DATED MARCH 16, 1917,
MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 251.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Any person may during the period between the 15th March, 1917, and 15th June, 1917 (both inclusive), buy, sell, expose for sale or have in his possession for sale any freshwater fish, certified by the Fishmongers' Company(b) to be freshwater fish imported from abroad or from Scotland or Ireland.

2. For the purposes of this Order the expression "freshwater fish" shall have the meaning assigned by the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878.(c)

3. This Order may be cited as the Freshwater Fish Order, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

16th March, 1917.

(a) EXPORT OF FISH.—The export from the United Kingdom or Isle of Man of Fish to All Destinations is (May 31st, 1917) prohibited by Proclamation of May 10th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 431)

The export of All Articles of Food is prohibited by Proclamations and Orders of Council to China (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 932), Liberia (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 259), the Netherlands (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 608; 1917, No. 181), and Siam (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 932), unless consigned as specified in the prohibiting Proclamations or Orders.

(b) FISHMONGERS' COMPANY.—This Company have certain Statutory powers as to consignments of salmon, &c. See s. 3 of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 50).

(c) "FRESHWATER FISH."—For the purposes of s. 11 (4) of the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 39) which prohibits the buying, selling, &c., of "freshwater fish" during the period between March 15th and June 15th, that expression includes all kinds of fish (other than pollan, trout, and char) which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea, but (see the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1886 (49 & 50 Vict. c. 27)) does not include eels.

THE FRESHWATER FISH (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917, DATED APRIL 25,
1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 387.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller orders as follows:—

1. The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland^(a) may by Order authorize—
 - (a) the use of any methods or appliances for the purpose of taking freshwater fish the use of which would otherwise be unlawful;
 - (b) the use of any methods and appliances for the purpose aforesaid at times and places and in circumstances at and in which the use of such methods and appliances would otherwise be unlawful; and
 - (c) the possession sale and purchase of any freshwater fish at times at which the possession sale and purchase wise be unlawful;

Taking of
Freshwater
Fish in
Ireland.

Any such Order may be made so as to apply to inland waters generally or to any rivers or lakes, or parts thereof specified in such Order or so as to apply generally to all persons or to any particular person or class of persons named or described in the Order, and may contain such qualifications conditions and restrictions as appear to the Department to be necessary or proper.^(b)

2. Any Order of the Department may be revoked or varied as occasion requires.

Revocation
and
variation.

3. For the purposes of this Order the expression "freshwater fish" shall mean fish, other than salmon sea trout or pollen, which live wholly or partly in fresh water.

Interpre-
tation.

- 4.—(a) This Order shall extend only to Ireland.

Extent and
Title of
Order.

- (b) This Order may be cited as the Freshwater Fish (Ireland) Order 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

25th April, 1917.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.—This Department was constituted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 50), s. 21 (3) of which Act applies the Documentary Evidence Acts to the Department.

(b) LOCAL ORDERS AS TO FISHING.—By Orders (Nos. 1-9) of the Department dated May 5, 15, 21, 23, 29, and 31, 1917, under Clause 1, various modes of fishing in Loughs Derg, Ennel, Gara, Key, and Owel, in Loughs Carra, Mask, and Nafuoey and their tributary rivers, in the Rivers Bandon and Mague and in the Millpond at Buttevant, were permitted in 1917 notwithstanding the provisions of the Fisheries (Ireland) Acts and the Bye-laws, Orders, Rules or Regulations thereunder.

5. Hoarding of Food.

THE FOOD HOARDING ORDER, 1917, DATED APRIL 5, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 317.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Ordinary
supplies only
to be held.

1.—(a) Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall after the 9th April 1917 acquire any article of food so that the quantity of such article in his possession or under his control at any one time exceeds the quantity required for ordinary use and consumption in his household or establishment.

(b) In any proceedings for breach of this clause, the burden of showing what quantity of any article of food is so required shall rest upon the person charged.

Prohibition
on sellers.

2. No person shall sell any article of food to a purchaser where he has reasonable grounds for believing (whether on account of the quantity of the article sold or any other circumstances) that the quantity of such article which may lawfully be acquired by the purchaser will by reason of such sale be exceeded.

Power of
entry.

3. Any person specially authorised in writing by the Food Controller may enter upon any premises in which he has reason to believe that any article of food is being kept in contravention of this Order and carry out such inspection and examination of the premises as he may think necessary.

Exceptions.

4. This Order shall not apply to—

(a) Any article of food acquired or held in the ordinary course of business by any producer, dealer or manufacturer.

(b) Any home-produced or home-made article of food in the possession of the producer or maker or the materials reasonably necessary in the ordinary course for such production.

Interpreta-
tion.

5. For the purpose of this Order, the expression article of food shall include every article which is used for food by man, or which ordinarily enters into the composition or preparation of human food.

Penalty.

6. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a Company every director or officer of the Company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

Title of
Order.

7. This Order may be cited as the Food Hoarding Order, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

5th April, 1917

6. Intoxicating Liquor.

THE INTOXICATING LIQUOR (OUTPUT AND DELIVERY) ORDER, 1917,
DATED MARCH 29, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 270.

Whereas the Food Controller is empowered by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations to make orders regulating, or giving directions with respect to the production, manufacture, treatment, use, consumption, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale or purchase of, or other dealing in, or measures to be taken in relation to, any article (including orders as to maximum or minimum price) where it appears to him necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the food supply of the country:

And whereas it appears to the Food Controller to be expedient, for the purpose of encouraging and maintaining the food supply of the country, to extend the existing restrictions on the output, delivery, and distribution of beer and other intoxicating liquor, in manner appearing in this Order.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of his powers under the said regulations and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders, as follows:—

1. —Beer.

1.—(1) A brewer for sale shall not brew at his brewery in any quarter more than the maximum barrelage for the quarter as determined under this Order. Restriction on output of beer.

(2) The maximum barrelage shall be determined for the purposes of this Order in the same manner as under the Output of Beer (Restriction) Acts, 1916, (a) except that—

(a) in ascertaining the standard barrelage under subsection (2) of Section two of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. shall be substituted as the amount of reduction where 15 per cent. is under that provision the amount of reduction, and 72 per cent. shall be substituted as the amount of reduction where 30 per cent. is under that provision the amount of reduction; and

(b) ten million barrels shall be substituted for twenty-six million barrels as the rate of the total output of beer in the United Kingdom under the proviso to subsection (2) of Section two of that Act; and

(a) OUTPUT OF BEER RESTRICTION ACTS.—These are the 1916 Act (6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 26), and the Amendment Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 57) *see* s. 5 of the later Act. Certain powers of the Board of Trade under these Acts as to granting special certificates to brewers have been transferred to the Food Controller, *see* footnote (b), p. 292.

- (c) in determining the maximum barrelage for the quarter commencing on the first day of April, 1917, or any subsequent quarter, any surplus barrelage accrued in respect of any quarter previous to that commencing on the first day of April, 1917, shall not be taken into account.

(3) Where it appears to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioners)(a) that, owing to the transfer of licensed premises from one brewery to another or for the purpose of meeting any change in the amount of beer required to meet the supply of any localities, it is expedient to transfer barrelage from one brewer to another, the Commissioners may by order make the necessary transfer, and the maximum barrelages of the respective brewers shall be increased or decreased accordingly.

(4) The rights of brewers under subsection (3) of Section 2 of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, shall be suspended while this Order is in force.

(5) If the Food Controller, at the request of the Army Council, grants a special certificate to any brewer authorising him to brew beer in excess of the limits prescribed by this Order, on the ground that the addition is required for the use of military canteens,(b) the amount of beer which that brewer is entitled to brew shall thereupon be increased by the number of barrels stated in the certificate; and this Order shall apply accordingly.

Distribution
of beer.

2.—(1) The same provision shall be applicable in relation to the effect of this Order on contracts as is applicable in relation to the effect of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, on contracts under Section 4 of that Act.

(2) Licence holders, and persons having the same rights as licence holders under Section 5 of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, as amended by any subsequent Act, shall have the same rights, and brewers shall be under the same obligations, in connection with the output of beer as limited by this Order as under the said Section 5, except that the percentage of reduction in the number of standard barrels which a licence holder is entitled to obtain under that section and the reduction from the amount stated in the certificate for the purpose of ascertaining the reduction and transfer of maximum barrelage shall be increased so as to be 66⅔ per cent. instead of 15 per cent.

(3) Any brewer who has not given to a licence holder any particulars or certificate which the licence holder is entitled to

(a) COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.—This Department was formed as from April 1, 1909, by the Excise Transfer Order, 1909 (1909, No. 197) which transferred the excise powers of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to the new Board.

(b) FOOD CONTROLLER'S CERTIFICATE AUTHORISING BREWING FOR CANTEENS.—See the Food Controller (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1917 (1917, No. 287) which transferred to the Food Controller the powers of the Board of Trade as to granting the special certificates referred to and which together with s. 6 of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, reproduced in amended form is printed at p. 17 of the May, 1917, Edition of the Food Supply Manual.

obtain from him under Section 5 of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, shall give the particulars or certificate to the licence holder within fourteen days after a request in writing therefor is made by the licence holder.

(4) A brewer shall give to a licence holder a copy of any certificate which has been obtained from him for the purpose of Section 5 of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, within fourteen days after a request in writing for the copy is made to him by the licence holder showing that the certificate originally obtained is either lost or for some other reason not available for use by the licence holder.

(5) Where beer has been supplied to a licence holder through a person recognised by the brewer as his agent—

(a) the agent shall be under the same obligation to give particulars and certificates of the beer as if he was the brewer; and

(b) the beer shall be deemed to be beer supplied by the brewer to the licence holder and not by the brewer to the agent.

3. Expressions to which a special meaning is attached by the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act, 1916, have (unless the context otherwise requires) the same meaning when used in this Part of this Order.(a)

11.—*Wine and Spirits.*

4.—(1) No wine or spirits shall be delivered from ship's side or a warehouse (including a distiller's spirit store) for home consumption on the payment of duty to any person—

Restrictions on delivery of wine and spirits.

(a) unless he is the holder of an authority for the time being in force under this provision,

(b) in excess of the amount which is authorised to be delivered to him under that authority; and

(c) unless particulars as to the warehouse or place from which the wine or spirits are delivered, and of the amount delivered and of the date of delivery are entered on the authority for delivery.

(2) Authorities for the purposes of this provision shall be issued by the Commissioners in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by rules made for the purpose by the Treasury,(b) and the Commissioners shall attach to any authority so issued such conditions as they think fit for ensuring the proper distribution of the wine or spirits authorised to be delivered.

The rules made by the Treasury may provide for the appointment of a committee for the purpose of advising and assisting the Commissioners in the performance of their duties, and the exercise of their powers under this Part of this Order.(b)

(a) MEANING OF EXPRESSIONS.—S. 7 of the 1916 Act defines "brewer" and "quarter."

(b) TREASURY RULES.—These are printed p. 295.

(3) Authority shall (except in cases where special directions are given by the Commissioners) be granted only to persons to whom or on whose behalf wine or spirits were delivered during the year 1916, and so that the total amount delivered to that person during the year beginning on the first day of April shall not exceed the amount delivered to that person during the year 1916 reduced by 50 per cent.

(4) This provision shall not prevent the delivery of spirits in cases where the Commissioners are satisfied that the spirits are—

- (a) spirits delivered to a manufacturing chemist, or to a manufacturer of perfumes, for use in their manufactures; or
- (b) spirits delivered for scientific purposes; or
- (c) spirits supplied for the purpose of making medicines, to registered medical practitioners, to hospitals, and to persons, firms, and bodies corporate entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist;

but the Commissioners may attach conditions to the delivery of any spirits for those purposes in order to ensure their use for the purposes for which they are delivered.

(5) A person shall not procure, or attempt to procure, the delivery of wine or spirits in contravention of this provision, or make any entry on an authority which is false in any material particular, or make any statement which is false in any material particular, for the purpose of obtaining any authority under this provision.

Every person shall comply with any conditions attached by the Commissioners to an authority issued by them under this provision, or to the delivery of spirits under this provision.

If it is shown to the Commissioners that any condition attached by them to the issue of an authority under this provision has not been complied with, the Commissioners may, if they think fit, withdraw the authority; but the power of the Commissioners to withdraw the authority shall not prejudice the liability of the holder of the authority to any penalty to which he may be liable for not complying with the condition.

III.—General.

Penalty. 5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences subject to penalties under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Short title. 6. This Order may be cited as the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

29th March, 1917.

**RULES, DATED MARCH 29, 1917, MADE BY THE TREASURY UNDER
PART II. OF THE INTOXICATING LIQUOR (OUTPUT AND
DELIVERY) ORDER, 1917.**

1917. No. 375.

(1) Authorities for the delivery of Wine and Spirits from ship's side or warehouse (including a distiller's spirit store) for home consumption on the payment of duty as prescribed by section 4 (1) of the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, 1917,^(a) shall be issued only to a person who has made application to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise on the form provided for the purpose supplied by the Commissioners, giving the particulars required thereby.

(2) The authority shall be granted for a period not exceeding six months ending either 30th September, or the 31st March, and the quantity of wine or spirits of which it shall authorise delivery shall not exceed 25 per cent. of the total quantity delivered to the same person or on his behalf during the year 1916.

(3) Where special directions are given by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under section 4 (3) of the Order, Rules (1) and (2) may be varied by order of the Commissioners to meet the circumstances.

(4) The quantity of spirits to the delivery of which a rectifier or compounder who deposits spirits in a warehouse on drawback shall be entitled shall be determined in the following manner:—

The quantity of spirits so deposited in the period corresponding to that for which an authority is granted shall be deducted from the total quantity delivered to him or on his behalf in the same period, and the authority shall be granted for the amount of the difference reduced by 50 per cent.; but such rectifier or compounder shall be entitled to a special authority for delivery of a quantity of spirits equal to the quantity deposited on drawback in addition to the quantity expressed in his authority. The special authority shall be granted on an application being made to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise by the rectifier or compounder who deposited the spirits, and on production to them of a certificate of deposit signed by the Officer and the Surveyor of Customs and Excise by whom the warehouse of deposit is controlled.

(5) In any case where a person entitled to apply for an authority is unable or unwilling to clear wine or spirits from warehouse with which to supply a dealer or retailer who purchased wine or spirits from him in 1916, that person shall on demand by the dealer or

^(a) INTOXICATING LIQUOR (OUTPUT AND DELIVERY) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 291.

retailer furnish him with a certificate of the quantity so supplied and on production of that certificate to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, the Commissioners if satisfied as to the facts, may grant a special authority to the dealer or retailer to obtain delivery of an equivalent quantity less 50 per cent., the authority of the person giving the certificate being decreased by the amount he is unable or unwilling to supply. The special authority may at the option of the dealer or retailer be transferred to a person who is willing to supply the wine or spirits.

This rule shall also apply, with the necessary modifications, where a person who has supplied wine or spirits from a warehouse in 1916 to a dealer or retailer is able or willing to supply the dealer or retailer with a portion only of the restricted quantity of wine or spirits, based upon 1916 purchases, which the dealer or retailer desires to obtain from him.

(6) A Committee (to be known as the Advisory Committee (Customs and Excise), consisting of persons nominated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, shall be appointed to advise and assist the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in the performance of their duties and the exercise of their powers under Part 2 of the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order 1917, and any action of this Committee done under the authority of the Commissioners shall have the same effect as though it were the action of the Commissioners.(a)

Stanley Baldwin,

James F. Hope.

March 29th, 1917.

(a) ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CUSTOMS AND EXCISE).—The Members of this Committee are:—Mr. John Archer (Chairman of the Wine and Spirit Association) (Chairman); Mr. R. William Byass (late Chairman of the Wine and Spirit Association); Mr. Henry Tait Moore (of Brook's Wharf, Upper Thames Street); and Mr. J. N. Stickland (late Superintending Inspector of Customs and Excise). The Secretary is Mr. Percy L. Aston, and the address of the Committee is 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

7. Local Authorities' Powers.

A. *In England and Wales*, | B. *In Scotland*, p. 299.
p. 297.

A. *In England and Wales* (a)

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) ORDER (No. 1), 1917,
DATED MAY 8, 1917, MADE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD
UNDER REGULATION 2J (1) OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM
REGULATIONS.

1917. No. 425.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of
London, in Common Council assembled;—

To the Councils of the several Metropolitan Boroughs,
Municipal Boroughs, and other Urban Districts in England
and Wales;—

To the Councils of the several Rural Districts in England
and Wales;—

To the Council of the Isles of Scilly;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Regulation numbered 2J of the Defence of the
Realm Regulations it is among other things provided that We,
the Local Government Board, may, by arrangement with the
Food Controller, confer and impose on any local authorities and
their officers any powers and duties in connection with the enforce-
ment of Regulations numbered 2F and 2G of the Defence of the
Realm Regulations;

And whereas the Food Controller has, in pursuance of the said
Regulation numbered 2F, made the Orders the titles of which
are set forth in column 1 of the Schedule to this Order:

Now therefore, in pursuance of Our powers in that behalf, and
by arrangement with the Food Controller, We hereby Order as
follows:—

ARTICLE I.—In these Regulations, unless the contrary inten-
tion appears:—

(a) The expression "Local Authority" means, as the case
may be, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the
City of London in Common Council assembled, the
Council of a Metropolitan Borough, the Council of a
Municipal Borough or other Urban District, the
Council of a Rural District, or the Council of the Isles
of Scilly(a);

(a) LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND THEIR DISTRICTS.—
The Common Council, to whom the whole of the powers of the former
Commissioners of Sewers were transferred by 60 & 61 Vict., c. cxxxiii.,
are now the Public Health authority for the city.

There are 28 Metropolitan Borough Councils constituted by Orders in
Council (S. R. & O. 1900, Nos. 380-407) under the London Government
Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict., c. 14), the borough areas comprising the whole
administrative county of London except the city. Many of the muni-
cipal boroughs and urban districts are now co-terminous with a single
parish: the rural districts comprise groups of parishes and as originally
constituted, and still in certain cases, are co-terminous with a poor law
union—minus the boroughs or other urban districts within the union. A
statement showing what parishes were on April 1st, 1915, within the
district of each borough, urban, or rural district council ("Statement
of the County Boroughs, &c., in England and Wales") is published by
H.M. Stationery Office.

The Council of the Isles of Scilly, which was established by 53 & 54
Vict., c. clxxvi. (confirming an Order of the Local Government Board),
has amongst other powers those of a Rural District Council.

(b) The expression "District" means the District subject to the jurisdiction of the Local Authority for the purposes of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or of the Public Health Act, 1875, as the case may be.

ARTICLE II.—We hereby confer and impose upon every Local Authority and upon such of their officers as they may designate or appoint for the purpose the powers and duties of enforcing within their District, in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations, so much of the Orders specified in column 1 of the Schedule to this Order as is comprised within the parts of those Orders which are respectively set forth in column 2 of the said Schedule, and so much of any Order hereafter issued by the Food Controller as We may determine and notify thereon.

ARTICLE III.—Any expenses incurred by a Local Authority in the execution of this Order shall be defrayed in like manner as if the expenses had been incurred in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875, or the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as the case may be.

ARTICLE IV.—This Order may be cited as "the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917."

Schedule.

Title of Order.	Part of the Order in respect of which powers and duties are conferred and imposed on Local Authorities and their Officers.
1.	2.
The Brewers Sugar Order, 1917 ... The Potatoes 1916 Main Crop (Prices) Order (No. 2), 1917. The Price of Milk Order, 1917 ...	Clause 2. So much as relates to potatoes sold or offered for sale by retail. So much as relates to milk sold or offered for sale by retail.
The Feeding of Game Order, 1917 ... The Sugar (Confectionery) Order, 1917.	Clause 1. Clauses 1 and 2.
The Bread Order, 1917 ... The Swedes (Prices) Order, 1917 ... The Food (Conditions of Sale) Order, 1917.	The whole Order. The whole Order. The whole Order.
The Tea (Nett Weight) Order, 1917 The Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order (No. 2), 1917.	The whole Order. Clause 5.
The Public Meals Order, 1917 ... The Cake and Pastry Order, 1917 ... The Wheat, Rye and Rice (Restriction) Order, 1917.	The whole Order. The whole Order. The whole Order.
The Maize, Barley and Oats (Restriction Order), 1917.	The whole Order.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Eighth day of May, in the year One thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

(L.S.)

H. C. Monro,
Secretary.

Rhondda,
President.

Prosecution of Offences under Reg. 56 (11) by English Local Authorities; Enforcement of Orders by Scottish Local Authorities under Reg. 2J (1).

ORDER, DATED MAY 8, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER, UNDER REGULATION 56 (11) AUTHORISING LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES TO PROSECUTE OFFENCES BEFORE COURTS OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.(a)

1917. No. 424.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Food Controller hereby authorises every local authority and such of their officers as they may designate or appoint for the purpose to prosecute any offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations occasioned by any breach of any Order made or to be made by the Food Controller the power of enforcing which within the district of such local authority is or may be conferred by or in pursuance of the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917.(b)

For the purposes of this instrument the expression "Local Authority" means, as the case may be, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, the Council of a Metropolitan Borough, the Council of a Municipal Borough or other Urban District, the Council of a Rural District or the Council of the Isles of Scilly.(c)

Devonport,

7th May, 1917.

Food Controller.

B. In Scotland.(d)

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1917, DATED MAY 14, 1917, MADE BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND UNDER REGULATION 2J (1) OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.

1917. No. 441.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and by arrangement with the Food Controller I hereby confer and impose upon all Local Authorities in Scotland which are Local Authorities for the purposes of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.(d) and upon

(a) PROSECUTIONS BEFORE COURTS OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.—*See* Reg. 56 (11), p. 150. No similar Order authorising prosecutions by Local Authorities in Ireland has (May 31st, 1917) been made. Regulation 56 (11) does not apply to Scotland, where all prosecutions in the sheriff court (which is the court for trial of summary offences, *see* Reg. 58, p. 153) proceed at the instance, and are conducted by, the procurator-fiscal.

(b) LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) ORDER (No. 1), 1917.—That Order is printed at p. 297.

(c) LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—*See* footnote (a), p. 297.

(d) LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN SCOTLAND AND THEIR DISTRICTS. The Local Authorities under the Public Health (Scotland) Acts, 1897 and 1907, are the Town Councils of all burghs (including police burghs) and outside burghs the County Council or where the county is divided into districts the District Committee. A statement showing what parishes are within the district of each local authority forms the Parl. Paper 1915 [7992]. Since the date of that Return, Findochty has been "declared to be a burgh."

*Enforcement of Orders by Scottish Local Authorities under
Reg. 2J (1).*

such of their officers as they may designate for the purpose, the powers and duties of enforcing within their respective districts in conformity with the Defence of the Realm Regulations so much of the Orders specified in Column 1 of the Schedule to this Order as is comprised within the parts of those Orders which are respectively set forth in Column 2 of the said Schedule, and so much of any Order hereafter issued by the Food Controller to which this Order may by Order of the Food Controller, made so far as regards the application of this Order with the concurrence of the Secretary for Scotland, be applied.

Any expenses incurred by a Local Authority in the execution of this Order shall be defrayed out of the public health general assessment provided that such expenses shall not be reckoned in any calculation as to the statutory limit of that assessment.

This Order may be cited as the Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917.

(L.S.)

Robert Munro.

His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office, Whitehall.

14th May, 1917.

Schedule.

Title of Order.	Part of the Order in respect of which powers and duties are conferred and imposed on Local Authorities and their Officers.
1.	2.
The Brewers' Sugar Order, 1917 ...	Clause 2.
The Potatoes 1916 Main Crop (Prices) Order (No. 2), 1917.	So much as relates to potatoes sold or offered for sale by retail.
The Price of Milk Order, 1917 ...	So much as relates to milk sold or offered for sale by retail.
The Feeding of Game Order, 1917 ...	Clause 1.
The Sugar (Confectionery) Order, 1917	Clauses 1 and 2.
The Bread Order, 1917 ...	The whole Order.
The Swedes (Prices) Order, 1917 ...	The whole Order.
The Food (Conditions of Sale) Order, 1917.	The whole Order.
The Tea (Nett Weight) Order, 1917...	The whole Order.
The Manufacture of Flour and Bread Order, 1917.	Clause 5.
The Public Meals Order, 1917 ...	The whole Order.
The Cake and Pastry Order, 1917 ...	The whole Order.
The Wheat, Rye and Rice (Restriction) Order, 1917.	The whole Order.
The Maize, Barley and Oats (Restriction) Order, 1917.	The whole Order.
The Oat and Maize Products (Retail Prices) Order, 1917.	The whole Order.
The Horses (Rationing) Order, 1917...	The whole Order.

8. Meat.(a)

THE MEAT (SALES) ORDER, 1917, DATED MAY 31, 1917. MADE BY
THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 520.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following provisions shall be observed by all persons concerned :—

I.—SALES OF FAT CATTLE.

1. A person who has bought any fat cattle (hereinafter called the dealer) shall not resell the same except to a person (hereinafter called the permitted buyer) who gives a written undertaking that he is buying such cattle for slaughter, and the permitted buyer shall not sell the fat cattle bought but shall cause the same to be slaughtered within 14 days of the date of his purchase.

Dealer to
sell only for
slaughter.

2. When the resale was made to the permitted buyer in a cattle market, the written undertaking shall be made and entered by the permitted buyer in a book to be kept for the purpose by the market authority for such market, and in any other case shall be in the form set forth in the schedule and shall be sent by the dealer to the market authority of the cattle market nearest to the place where the sale was made.

Written
undertaking.

3. The permitted buyer shall within seven days of the cattle being slaughtered forward particulars of the place and time of such slaughter to the market authority to whom the written undertaking was given or sent.

Slaughter.

4. Where any cattle are sold in the market, the determination of the market authority whether such cattle are or are not fat cattle shall be conclusive for all purposes, and the market authority shall not permit any fat cattle to be moved from the market until the necessary written undertaking has been given.

Powers and
duties of
Market
Authority.

5. A person shall not make any false statement in the written undertaking or particulars referred to in this part of this Order.

False
statements.

(a) EXPORT OF MEAT.—The export from the United Kingdom or Isle of Man of Meat of all kinds to All Destinations is (May 31st, 1917) prohibited by Proclamation of May 10th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 431).

The export of All Articles of Food is prohibited by Proclamations and Orders of Council to China (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 932), Liberia (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 259), the Netherlands (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 108; 1917, No. 181), and Siam (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 932), unless consigned as specified in the prohibiting Proclamations or Orders.

Duties of
the Market
Authorities
in relation to
under-
takings.

6. The market authority shall retain all written undertaking and particulars received by them, and shall inform the Food Controller, or, as he may direct, of any case where it appears to them that the provisions of this part of this Order have not been complied with.

II.—SALES OF DEAD MEAT.

Application
of this part.

7. This part of this Order shall apply on the occasion of any sale of dead meat, by or on behalf of a person (hereinafter called the salesman) who has bought such meat, or has received for sale on commission meat previously bought as dead meat:

Provided that—

(a) Nothing in this part shall apply to meat imported by the Board of Trade or to a retail sale of meat; and that

(b) Clauses 8, 9 and 10 shall not apply on the occasion of a sale of imported meat by the first importer thereof.

Salesmen to
sell to retail
butchers.

8. The salesman shall not sell any part of such meat except to a retail butcher buying for retail sale or to a person buying for consumption.

Price for
Carcases.

9. The salesman shall not sell any carcase, side or quarter at a price more than 3*d.* a stone above the cost to him of the meat sold, or in the case of meat consigned to him for sale on commission at more than 3*d.* per stone above the price at which the meat was bought by the consignor, together with cost of transport to the place of sale.

Price for
joints.

10. The salesman shall not sell a carcase, side or quarter cut into smaller joints at such prices as will in the aggregate make the total amount charged by him for the meat sold more than 1*d.* a stone above the price at which the like carcasses, sides or quarters are on the same day being sold or offered for sale.

Price for
joints by
wholesale
butchers
and meat
importers.

11. No wholesale butcher or meat importer shall sell a carcase, side or quarter cut in smaller joints at such prices as will in the aggregate make the total amount charged by him for the meat sold more than 1*d.* per stone above the price at which the like carcasses, sides or quarters are on the same day being sold or offered for sale.

Burden
of proof.

12. In any proceedings for a breach of the provisions of this part of this Order, the burden of proving the amount of the price at which meat was bought and cost of transport shall be upon the person charged.

Statement
to be given
to Market
Authority.

13. Every person selling meat in a market shall furnish to the market authority, as and when required by the market authority, a statement showing classification and weight of meat sold by him in such market and prices realised.

III.—GENERAL.

14. A person shall not buy, sell or deal in or offer to buy, Others, etc.
sell or deal in, any cattle or meat in contravention of any of the
provisions of this Order.

15. All persons concerned shall keep such records of cattle Records.
bought, sold and slaughtered, and meat bought and sold, prices
paid and charged and the names of sellers and buyers as are
necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the pro-
visions of this Order are being complied with, and such records
shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Food Controller
or of any local authority or market authority.

16. The market authority of a market shall cause copies of this Display of
Order to be kept affixed in some conspicuous place in such market. Order.

17. For the purpose of this Order:— Interpre-

“Market” shall include a fair. tation.

“Market authority” shall mean any person, company or
corporation having the control or management of any
market or in receipt of tolls in respect thereof.

“Cattle” shall include, in addition to cattle usually so
called, ram, ewe, wether, lamb, and swine.

“Meat” shall mean any meat obtained from cattle as
defined.

“Sale” shall include barter.

“Stone” shall mean a stone of 8 lbs.

18. If any person acts in contravention of this Order, or aids Penalty.
or abets any other person, in doing anything in contravention
of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against
the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a
company every director and officer of the company is also guilty
of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves
that the contravention took place without his knowledge or
consent.

19.—(a) This Order may be cited as the Meat (Sales) Order, Title and
1917. commence

(b) Part I. of this Order shall come into force on the 11th ment of
June, 1917, and Part II. shall come into force on the 4th June, Order.
1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

31st May, 1917.

Schedule.

I declare that the animal[s] described at the foot of this undertaking was (were) bought by me for slaughter and will be slaughtered within 14 days hereof.

It is intended that such animal shall be slaughtered at.....

Signature.....

Address.....

Date.....

Class of animal.	Name of seller.	Address of seller.	Price.

The Local Government Board by arrangement with the Food Controller hereby determine that the provisions of the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917,(a) shall apply to the above Order of the Food Controller as if that Order were mentioned in Column 1 and the whole of that Order were mentioned in Column 2 of the Schedule to the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1917.

F. J. Willis,
Assistant Secretary.

Acting on behalf of the Local Government Board under the authority of their General Order dated the 26th day of May, 1877.(b)

With the concurrence of the Secretary for Scotland the Food Controller orders that the Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917,(c) shall apply to the above Order.

Devonport,
Food Controller.

(a) LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) ORDER (NO. 1), 1917.—That Order is printed p. 297.

(b) GENERAL ORDER OF May 26, 1877.—See footnote (b) to Local Government Board's Determination of Beans, Peas and Pulse (Retail Prices) Order, p. 263.

(c) LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOOD CONTROL) (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 299.

9. Milk and Cheese. (a)

THE MILK (USE IN CHOCOLATE) ORDER, 1917, DATED JANUARY 11, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 64.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall use in the process of the manufacture of Chocolate any milk produced after the date that this Order comes into force and before the first day of April, 1917, or any milk powder or condensed milk manufactured between the same dates.

Milk not to be used in manufacturing chocolate.

2. Any person acting in contravention of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Penalty.

3.—(1) This Order may be cited as Milk (Use in Chocolate) Order, 1917.

Short title and commencement of Order.

(2) This Order shall come into force on the 15th day of January, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

11th January, 1917.

THE PRICE OF MILK ORDER, 1917. DATED JANUARY 26, 1917.

1917. No. 68.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. No person shall (subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained) directly or indirectly sell or offer for sale any milk at a price exceeding by more than the amount hereinafter named the corresponding price of the article at the date hereinafter specified (the corresponding price to be settled in case of difference by the Food Controller); and where the consideration for any

Limitation of price by reference to corresponding price.

(a) EXPORT OF MILK AND CHEESE.—The export from the United Kingdom or Isle of Man of condensed or preserved Milk, milk powder, Butter and Cheese and of Casein and preparations thereof to All Destinations is (May 31st, 1917) prohibited by Proclamation of May 10th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 431).

The export of All Articles of Food is prohibited by Proclamations and Orders of Council to China (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 932), Liberia (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 259), the Netherlands (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 608; 1917, No. 181) and Siam (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 932), unless consigned as specified in the prohibiting Proclamations or Orders.

sale or offer consists wholly or partly of any conditions made or offered to be made in connection with the transaction, or is otherwise not of a pecuniary character, the value of the consideration or such part thereof as is not of a pecuniary character, shall, for the purposes of this provision, be taken into account in determining the price of the milk.(a)

Date for
correspond-
ing price.

2. The date which is to be the date for fixing the corresponding price in accordance with the first regulation of this Order shall be, as respects any sale or offer for sale, the 15th day of the same month in the twelve months ending the 31st day of March, 1914, as the month in which the sale or offer for sale takes place.

Amount of
excess price.

3. The amount by which the price may exceed the corresponding price is as follows:—

Nature of Sale.	Excess.
(b)(1) Milk sold or offered for sale <i>to be delivered on the premises of the buyer, not being premises used as a creamery or other factory, or at the railway station of such a buyer</i> , where the conditions of sale include an obligation to deliver in quantities not less than a specified minimum.	An excess at the rate of sixpence half-penny per imperial gallon.
(2) Milk sold or offered for sale wholesale otherwise than as described in (1) above.	An excess at the rate of fivepence half-penny per imperial gallon.
(3) Milk sold or offered for sale by retail.(a)	An excess at the rate of twopence per imperial quart.

Exceptions.

4. This Order shall not affect:—

- (a) *Until the 1st April, 1917, milk which is sold either under contract made on or before the 15th November, 1916, (c) or under a new contract made in continuation of or in substitution for a previous contract so made, where the price under the new contract is not higher than the price under such previous contract; except where it is shown to the Food Controller that the contract price is unreasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case; (d)*

(a) ENFORCEMENT AS REGARDS MILK SOLD OR OFFERED FOR SALE BY RETAIL.—As to the enforcement of these provisions of this Order by Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland, see “The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917” (p. 297), and “The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917” (p. 299).

(b) VARIATION OF CLAUSE 3 (1).—The Price of Milk Order (No. 2), 1917 (p. 308), substitutes for the words in italics the following:—“wholesale to be delivered on the premises or at the railway station of the buyer.”

(c) NOVEMBER 15, 1916.—This is the day preceding that on which powers as to maintenance of supply of articles of food were first inserted in the Code. Regulation 2F as then so inserted, and which is printed pp. 20, 21 of the November, 1916, Edition of “The Defence of the Realm Manual,” is superseded by Reg. 2F, printed at p. 43.

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—Exception (a) has ceased to have effect.

(b) Condensed milk, dried milk, or milk preparations;

(c) Accommodation milk(a) (so far as the price paid for the milk as accommodation milk is concerned), if the price charged does not exceed one shilling and eightpence per imperial gallon, inclusive of all charges for transport to the railway station at which delivery is taken by the purchaser.

(d) Milk sold by retail for consumption on the premises of the vendor, if the price does not exceed that charged on the 15th November, 1916(b); or

(e) Milk supplied in special circumstances at a price expressly authorised by the Food Controller or by some person on his behalf.

5. Any person acting in contravention of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Penalty.

6. The Price of Milk Order, 1916, and the Price of Milk Order (No. 2), 1916,(c) are hereby revoked as from the 26th January, 1917, provided that such revocation shall not— Revocation.

(a) affect the previous operation of those Orders or anything duly done or suffered by reason thereof; or

(b) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred by reason of those Orders; or

(c) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence arising under those Orders; or

(d) affect any proceedings or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid;

and any such proceedings or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment may be imposed as if such Orders had not been revoked.

7.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Price of Milk Order, 1917. Short title and Commencement of Order.

(2) This Order shall extend only to Great Britain.

(3) This Order shall come into force on the 26th day of January, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

26th January, 1917.

(a) "ACCOMMODATION MILK."—As to what is included in this expression, see Art. 2 of the Price of Milk Order (No. 2), 1917 (p. 308).

(b) NOVEMBER 15, 1916.—See footnote (c), p. 306.

(c) REVOKED PRICE OF MILK ORDERS.—These Orders were made by the Board of Trade under the earlier form of Regulation 2F referred to in footnote (c), p. 306. The Price of Milk Order, 1916, dated Nov. 26, 1916, is printed at pp. 130–132 of the November, 1916, Edition of "The Defence of the Realm Manual" the Price of Milk Order (No. 2), 1916, dated Dec. 12, 1916, varied the prices in the November Order.

THE PRICE OF MILK ORDER (No. 2). 1917, DATED FEBRUARY 20,
1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 160.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulations 2F and 2J(a) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that the Price of Milk Order, 1917, (hereinafter called the Principal Order),(b) shall be varied as follows:—

Amendment
of Article 3
of principal
Order.

1. The following clause shall be substituted for clause (1) of Article 3 of the Principal Order:—

Nature of Sale.

Excess.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(1) Milk sold or offered for sale whole-sale to be delivered on the premises or at the railway station of the buyer, where the conditions of sale include an obligation to deliver in quantities not less than a specified minimum.</p> | <p>An excess at the rate of sixpence half-penny per imperial gallon.</p> |
|--|--|

Milk sold by
Producer not
to be
Accommo-
dation Milk.

2. The following words shall be added after Article 4 (c) of the Principal Order:—

The expression “accommodation milk” shall not include any milk on the occasion of the sale of such milk by or on behalf of the person owning the stock from which such milk is produced.

Short title,
extent, and
commence-
ment of
Order.

3.—(a) This Order may be cited as the Price of Milk Order (No. 2), 1917.

(b) This Order shall come into force on the 20th day of February, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

20th February, 1917.

^{2F} (a) REGULATION 2J.—Reg. 2J (3), printed p. 47, gives power to vary any Order under Reg. 2F.

(b) PRINCIPAL ORDER.—This is printed p. 305.

THE CHEESE (REQUISITION) ORDER, 1917, DATED MAY 29, 1917,
MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 510.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. All cheese which shall after the date of this Order arrive in the United Kingdom from the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, or the Dominion of New Zealand shall be placed and held at the disposal of the Food Controller.

2. The cheese is taken over by the Food Controller from the original consignees, and the Food Controller will subsequently communicate to them the prices which he will be prepared to pay for the same.

3. Except as otherwise determined by the Food Controller in any particular case, all contracts for sale of any such cheese made by the original consignees or any persons claiming under them are cancelled and sellers and/or buyers are to stand released from all liability as to brokerage.

4. The arbitrator to determine in default of agreement the compensation for stocks requisitioned under the Order shall be appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of England.

5. Original consignees of cheese are required to furnish to the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1, on or before the 9th June, 1917, full particulars of all engagements for cheese taken over whether bought, consigned, or agreed to be bought or consigned, date of shipment, invoice price and such other particulars as may from time to time be required.

6. This Order shall not apply to cheese agreed to be bought by the Board of Trade.

7. This Order may be cited as the Cheese (Requisition) Order, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

29th May, 1917.

10. Potatoes and Swedes.(a)

THE POTATOES (IRELAND) ORDER, 1916, DATED DECEMBER 18, 1916, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.(b)

1917. No. 60.

Whereas by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (inserted in those Regulations by an order in Council dated the 16th day of November, 1916),(c) it is amongst other things provided as follows:—

“(1) Where the Board of Trade are of opinion that it is expedient that special measures should be taken in the interests of the public for maintaining the supply of any article of commerce the maintenance of which is important as being part of the food supply of the country or as being necessary for the wants of the public or for the wants of any section of the public, the Board by order may, with a view to maintaining the supply of the article, apply to that article any of the provisions appended to this regulation.

“(2) Any such order may be made either so as to apply generally or so as to apply to any special locality, or so as to apply to any special supplies of any article, or to any special producer, manufacturer or dealer.”

And whereas the following provisions are appended to that regulation:—

“II. When the order applying this provision to any article specifies the purpose for which the article is to be used, a person shall not (subject to any conditions stated in the order) use the article except for the purposes so specified: and where the order prescribes any special manner in which the article is to be used a person shall not (subject to any conditions contained in the Order) use the article except in that manner.

(a) EXPORT OF POTATOES.—The export from the United Kingdom or Isle of Man of Potatoes and of potato flour to All Destinations is (May 31st, 1917) prohibited by Proclamation of May 10th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 431).

The export of All Articles of Food is prohibited by Proclamations and Orders of Council to China (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 932), Liberia (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 259), the Netherlands (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 608; 1917, No. 181), and Siam (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 932), unless consigned as specified in the prohibiting Proclamations or Orders.

The export of Potatoes from Ireland to any destination outside Ireland is prohibited by Art. 2 of the Potatoes (Ireland) Order, 1916, printed on this page.

The export of Potatoes or turnips from the Isle of Man to any destination outside that Isle is prohibited by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor, dated March 7, 1917.

(b) EFFECT OF ORDER.—This Order has effect as though it had been made by the Food Controller under Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and as if the Food Controller were substituted therein for the Board of Trade. See Regulation 2JJ (2) printed p. 47.

(c) EARLIER FORM OF REG. 2F.—Regulation 2F as inserted in the Code on Nov. 16th, 1916, is printed at p. 20 of the November, 1916, Edition of this Manual. It is now superseded by the new form of Reg. 2F printed at p. 43 which confers powers on the Food Controller.

“IV. Where the Order applying this provision to any article contains any directions or regulations as to the mode of sale or the distribution of the article with a view to securing that the available supply of the article is put to the best use throughout the country or in any locality, all persons concerned in the sale or distribution of the article shall comply with those directions or regulations.”

Now, therefore, at the request of the Food Controller and in pursuance of their powers under the said Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade, with a view to maintaining the supply of potatoes, hereby order as follows:—

1. The above recited Provisions II. and IV. shall apply to potatoes. Provisions II. and IV applied to potatoes.
2. Except with the express authority of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, ^(a) no person shall export any potatoes from Ireland to any destination outside Ireland. ^(b) Prohibition of export of potatoes from Ireland.
- (c)3. *Seed potatoes as hereinafter defined shall be used for the purposes of seed only, and accordingly no person shall use any seed potatoes for any other purpose than seed. Provided that nothing in this Regulation shall affect the use of potatoes in his own household by a grower not being a grower for sale.* Seed potatoes to be used for seed only.
- (c)4. *No person shall sell any seed potatoes to any person other than an authorised purchaser, and no person other than an authorised purchaser shall buy any seed potatoes.* Seed potatoes only to be sold to certain persons.
- For the purpose of this provision an authorised purchaser means a person dealing in seed potatoes in the way of his trade or business or a person who shall on the occasion of the sale of seed potatoes to him certify in writing to the vendor thereof that the potatoes comprised in such sale are required and intended to be used for the purposes of seed.*
- (c)5. *The provisions of this Order relating to the use and sale of seed potatoes shall not affect seed potatoes which are diseased or blemished, or which in the opinion of the Department of Agricultural and Technical Instruction for Ireland are unfit to be used for seed.* Exception from Order of certain seed potatoes.
- (c)6. *For the purpose of this Order the expression “seed potatoes” means any potatoes which will pass through a riddle having a 1½-inch mesh and will not pass through a riddle having a 1¼-inch mesh.* Definition of seed potatoes.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.—See footnote (a) to p. 289.

(b) EXPORT OF POTATOES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.—See footnote (a), p. 310.

(c) ARTICLES 3, 4, 5 AND 6 RELATING TO SEED POTATOES.—See footnote (a), p. 312.

Penalty.

7. Any person acting in contravention of the above-recited provisions as applied by this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Short title,
extent, com-
mencement
and duration
of Order.

8.—(a) This Order may be cited as the “Potatoes (Ireland) Order, 1916.”

(b) This Order shall extend only to Ireland.

(c) This Order shall not come into force until the 21st day of December, 1916.

(d) This Order shall remain in force until the 15th day of March, 1917, (a) provided that its cessation shall not:—

(a) affect the previous operation of this Order or anything duly done or suffered by reason of this Order; or

(b) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred by reason of this Order; or

(c) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence arising under this Order; or

(d) affect any proceedings or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid; and any such proceedings or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment may be imposed as if this Order had not ceased to be in force.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade, at the request of the Food Controller, this 18th day of December, 1916.

(L.S.)

H. Llewellyn Smith,
Secretary.

THE POTATOES 1916 MAIN CROP (PRICES) ORDER (No. 2), 1917.
DATED FEBRUARY 24, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 178.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulations 2F and 2J(b) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Maximum
Prices.

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller, no potatoes of the 1916 crop may be sold at prices exceeding the maximum prices provided by this Order.

(a) CONTINUANCE OF ORDER.—Arts. 1, 2 and 7 of this Order are continued in force until June 30th, 1917, by the Oats and Potatoes (Ireland) Order, 1917, p. 272. Arts. 3, 4, 5 and 6 (here printed in italics) were continued in force until June 1st, 1917, by Art. 10 of the Seed Potatoes (Prices) Order, 1917, printed p. 72 of the May, 1917, Edition of the Food Supply Manual, as amended by the Seed Potatoes (Prices) Orders Nos. 2 and 3, pp. 77, 78 of that Manual, and then expired.

(b) REGULATION 2J.—Reg. 2J (3), printed p. 47, empowers the Food Controller to revoke or vary any Order.

2. The maximum price applicable on the occasion of a sale of potatoes by or on behalf of the grower thereof to any person other than a retailer as hereinafter defined shall be :—

Sales by grower to a person not a retailer.

 - (a) for potatoes agreed to be delivered in February or March, 1917, at the rate of £9 per ton; and
 - (b) for potatoes agreed to be delivered after the 31st March, 1917, at the rate of £10 per ton.
3. The maximum price applicable on the occasion of a retail sale by or on behalf of a retailer of potatoes shall be :

Retail Sales by retailer.

 - (a) for potatoes agreed to be delivered in February or March, 1917, at the rate of 1½d. per lb.; and
 - (b) for potatoes agreed to be delivered after the 31st March, 1917, at the rate of 1¾d per lb.(a)
4. The maximum price applicable on the occasion of any sale of potatoes, other than such sales as are mentioned in Article 2 or Article 3, shall be :

Other sales.

 - (a) for potatoes agreed to be delivered in February or March, 1917, at the rate of £10 10s. per ton; and
 - (b) for potatoes agreed to be delivered after the 31st March, 1917, at the rate of £11 10s. per ton,with the addition thereto (in either case) of all moneys actually paid for transport by rail or by water in respect of the potatoes sold, or where, delivery being made by the grower to a retailer there has been no transport by rail or by water, of a reasonable charge for transport not exceeding a charge at the rate of 10s. per ton.
5. Where on the occasion of a sale regulated by Article 2 the buyer requires the potatoes sold to be placed on rail or on wharf no additional charge may be made in respect thereof.

Charges on sales under Article 2.
6. On the occasion of a sale regulated by Article 3 no charge may be made for delivery to the buyer or for bags or other packages.(a)

Charges on sales under Article 3.
7. On the occasion of a sale regulated by Article 2 the maximum price shall not include the cost of bags or other packages, and on the occasion of a sale regulated by Article 4 no charge shall be made for bags or other packages or the use thereof.

Bags and Packages.
8. No person shall in connection with a sale or proposed sale of potatoes

Unreasonable charges.

 - (a) enter or offer to enter into any fictitious or artificial transaction; or
 - (b) impose or attempt to impose any condition relating to any other article;(b) or
 - (c) make or demand any unreasonable charge.
9. This Order shall not affect contracts for the sale of potatoes subsisting at the date of this Order.

Contracts.

(a) ENFORCEMENT AS REGARDS POTATOES SOLD OR OFFERED FOR SALE BY RETAIL.—As to the enforcement of this provision of this Order by Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland, see “The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917” (p. 297), and “The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917” (p. 299).

(b) CONDITIONS OF SALE.—See now “The Food (Conditions of Sale) Order, 1917” (p. 287).

Offers. 10. No person shall sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any potatoes at a price exceeding the permitted maximum price on the occasion of such a sale.(a)

Seed Potatoes excepted until 1st April, 1917. 11. This Order shall not until the *1st April, 1917*,(b) apply to seed potatoes as defined in the Seed Potatoes (Prices) Order, 1917,(c) or to seed potatoes of a variety not mentioned in the first schedule to such Order.

Interpretation. 12. For the purposes of this Order the expression "retailer" shall mean a person who in the ordinary way of business sells potatoes by way of retail sale.

Revocation of Potatoes, 1916 Main Crop(Prices) Order, 1917. 13. The Potatoes 1916 Main Crop (Prices) Order, 1917, is hereby revoked, provided that its revocation shall not

- (a) affect the previous operation thereof or anything duly done or suffered by reason thereof; or
- (b) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred by reason thereof; or
- (c) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence arising thereunder; or
- (d) affect any proceedings or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid;

and any such proceedings or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if the said Order had not been revoked.

Penalty. 14. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

Title and commencement of Order. 15.—(a) This Order may be cited as the Potatoes 1916 Main Crop (Prices) Order (No. 2), 1917.

(b) This Order shall take effect as from the 19th February, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

24th February, 1917.

(a) ENFORCEMENT AS REGARDS POTATOES SOLD OR OFFERED FOR SALE BY RETAIL.—As to the enforcement of this provision of this Order by Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland, see "The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917" (p. 297), and "The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917" (p. 299).

(b) POSTPONEMENT OF APPLICATION OF ORDER.—The Seed Potatoes (Prices) Orders, Nos. 2 and 3, printed pp. 77, 78 of the May, 1917, Edition of "The Food Supply Manual; substitute 1st June, 1917, for this date. Those two Orders are omitted from this Manual as being now "spent."

(c) SEED POTATOES (PRICES) ORDER, 1917.—That Order which is printed p. 70 of the May, 1917, Edition of "The Food Supply Manual" expired June 1st, 1917.

THE SWEDES (PRICES) ORDER, 1917, DATED MARCH 21, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.(a)

1917. No. 260.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall sell or offer to sell any Swedes or Swedish Turnips at a price (including the cost of bags or other packages) exceeding the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.</p> <p>2. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person, in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.</p> <p>3. This Order may be cited as the Swedes (Prices) Order, 1917.</p> | <p>Maximum price for Swedes.</p> <p>Penalty.</p> <p>Title of Order.</p> |
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Devonport,

21st March, 1917.

Food Controller.

11. Public Meals.

THE PUBLIC MEALS ORDER, 1917, DATED APRIL 4, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER, AS AMENDED BY THE PUBLIC MEALS ORDER (No. 2), 1917.(b)

1917. No. 314, as amended by No. 445.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| <p>1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations as to food stuffs shall be observed in every inn, hotel, restaurant, refreshment house, club, boarding house</p> | <p>Public Eating Places.</p> |
|--|------------------------------|

(a) ENFORCEMENT OF ORDER.—As to the enforcement of this Order by Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland, *see* "The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917" (p. 297), and "The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917" (p. 299).

(b) ENFORCEMENT OF ORDER.—As to the enforcement of the Public Meals Order, 1917, by Local Authorities in England and Wales, *see* "The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917" (p. 297), as to the enforcement of the Public Meals Order, 1917, in Scotland, *see* "The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917" (p. 299), as applied to the Public Meals Order (No. 2, 1917) by Determination of the Local Government Board, dated May 15th, 1917.

and every place of refreshment open to the general public. (hereinafter referred to as a public eating place), and by every person having the management or control thereof.

Potatoless days.

2. No potatoes or any food of which potatoes form part shall be served or eaten on any day except on Fridays.

Rationing by Bulk.

3. The total quantities of meat, flour, bread and sugar used in or by any public eating place in any week shall not exceed the gross quantities ascertained in accordance with the following scale of average quantities per meal.

Scale.

—	Meat.	Sugar.	Bread.	Flour.
Breakfast	2 ozs.	2/7 oz.	2 ozs.	Nil.
Luncheon (including middle day dinner).	5 ozs.	2/7 oz.	2 ozs.	1 oz.
Dinner (including supper and meat tea).	5 ozs.	2/7 oz.	2 ozs.	1 oz.
Tea	Nil	2/7 oz.	2 ozs.	Nil.

Ascertaining weight.

4. The following provisions shall have effect as to weight:—

- (a) 2 ozs. of poultry and game to be reckoned as 1 oz. of meat.
- (b) The weight of meat to be the uncooked weight including bone as usually delivered by the butcher, and the weight of poultry and game to be the uncooked weight as usually delivered by the poulterer without feathers or without skin, as the case may be, but including offal.
- (c) 25 per cent. to be added to the weight of meat delivered cooked into the public eating place and 50 per cent. when delivered cooked and without bone.

Sugar, Bread and Flour.

- (d) 4 ozs. of bread to be reckoned as 3 ozs. of flour.
- (e) Where the flour or sugar used in any articles is not otherwise brought into account, cakes to be reckoned as containing 30 per cent. of flour by weight, buns 50 per cent., scones 70 per cent., biscuits 60 per cent., and macaroni and other like articles 80 per cent.; cakes and biscuits to be reckoned as containing 15 per cent. of sugar by weight, and buns as containing 10 per cent.

Exclusion of certain meals from computation.

5. In reckoning the quantities of meat, sugar, bread and flour for meals served, no account shall be taken of any meal which begins before 5 a.m. or after 9.30 p.m.

Railway Buffets.

6. None of the foregoing provisions of this Order except Article 2 (b) relating to potatoes shall apply to food served over the counter of a buffet at a railway station.

7. This Order shall not apply to:—

Exceptions
from Order.

(a) any boarding house where the number of bedrooms let and available for letting does not exceed 10; or

(b) any public eating place where no meal is served the total charge for which (exclusive of usual charges for beverages) exceeds 1s. 3d. and where there is exhibited on every tariff card and also in a conspicuous position in every room where meals are usually served a notice to the effect that no such meal will be served.(a)

8. The person or persons having the management of any public eating place shall for the purposes of this Order keep a register in the form prescribed by the Food Controller(b) and shall also keep invoices, vouchers and such other documents relating to food-stuffs purchased and used, meals served and other matters as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe.

Vouchers
and Records.

9. For the purposes of this Order:—

Definitions.

The expression “meat” includes butcher’s meat, sausages, ham, pork, bacon, venison, and preserved and potted meats and other meats of all kinds but does not include suet, lard, or dripping.

The expression “poultry and game” includes rabbits and hares, and any kind of bird killed for food.

The expression “flour” shall mean any flour for the time being authorised to be used in the manufacture of wheaten bread, and any barley flour, barley meal or maize flour.

The expression “week” shall mean a calendar week ending on a Saturday midnight.

10. The Regulation of Meals Order, 1916, is hereby revoked as on the date when this Order comes into force.

Revocation.

11. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person, in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

Penalty.

12.—(a) This Order may be cited as the Public Meals Order, 1917.

Title and
commence-
ment of
Order.

(b) This Order shall come into force on the 15th April, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

(a) RATIONING OF TEA SHOPS.—As to the rationing of tea shops which fall within Art. 7 (b) of this Order, see Art. 8 of the Cake and Pastry Order, 1917, printed p. 277.

(b) REGISTER OF MEALS AND OF FOOD USED.—The form of register prescribed by the Food Controller is printed p. 318.

REGISTER OF MEALS AND OF FOOD USED.

(TO BE KEPT IN BOOK FORM.)

Date of last day of week.	Number of Breaks fasts served on		Number of Luncheon or Midday Dinners served on		Number of Dinners, Meat Teas and Suppers served before 9:30 p.m. on		Number of Teas served.	Total number of all Meals served.	Maximum quantity of Meat permissible.	Quantity of Meat used.	Maximum quantity of Flour permissible.	Total quantity of Flour used.	Maximum quantity of Sugar permissible.	Total quantity of Sugar used.
	Meatless days.	Other days.	Meatless days.	Other days.	Meatless days.	Other days.								
1	2	3	1	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
14th April ...	20	80	30	220	20	130	50	550	119 lbs. 6 ozs.		76 lbs. 9 ozs.		9 lbs. 13½ ozs.	

SPECIMEN ENTRIES.

Instructions for keeping the Register.

This Register must be kept up to date, the entries for each week being made not later than the Wednesday of the following week.
 COL. 1.—The "week" is the period of seven days ending on Saturday at midnight.

COL. 10.—To calculate the quantity of Meat permissible, multiply the figure in Col. 3 by 2 and the sum of the figures in Cols. 5 and 7 by 5 and add the products. This will give the number of ounces permissible.

COL. 12.—To calculate the quantity of Flour permissible, multiply the sum of the figures in Cols. 2, 3 and 8 by 1½ and the sum of the figures in Cols. 4, 5, 6 and 7 by 2; and add the products.

COL. 13.—For the entries in this column Bread should be converted into Flour at the rate of 1½ oz. of Flour for every 2 ozs. of Bread.

COL. 14.—To calculate the quantity of Sugar permissible multiply the figure in Col. 9 by ¾. The product is the quantity of Sugar permissible in ounces.

FOOTNOTES. NOTE.—Since the abolition of meatless days by the Public Meals Order (No. 2), 1917, no entries will be made in Cols. 2, 4 and 6 of the Register, and the Instructions are to be read as if the references to those columns were omitted.

THE CAKE AND PASTRY ORDER, 1917. DATED APRIL 18, 1917.

[Art. 8 of this Order, printed p. 277, provides for the rationing of tea shops falling within the exception of Art. 7 (b) of the Public Meals Order, 1917 (printed p. 317) as eating places where the maximum charge is 1s. 3d.]

12. Sugar.(a)

THE SUGAR (CONFECTIONARY) ORDER, 1917, DATED JANUARY 11, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 65.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2f of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller(b) hereby orders as follows:—

1.—(a) Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall after the 1st day of February, 1917, manufacture or supply or offer to supply from goods manufactured by him any chocolate for sale by retail in the United Kingdom at a price exceeding the rate of 3d. per oz., or any other sweetmeats for sale by retail in the United Kingdom at a price exceeding the rate of 2d. per oz., and no person shall after the 1st day of May, 1917, sell or buy or offer to sell or buy by retail any chocolate or other sweetmeats at a price exceeding the rate specified above in each case.

Retail price of Chocolates and Sweetmeats.

(b) The price specified in the foregoing paragraph shall in each case include the price of any box, package, or covering in which the goods are sold by retail.(b)

(a) EXPORT OF SUGAR.—The export from the United Kingdom or Isle of Man of Sugar, cane and beet, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing sugar, cane or beet, Glucose, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing glucose, Malt Sugar, and Saccharin to All Destinations is (May 31st, 1917) prohibited by Proclamation of May 10th, 1917 (St. R & O., 1917, No. 431).

The export of All Articles of Food is prohibited by Proclamations and Orders of Council to China (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 932), Liberia (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 259), the Netherlands (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 608; 1917, No. 181), and Siam (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 932), unless consigned as specified in the prohibiting Proclamations or Orders.

(b) ENFORCEMENT OF CLAUSES 1 AND 2.—As to the enforcement of Clauses 1 and 2 of this Order by Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland, see "The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917" (p. 297), and "The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917" (p. 299).

Use of sugar
and chocolate
for covering
cakes, etc.

2. Except under the authority of the Food Controller, no person shall after the first day of February, 1917, use any sugar (whether icing sugar or not) or chocolate for the external covering of any cake, pastry, or any other like article, or after the 1st day of March, 1917, sell or buy or offer to sell or buy any cake, pastry, or other like article which had been covered with sugar or chocolate.(a)

Restriction
of use of
sugar in
confectionery.(b)

(b)3.—(a) *Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall in any of the prescribed periods use in the manufacture of sugar confectionery or chocolate more than 50 per cent. of such an amount of sugar as bears the same proportion to the total amount of sugar used by him for the same purpose in the year 1915 as the length of the same prescribed period bears to a whole year.*

(b) *The prescribed periods shall be the several periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, commencing in each case on the first day of January, 1917.*

Penalty.

4. Any person acting in contravention of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Short Title.

5. This Order may be cited as the Sugar (Confectionery) Order, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

11th January, 1917.

THE BREWERS SUGAR ORDER, 1917, DATED FEBRUARY 8, 1917,
MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.(c)

1917. No. 90.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2f of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Brewers
Sugar to be
warehoused.

1.—(a) Except under the authority of the Food Controller all brewers sugar in a ship arrived or to arrive, or on quay shall

(a) ENFORCEMENT OF CLAUSES 1 AND 2.—*See footnote (b), p. 319.*

(b) FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF SUGAR.—The Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917 (p. 323), repeals Art. 3 of the Sugar (Confectionery) Order and restricts the use of sugar for manufacturing purposes except as regards jam, marmalade, or condensed milk.

(c) RETURNS AS TO BREWERS SUGAR.—The Brewers Sugar Order was accompanied by another Order of the same date—"The Brewers Sugar (Returns) Order, 1917" (1917, No. 91) requiring Returns to be made by owners by Feb. 22nd, 1917. That Order is omitted from this Manual as "spent."

be delivered into a warehouse, and no brewers sugar shall be delivered from any warehouse.

(b) This article shall not apply to—

- (i) British West India Grocery Crystallised Sugar or British West India Muscovado Sugar or British West India Grocery Syrup Sugar;
- (ii) any brewers sugar which has been or shall be sold to any brewer or to any manufacturer of brewers sugar to be used for the purpose of their respective trades;
- (iii) any brewers sugar which has been or shall be imported under any licence issued by the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply^(a) the terms whereof provide that such sugar shall be sold only to brewers or brewers sugar manufacturers.

2. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no brewers sugar shall be sold by retail at a price exceeding the current retail price for granulated sugar.^(b)

Sale of
Brewers
Sugar by
retail.

3. For the purpose of this Order the expression “brewers sugar” shall mean sugar which when tested by the polariscope indicates a polarisation not exceeding 89 degrees.

Interpreta-
tion.

4. Any person acting in contravention of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Penalty.

5. This Order may be cited as the Brewers Sugar Order, 1917.

Title of
Order.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

February 8, 1917.

(a) SUGAR SUPPLY COMMISSION.—The names of the present Commissioners are as follows :—Lord Devonport (chairman) ; Sir Henry Primrose (vice-chairman) ; Sir Robert P. Lyle ; Mr. H. Fountain ; Mr. Austin Taylor ; Mr. May ; and Sir Joseph White Todd. The Secretary is Mr. C. S. Rewcastle. (93 H. C. Deb. 5s. May 1, 1917, col. 299). The address of the Royal Commission on Sugar Supply is “Scotland House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.1.”

(b) ENFORCEMENT OF CLAUSE 2.—As to the enforcement of Clause 2 of this Order by Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland, see “The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917” (p. 297), and “The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917” (p. 299).

THE DEALINGS IN SUGAR (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917, DATED
FEBRUARY 8, 1917, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1917. No. 131.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

Prohibition
on dealings
in sugar
outside the
United
Kingdom.

1. No person shall on or after the 15th February, 1917, without a permit issued under the authority of the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply, (a) either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person—

(a) buy, sell, or deal in, or

(b) offer or invite an offer, or propose to buy, sell, or deal in, or

(c) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in,

any sugar outside the United Kingdom, whether or not the sale, purchase or dealing is or is to be effected in the United Kingdom.

If any person acts in contravention of this Order, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which if done in the United Kingdom would be a contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

Insurance.

2. This Order shall not be construed as prohibiting the insurance of sugar.

Title of
order.

3. This Order may be cited as the Dealings in Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

February 8th, 1917.

THE BREAD ORDER 1917. DATED FEBRUARY 26, 1917.

[Art. 4 of this Order, printed p. 270, prohibits the use of sugar in the making of bread.]

(a) SUGAR SUPPLY COMMISSION.—See footnote (a), p. 321.

THE SUGAR (RESTRICTION) ORDER, 1917, DATED MARCH 16, 1917,
MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER, AS AMENDED BY THE SUGAR
(RESTRICTION) ORDERS NOS. 2 AND 3, 1917.

1917. No. 252 as amended by Nos. 281 and 458.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders as follows:—

1. Except under the authority of the Food Controller no person shall during any of the periods hereinafter referred to use in the manufacture of articles manufactured by him for sale more sugar than the amount prescribed for such period.

Restriction on sugar to be used for manufacturing purposes

2. The prescribed amount shall be ascertained by reference to the total amount of sugar used in the year 1915 for manufacturing purposes by the person in question or, in the case where there has been a transfer of a continuing business in or since the year 1915, by such person and his predecessors in that business.

Prescribed amount.

The prescribed amount for each period shall be the percentage of such total amount shown for that period in the following table:—

Percentage of total sugar used in 1915.				Period for which such percentage is applicable.
6½ per cent.	...	...	...	1st June, 1917, to 31st August, 1917.
12½	..	...	...	1st June, 1917, to 30th November, 1917.
18½	..	...	...	1st June, 1917, to 28th February, 1918.
25	..	...	...	1st June, 1917, to 31st May, 1918.

3. This Order shall not apply to the use of sugar in the manufacture of jam, marmalade or condensed milk.

Exceptions from Order.

4. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

Penalty.

5. Article 3 of the Sugar (Confectionery) Order, 1917.(a) is hereby revoked.

6. This Order may be cited as the Sugar (Restriction) Order, 1917.

Title of Order.

Devonport.

Food Controller.

16th March, 1917.

(a) SUGAR (CONFECTIONERY) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 319.

THE PUBLIC MEALS ORDER, 1917. DATED APRIL 4, 1917.

[This Order, printed p. 315, restricts the quantity of sugar to be used in any public eating place.]

THE CAKE AND PASTRY ORDER, 1917. DATED APRIL 18, 1917.

[Art. 3 of this Order, printed p. 276, restricts the percentage of sugar in cakes, buns, scones and biscuits; and Art. 2 prohibits the adding of edible substances to cakes, &c., after baking.]

13. Tea.(a)

THE TEA (NETT WEIGHT) ORDER, 1917, DATED APRIL 5, 1917,
MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.(b)

1917. No. 318.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 2F of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

Tea to be
sold nett
weight.

1.—(a) On and after the 1st July 1917, all tea sold by retail, whether contained in a package or not, shall be sold by nett weight and in ounces or pounds or in multiples of ounces or pounds and not otherwise.

(b) This Article shall not apply to tea sold in a quantity of less than 2 ounces.

(a) EXPORT OF TEA.—The export from the United Kingdom or Isle of Man of Tea to All Destinations is (May 31st, 1917) prohibited by Proclamation of May 10th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 431).

The export of All Articles of Food is prohibited by Proclamations and Orders of Council to China (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 932), Liberia (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 259), the Netherlands (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 608; 1917, No. 181), and Siam (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 932), unless consigned as specified in the prohibiting Proclamations or Orders.

(b) ENFORCEMENT OF ORDER.—As to the enforcement of this Order by Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland, see "The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1917" (p. 297), and "The Local Authorities (Food Control) (Scotland) Order, 1917" (p. 299).

2. Where on or after the 1st July 1917 any package of tea or any wrapper, band or label on such package contains any statement as to weight, no person shall sell such package by retail or offer or have the same in his possession for sale by retail unless such statement is a true statement of the nett weight of the tea contained in such package.

Any statement as to weight to be true nett weights.

3. Articles 1 and 2 shall not apply to a package of tea proved to have been delivered to the retailer before the 15th May, 1917, and to be in the same state as it was when delivered to him.

Exceptions from Articles 1 and 2.

4. On and after the 1st May 1917 no person shall place on any package of tea intended for sale or on any wrapper, band or label affixed thereto any statement as to weight which is not a true statement of the nett weight of the tea contained in such package.

Packers and Distributors.

5. The provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts relating to warranties and invoices shall apply to any proceedings under Articles 1 and 2 of this Order in the same way as they apply to proceedings under those Acts.(a)

Warranties

6. If any person acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in doing anything in contravention of this Order that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and if such person is a company every director and officer of the company is also guilty of a summary offence against those regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

Penalty.

7. This Order may be cited as the Tea (Nett Weight) Order, 1917.

Title of Order.

Devonport,

Food Controller.

5th April, 1917.

(a) PROVISIONS OF SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AS TO WARRANTIES AND INVOICES. See footnote (a), p. 277.

IV. ORDERS AND MEMORANDA AS TO MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OTHER THAN FOOD UNDER REGULATION 2JJ.
(This Reg. is printed at p. 47.)

1. *Paper*, p. 326.

2. *Tobacco*, p. 333.

1. *Paper*.

THE PAPER RESTRICTION ORDER, 1917, DATED MARCH 2, 1917,
MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1917. No. 203.

Whereas by Regulation 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have the like powers as are given to the Food Controller under Regulations 2F to 2J inclusive(a) as respects any articles of commerce to which the powers of the Food Controller under those regulations do not extend, where it appears to the Board necessary or expedient to exercise any of those powers for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public:

And whereas by virtue of Regulation 2F the powers of the Food Controller include powers to make orders regulating or giving directions with respect to the production, manufacture, treatment, use, consumption, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale or purchase of, or other dealing in, or measures to be taken in relation to, any article:

And whereas it appears to the Board of Trade expedient for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the supply of paper, to exercise those powers as respects paper in manner provided by this order:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulations and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order(b) as follows:—

1. After the date of this order no person shall make or cause to be made any paper poster, the superficial measurements of which exceed six hundred square inches: Provided that nothing in this provision shall prevent the continuation up to the tenth day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen of the making of any paper posters, made in pursuance of and in accordance with an order given before the date of this order, where the process of making the posters has been already commenced at the date of this order.

2. No person shall on or after the tenth day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen exhibit, or cause or permit to be

(a) REGULATIONS 2F TO 2JJ.—These Regs. are printed at pp. 43-47 above.

(b) PROOF OF ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to Orders of the Board of Trade.

exhibited, any paper poster^(a) making any announcement with respect to the contents of, or advertising in any manner, any newspaper or periodical, except at the premises where the newspaper or periodical is published; nor shall any person on or after that date exhibit, or cause or permit to be exhibited, any paper poster making any announcement with respect to goods offered for sale by a retailer except at the premises where they are so offered for sale.

3. No person shall on or after the tenth day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen despatch or cause to be delivered to any person, through the post or otherwise, any tradesman's catalogue or price list or any advertising circular, unless a request has been made by or on behalf of that person in writing for the despatch or delivery thereof.

Provided that nothing in this provision shall prevent the despatch or delivery of catalogues or price lists by traders to traders for the purpose of their trade, or the despatch or delivery of catalogues or price lists to persons abroad.

4. For the purposes of this order—

(1) The expression "paper poster" means a poster made of paper or partly of paper;

(2) The expression "poster" includes any advertisement announcement or intimation, whether in words or in a pictorial form or otherwise, which is exhibited or intended to be exhibited, and means each copy of a poster in cases where more than one copy of a poster is made;

(3) An advertisement announcement or intimation consisting of any combination of posters shall be treated as one poster.

5. Where the fulfilment by any person of any contract is interfered with by the necessity on the part of himself or any other person of complying with any provision of this order, that necessity shall be a good defence to any action or proceeding taken against that person in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that interference.

6. The Board of Trade may, in such cases as they think fit, and either particularly as respects any person or thing, or generally as respects any class of persons or things, issue licences dispensing with the application of this order to any person or thing or any class of persons or things.

7. Infringements of this order are summary offences subject to penalties under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

8. This order may be cited as the Paper Restriction Order, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade this 2nd day of March, 1917.

H. Llewellyn Smith,

Secretary.

Board of Trade,

7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

(a) PAPER POSTERS.—This article so far as it relates to newspapers or periodicals is extended to posters, &c.—of any material by the Paper Restriction Order, 1917 (No. 2), p. 331.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND MEMORANDA AS TO THE PAPER RESTRICTION ORDER, 1917,(a) ISSUED MARCH 10, 1917, BY THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON PAPER(b) UNDER THE AUTHORITY CONFERRED UPON THEM BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

[These Notes refer to some points only. The Order should be read in full by all whom it concerns.]

POSTERS.

1. **Production.**—The Order prohibits the making of posters, the size of which exceeds 600 square inches, after March 2nd, but allows the making of such posters as had been commenced to be continued without a licence until March 10th. By general licence the Commission has extended that time to March 24th.

2. **Exhibition.**—The Order prohibits the exhibition on and after March 10th of any poster advertising newspapers or periodicals or goods offered for sale by a retailer except at the premises where the publications are published or the goods are offered for sale. By general licence the Commission has extended that time to March 24th for such of those posters as were already in stock or were in process of production, but were not completed, by March 2nd.

(a) PAPER RESTRICTION ORDER, 1917.—This is printed immediately above.

(b) ROYAL COMMISSION ON PAPER.—The importation of all materials for the manufacture of paper, and of paper and cardboard and manufactures of paper and cardboard (other than such goods as are imported under Licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade) was prohibited as from the first day of March, 1916, by the Prohibition of Imports (Paper, Tobacco, Furniture Woods and Stones) Proclamation, 1916, dated February 15th, 1916 (S. R. & O., 1916, No. 77). On the same day (Feb. 15th) a commission was appointed (*see* London Gazette, Feb. 22nd, 1916), "for the grant of licences for the purpose aforesaid and to arrange for the importation of the quantity or the proportion of all materials for the manufacture of paper, and of paper and cardboard and manufactures of paper and cardboard, which may have been directed by the Board of Trade, and for their distribution among paper makers and paper users on such terms and subject to such conditions as may appear to the Commission to be equitable."

By the Prohibition of Import (No. 14) Proclamation, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 183), the first mentioned Proclamation was amended as to periodical publications, &c., and the importation of printed posters prohibited.

By the Prohibition of Import (Consolidation and Amendment) Proclamation, 1917 (1917 No. 284), dated March 30th, 1917, both the earlier Proclamations were revoked and consolidated with amendments and additions.

The Commissioners are :—Sir Henry Birchenough, K.C.M.G. (Chairman); The Rt. Hon. Sir Albert Spicer, Bart.; Sir Walter Richard Nugent, Bart.; Sir Frederick Macmillan; Sir Rowland Bailey, C.B., M.V.O., I.S.O.; Mr. George Brown; Mr. Walter Howard Hazell; Mr. John Jeremiah; Mr. Ernest Parke; Mr. Albert Reed; and Mr. Lewis Evans.

Mr. J. S. Clemons is secretary to the Commission, whose offices are Central House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

On June 2nd, 1917, the Royal Warrant of February 15th, 1917, was revoked and a new Commission with extended powers issued (*see* London Gazette, June 5th, 1917).

3. *Notes.*—(a) The posting or other exhibition of posters which exceed 600 square inches in area is not prohibited after the dates above-named if they were in stock before the Order was issued or have been completed since the Order was issued in compliance with the conditions herein-stated, if those posters do not make an announcement with respect to any newspaper or periodical or to goods offered for sale by a retailer.
- (b) Prohibited posters which were already posted or otherwise permanently placed or framed for exhibition on or before March 2nd or have been posted or fixed since that date under the sanction of the Commission may remain where so posted or placed or framed but must not be renewed or replaced.
- (c) Where the time-tables which railway companies exhibit cannot reasonably be compressed into posters of the permitted size the larger size which is necessary to contain the time-table may be produced.

TRADESMEN'S CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS.

4. The Order prohibits the despatch or delivery by post or otherwise, on or after March 10th, of any tradesman's catalogue or price list or any advertising circular, unless a request for it is made in writing. The Commission has extended that time to March 24th for such of those catalogues, lists and circulars as were already in stock, or were in process of production but were not completed on or before March 2nd.

5. *A General Licence.*—By General Licence the Commission permits, until further notice, the despatch and delivery of—

- (a) Advertising circulars other than trader's and tradesman's advertising circulars.
- (b) Circulars requesting the verification of information for books of reference with a subscription form printed on them.
- (c) Annual diaries, almanacks and calendars which are issued gratuitously if the amount of advertising matter upon, in, or attached to them is not more than in the previous year.
- (d) Advertising circulars which, on or before March 2nd, were already packed and sealed up with articles which are sold in sealed packages, but such circulars must not be inserted in any parcels, cases or packages after that date.
6. *Notes.*—(a) A "tradesman" or a "retailer" is any person, firm, society, company or corporation which offers goods for sale or hire for profit to other persons who are not dealers in those goods.

- (b) A "trader" who is allowed to send out a catalogue or price list to other traders is a manufacturer, merchant, dealer or agent and the "trader" to whom he is allowed to send his catalogue or list is another "trader" who sells or, for the purpose of his trade, uses the goods referred to in the catalogue or price list.
- (c) An auctioneer is not a tradesman or retailer in so far as his work as an auctioneer goes and he may despatch or deliver catalogues and exhibit posters of auction sales at the premises where the sale is to be and elsewhere.

GENERAL.

Any application for a licence extending beyond March 24th, 1917, the time for the completion or exhibition of posters or the despatch or delivery of tradesmen's catalogues or price lists which were in process of production but were not completed before March 3rd, can only be considered under *very exceptional circumstances*. Before it can be considered the Commission may require to know precisely what stage the work had reached on March 3rd and why it was not completed before March 24th, and also, in the case of catalogues and price lists, why the quantity being produced had not since March 3rd been cut down to the quantity which the tradesman in question could use under the provision in the Order which allows catalogues and price lists to be sent to those who ask for them in writing.

Forms on which an application for a Licence should be made may be obtained from the Paper Commission.

No extension of time beyond March 24th is likely to be given where the printing is in one colour only.

Where only type had been set up, or sketches or blocks prepared, and no paper had been printed before March 3rd, no extension of time beyond March 24th can be given in the case of catalogues and price lists, inasmuch as only as many copies must be printed as the tradesman may require to send to those who ask for them in writing.

No extension of time beyond March 24th will be given for the completion of posters which advertise newspapers or periodicals or goods for sale by a retailer.

J. S. Clemons,

Secretary.

Royal Commission on Paper,
Central House,
Kingsway, London, W.C.
10th March, 1917.

THE PAPER RESTRICTION ORDER, 1917 (No. 2), DATED MARCH 17,
1917. MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1917. No. 269.

Whereas the Board of Trade on the second day of March, 1917, made an Order called the Paper Restriction Order, 1917,(a) under the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations:

And whereas under subsection (3) of Regulation 2J of the Defence of the Realm Regulations that Order may be revoked or varied as occasion requires: and it is expedient to vary that Order as hereinafter appears:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:

1. The provisions of Article 2 of the Paper Restriction Order, 1917,(a) so far as they restrict the exhibition of posters making announcements with respect to the contents of, or advertising in any manner, any newspaper or periodical shall extend to posters or advertisements of a similar character of whatever material they are made.
2. This Order may be cited as the Paper Restriction Order, 1917 (No. 2).

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade this 17th day of March, 1917.

H. Llewellyn Smith,

Secretary.

Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

(a) PAPER RESTRICTION ORDER, 1917.—This Order is printed p. 326.

THE PAPER RESTRICTION ORDER, 1917 (No. 3), DATED APRIL 19,
1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1917. No. 383.

Whereas by Regulation 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have the like powers as are given to the Food Controller under Regulations 2f to 2j inclusive, as respects any articles of commerce to which the powers of the Food Controller under those regulations do not extend, where it appears to the Board necessary or expedient to exercise any of those powers for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public:

And whereas by virtue of Regulation 2f, these powers include powers to make orders regulating or giving directions with respect to the production, manufacture, treatment, use, consumption, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale or purchase of, or other dealing in, or measures to be taken in relation to, any article:

And whereas it appears to the Board of Trade expedient for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the supply of paper, to exercise those powers as respects paper in manner provided by this Order:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulations and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

1. On and after the date of this order, a person shall not, without a licence from the Board of Trade, publish any new newspaper.

For the purposes of this order, the expression “newspaper” means a publication which may be registered as a newspaper under the Post Office Act, 1908,(a) and the expression “new newspaper” means a newspaper which is not being published at the date of this order, and includes a newspaper which is published at more frequent intervals than those at which it is published at that date.

2. Infringements of this order are summary offences subject to penalties under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3. This order may be cited as the Paper Restriction Order, 1917 (No. 3).

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade this 19th day of April, 1917.

H. Llewellyn Smith.

Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

2. Tobacco.

THE TOBACCO (STOCKS IN BOND) ORDER, 1917, DATED MAY 29, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1917. No. 515.

Whereas under Regulation 2G of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those Regulations by Order in Council dated the tenth day of January, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and is, as applicable to this Order, set out at the foot of this Order), (a) the Food Controller, if he is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to do so for the purpose of his powers or duties, may apply the provisions of that regulation to any article:

And whereas under Regulation 2JJ (1) the Board of Trade have the like powers as are given to the Food Controller under Articles 2f to 2j inclusive as respects any article of commerce to which the powers of the Food Controller under those regulations do not extend, where it appears to the Board necessary or expedient to exercise any of those powers for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public, and those regulations shall apply accordingly:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, being of opinion that it is expedient to exercise the powers conferred on them by Regulation 2G with respect to tobacco, in the exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

1. For the purpose of obtaining the information required under this Order, Regulation 2G of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is hereby applied to tobacco, which expression in this Order includes manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff.

Application of Regulation 2G to tobacco.

2. Every person owning, or having power to sell or dispose of, any tobacco held in a Customs or Excise Warehouse in the United Kingdom on 31st May, 1917, shall make a return to the Board of Trade specifying with respect thereto, and with respect to the other matters set out in the form contained in this Order, the particulars required by that form.

Liability to make return.

3. The time within which the return is to be made shall be the period ending the ninth day of June, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Time within which return is to be made.

(a) REGULATION 2G.—This Reg. is printed at pp. 44, 45 of this Manual, and is therefore not reprinted at the foot of this Order. The effect of Reg. 2JJ (p. 47) is that Reg. 2G as applicable to this Order is to be read as if the Board of Trade were substituted for the Food Controller throughout the Regulation.

Form of
return.

4. The return shall be made in accordance with the following form :—

DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914.

TOBACCO (STOCKS IN BOND) ORDER, 1917.

RETURN TO BE MADE BY OWNERS OF TOBACCO IN BOND ON
31ST MAY, 1917.

1. *Unmanufactured Tobacco.*

Class of Tobacco.	Stocks in Bond at close of business on 31st May, 1917.		Quantities withdrawn from Bond either direct or through Agents in the year ended 31st December, 1916.	
	lbs.		lbs.	
(a) Tobacco for cutting and spinning and for cigarettes				
American :				
Virginia Leaf :				
Bright and semi-bright...				
Dark				
Virginia Strip :				
Bright and semi-bright...				
Dark				
Western Leaf				
Western Strip				
Other American				
Macedonian				
Latakia				
Java				
Other Foreign				
Nyassaland				
Other British Empire				
	Wrapper.	Bunch and Filler.	Wrapper.	Bunch and Filler.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
(b) Cigar Tobacco :				
American				
Other Foreign				
British Empire				
	lbs.		lbs.	
(c) Stalks :				
Foreign				
British Empire				

2. *Tobacco Manufactured Outside the United Kingdom.*

	Stocks in Bond at close of business on 31st May, 1917. Imported from		Quantities withdrawn from Bond either direct or through Agents in the year ended 31st December, 1916. Imported from	
	Foreign Countries.	British Empire.	Foreign Countries.	British Empire.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tobacco				
Cigars				
Cigarettes				
Snuff (except offal Snuff)				

3. Quantities Supplied to Customers in the Year Ended
31st December, 1916.

(NOTE.—The quantities should be estimated in dry weight.)	(i) Un- manufactured Tobacco.	(ii) Tobacco Manufactured in the United Kingdom (including Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff).	(iii) Tobacco Manufactured outside the United Kingdom
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
(a) Supplied to Director of Navy Contracts			
(b) Supplied to Director of Army Contracts			
(c) Supplied to Expeditionary Force Canteens			
(d) Sold for Export			
Sold for Home Trade			

5. This Order may be cited as the Tobacco (Stocks in Bond) Order, 1917. Short title.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade this twenty-ninth day of May, 1917.

H. Llewellyn Smith,
Secretary.

THE TOBACCO RESTRICTION ORDER (No. 1), 1917. DATED MAY 30,
1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.(a)

1917. No. 522.

Whereas by Regulation 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have the like powers as are given to the Food Controller under Regulations 2F to 2J inclusive, as respects any articles of commerce to which the powers of the Food Controller under those Regulations do not extend, where it appears to the Board necessary or expedient to exercise any of those powers for the purpose of encouraging or maintaining the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public.

(a) TOBACCO CONTROL BOARD.—For the purpose of administering this Order, the Board of Trade have appointed the following gentlemen to act as a Board of Control :—

Mr. Lancelot Hugh Smith (Chairman),
Major F. Towle (Quartermaster-General's Department), and
Mr. Gerard L. Bevan.

The Board of Control will be assisted by an Advisory Committee representing the Tobacco Trade, consisting of the following members :—Mr. H. C. Archer, Mr. F. A. Goodwin, Mr. Joseph Hood and Mr. William Nelson Mitchell.

It is not intended to impose any restrictions on the supply of Tobacco to His Majesty's Forces Overseas.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary (Mr. Harold Footman) of the Tobacco Control Board, 7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

And whereas by virtue of Regulation 2f these powers include powers to make orders regulating or giving directions with respect to the production, manufacture, treatment, use, consumption, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale, or purchase of, or other dealing in, or measures to be taken in relation to, any article (including as to maximum and minimum price), and also include power by order to require all or any persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any article, or any stocks thereof, to place at the disposal of the Board of Trade the article or the whole or any part of the stocks thereof as may be directed by the Board on such terms as the Board may direct and to deliver to the Board or to any person or persons named by them the article or any stocks thereof in such quantities and at such times as the Board may require.

And whereas it appears to the Board of Trade expedient to exercise those powers as respects tobacco in manner provided by this Order :

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, in pursuance of their powers under the said Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf hereby order as follows:—

1. All persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured, which is, on or after the date of this Order, at ship's side or in any warehouse, shall place the tobacco at the disposal of the Board of Trade, and shall deliver the tobacco to the Board or to any person named by them, or by some person deputed by them for the purpose in such quantities and at such times as the Board or such person may require and shall not except with the consent of, and subject to any such conditions as may be imposed by or under the authority of the Board take or allow to be taken any steps for the delivery of the tobacco or any part thereof from ship's side or from the warehouse, and a person shall not except with such consent and subject to such conditions as aforesaid take delivery of any such tobacco.

In this provision, the expression "warehouse" means a Customs warehouse or an Excise warehouse.

2. All importers, manufacturers and dealers in tobacco shall comply with any general or special directions which may be given by the Board of Trade or by some person deputed by them for the purpose as to the manner or quantities in which tobacco is to be sold or disposed of by them to their customers.

3. On and after the first day of June, nineteen hundred and seventeen, a person shall not, without the consent of the Board of Trade, sell or offer for sale whether wholesale or by retail, any tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, at a price exceeding by more than such amount as the Board of Trade may from time to time allow the price at which tobacco of the same description and in similar quantities and under like conditions affecting the sale or offer was sold or offered for sale by that person on the first day of May, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

4. In this Order, the expression "tobacco" includes cigars, cigarettes, cigarillos and snuff.

5. Infringements of this Order are summary offences subject to penalties under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

6. This Order may be cited as the Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 1), 1917.

H. Llewellyn Smith.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE IN PURSUANCE OF THE TOBACCO
RESTRICTION ORDER (No. 1), 1917.

1. The Board of Trade hereby authorise the delivery of Tobacco on and after June 1st, and until further notice subject to the following conditions :—

(a.) Any person may deliver in each calendar month one-twelfth of his total deliveries during the calendar year, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and no more, except that any deficiency in the amount so delivered in any month may be made up in the following month.

(b.) Any person may take delivery in each calendar month of one-twelfth of the total amount delivered to him during the calendar year, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and no more, except that any deficiency in the amount of which delivery is taken in any month may be made up in the following month.

(c.) Any person delivering Tobacco shall keep a record in a form prescribed by the Board of Trade of the quantities of tobacco delivered, giving the name and address of the person or firm to whom delivery was made, and shall furnish to the Board a return of such deliveries in such manner and at such times as may be prescribed by the Board.

2. Tobacco sold by manufacturers, importers and wholesale dealers shall as nearly as possible be of the same description, and be sold in similar quantities and under like conditions and to the same customers as in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen.

H. Llewellyn Smith.

30th May, 1917.

V. ORDERS AS TO CULTIVATION OF LANDS, UNDER REGULATION 2L. (This Reg. is printed at p. 48.)

1. *England and Wales*, p. 338. | 2. *Scotland*, p. 341.

1. England and Wales.

THE CULTIVATION OF LANDS ORDER, 1917 (No. 2), DATED
FEBRUARY 20, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
AND FISHERIES.

1917. No. 188.

[With Note of Amendment of Article 7.]

Whereas under Regulation 2L of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those Regulations by Order in Council, dated the fifth day of December, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and, as subsequently amended, is set out at the foot of this Order),^(a) the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as "the Board")^(b) are empowered to exercise certain powers with a view to maintain the food supply of the country and to authorise any Local Authority to exercise those powers on behalf of the Board.

And whereas the Board are of opinion that for the purpose aforesaid such Order should be made as is herein contained.

Now the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries do hereby authorise the council of the administrative county of London and the council of each municipal borough and urban district to exercise on behalf of the Board the powers conferred by Regulation 2L as amended as respects any land within the county of London or the borough or district, or which in the opinion of the council can conveniently be cultivated by persons residing in the county of London or the borough or district, subject nevertheless to the provisions of this Order:—

1. A council shall not enter on any garden or pleasure ground occupied or usually occupied together with a dwelling-house and shall not enter on any common land, as defined in this Order, without a further consent given by the Board, or on any occupied land, which is not within the county of London or in a county borough, except with the written consent of the occupier of the

(a) REGULATION 2L. This Reg. as so amended is printed at p. 48, and is therefore not reprinted at the foot of this Order. The latest amendment, that of April 14th, 1917, substituted "1919" for "1918" in Regulation 2L (3), and the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917, No. 4, made a corresponding alteration in Art. 7 of the present Order.

(b) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. See footnote (b) to Reg. 2L, p. 48.

land or with the sanction of the War Agricultural Executive Committee of the county.(a)

2. A council shall as soon as possible after entry on any land give notice of the entry to the owner of the land if he is not the occupier thereof.

3. A council may in the case of occupied land agree to pay a rent for the use thereof but not in excess of the rent payable by the occupier for the land, or if held with other land, in excess of a fair proportion of the total rent so payable, or where the land is occupied by the owner, in excess of the annual value for the purposes of income tax together with the tithe rentcharge (if any).

4. A council may arrange with any society having for its object the cultivation of vacant land for the cultivation of any land on which the council has entered, and may delegate to such society such of the powers of the council under this Order as may be necessary for the purposes of the arrangement.

5. A council may purchase any seed manures or implements required for the cultivation of the land and sell any article so purchased to the cultivators, or allow their use of the implements at a price or charge sufficient to cover the cost of purchase.

6. A council shall as far as practicable arrange that the payments made by the cultivators for the use of the land shall cover the cost incurred by the council in providing the land or adapting it for cultivation, and shall not incur any expenses in the exercise of the powers hereby conferred (except in respect of compensation payable under subsection (3) of Regulation 2L or payable under subsection (4) of that Regulation in respect of any deterioration of the land) which will involve the Board in a liability to repay the council a total amount exceeding two pounds for each acre provided by the council.(b)

7. An arrangement with a person or society for the cultivation of the land shall be subject to determination by the council or the Board at any time by notice to that person or society, and shall not provide for payment of compensation to that person or

(a) **WAR AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.** As to the constitution of these Committees *see* the Cultivation of Lands Order 1917 (No. 3), made March 15th, 1917, under Reg. 2m, and printed p. 343. That Order revokes the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917, of January 19th, 1917, printed at p. 259 of the February, 1917, Edition of this Manual.

(b) **EXCESS EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.** The Board of Agriculture are not willing generally to increase their contribution beyond the £2 per acre already announced, but where it is shown to the satisfaction of that Department that a larger expenditure, not exceeding an additional £2 an acre, was reasonably incurred, the grant will be increased so as to cover one-half of that excess, and the Local Government Board will be prepared, in the case of a Local Authority whose accounts are subject to audit by a District Auditor, to sanction, under the Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887, the expenditure represented by the other half of the excess. *See* Circular issued by the Local Government Board, January 31st, 1917.

society in excess of the value at the time of quitting of the crops growing on the land and the labour expended upon and manure applied to the land since the taking of the last crop in anticipation of a future crop or provide for the payment of any compensation if the determination takes effect on or after the 1st January, 1918.(a)(b)

8. The land shall not be used for the production of vegetable crops which continue productive for more than one year or for grazing.

9. A separate account shall be kept by a council of all its receipts and expenditure under this Order or the Order hereby revoked, which shall at any time be open to inspection by an officer of the Board.

10. In this Order the expression "common land" includes any land subject to be enclosed under the Inclosure Acts, 1845 to 1882, and any town or village green and any other land subject to any right of common.

11. The Cultivation of Lands Order of 1916(c) is hereby revoked, but so that such revocation shall not affect the previous operation of such Order or anything done under it, or affect any right or liability acquired or incurred under such Order, and any reference in any document to the Order hereby revoked shall be construed as a reference to this Order.

12. This Order applies only to England and Wales.

13. This Order may be cited as the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 2).

In witness whereof the Board have hereunto set their Official Seal this twentieth day of February, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Sydney Olivier,
Secretary.

(a) DATE OF DETERMINATION OF ARRANGEMENT.—The Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 4), substitutes the date "1st January, 1919," for "1st January, 1918," and being confined to such substitution is not printed separately in this Manual.

(b) RATES ON LAND CULTIVATED.—The Local Authority are, under the Order, acting as the agents of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the land taken may be regarded as Crown land and thus not subject to rates. The cultivators will not be in the position of ordinary tenants, but rather in that of users of the land by permission of the Local Authority for the express purpose of increasing the total food supply of the country, and in these circumstances we think they may be regarded as not liable for the payment of rates. See Circular issued by the Local Government Board, January 31st, 1917.

(c) CULTIVATION OF LANDS ORDER OF 1916.—This Order which was made under Reg. 2L in the form in which it was introduced into the Code by Order in Council of Dec. 5th, 1916, and before the powers of entry on land were extended by Order in Council of Feb. 16th, 1917, as to occupied land is printed as St. R. & O., 1916, No. 852.

2. Scotland.

THE CULTIVATION OF LANDS (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1917 (No. 2),
DATED MARCH 2, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
FOR SCOTLAND.

1917. No. ²⁰⁶
S. 39.

Whereas under Regulation 2L of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those Regulations by Order in Council, dated the fifth day of December, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and, as subsequently amended, is set out at the foot of this Order(a), the Board of Agriculture for Scotland (hereinafter referred to as "the Board")(b) are empowered to exercise certain powers with a view to maintain the food supply of the country and to authorise any Local Authority to exercise those power on behalf of the Board.

And whereas the Board are of opinion that for the purposes aforesaid such Order should be made as is herein contained.

Now the Board of Agriculture for Scotland do hereby authorise the council of every royal, parliamentary, and police burgh to exercise on behalf of the Board the powers conferred by Regulation 2L as amended, as respects any land within the burgh, or which in the opinion of the council can conveniently be cultivated by persons residing in the burgh, subject nevertheless to the provisions of this Order:—

1. A council shall not enter on any garden or pleasure ground occupied or usually occupied together with a dwelling-house, and shall not enter on any occupied land except with the written consent of the occupier or with the sanction of the Board.

2. A council shall as soon as possible after entry on any land give notice of the entry to the owner of the land.

3. A council may in the case of occupied land agree to pay a rent for the use thereof but not in excess of the rent payable by the occupier for the land, or if held with other land, in excess of a fair proportion of the total rent so payable, or where the land is occupied by the owner, in excess of the annual value as entered in the Valuation Roll.

4. A council may arrange with any society having for its object the cultivation of vacant land for the cultivation of any land on which the council has entered, and delegate to such society such of the powers of the council under this Order as may be necessary for the purposes of the arrangement.

5. A council may purchase any seed, manures, or implements required for the cultivation of the land and sell any article so purchased to the cultivators, or allow their use of the implements at a price or charge sufficient to cover the cost of purchase.

(a) REGULATION 2L.—This Reg. as so amended is printed at p. 48 above, and is therefore not reprinted at the foot of this Order. The amendment of April 14th, 1917, which substituted "1919" for "1918" in Regulation 2L (3), is subsequent to the date of this Order, in which no amendment corresponding to that made by the English Board in Art. 7 of the English Order (p. 340) has (May 31, 1917) been made by the Scottish Board.

(b) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2L, p. 49.

6. A council shall as far as practicable arrange that the payments made by the cultivators for the use of the land shall cover the cost incurred by the council in providing the land or adapting it for cultivation, and shall not incur any expenses in the exercise of the powers hereby conferred (except in respect of compensation payable under paragraphs (3) and (4) of Regulation 2L) which will involve the Board in a liability to repay the council a total amount exceeding two pounds for each acre provided by the council.

7. An arrangement with a person or society for the cultivation of the land shall be subject to determination by the council or the Board at any time by notice to that person or society, and shall not provide for payment of compensation to that person or society in excess of the value at the time of quitting of the crops growing on the land and the labour expended upon and manure applied to the land since the taking of the last crop in anticipation of a future crop, or provide for the payment of any compensation if the determination takes effect on or after the 1st January, 1918.(a)

8. The land shall not be used for the production of vegetable crops, which continue productive for more than one year, or for grazing.

9. A separate account shall be kept by a council of all its receipts and expenditure under this Order or the Order hereby revoked, which shall at any time be open to inspection by an officer of the Board.

10. The Cultivation of Lands (Scotland) Order, 1917,(b) is hereby revoked, but so that such revocation shall not affect the previous operation of such Order or anything done under it, or affect any right or liability acquired or incurred under such Order, and any reference in any document to the Order hereby revoked shall be construed as a reference to this Order.

11. This Order applies only to Scotland.

12. For the purposes of this Order land in respect of which no person was entered as tenant or occupier in the Valuation Roll for the year ending 15th May, 1917, shall be deemed to be unoccupied land.

13. This Order may be cited as the Cultivation of Lands (Scotland) Order, 1917 (No. 2).

In witness whereof the Board have hereunto set their Official Seal this second day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen.

(L.S).

Robert P. Wright,
Chairman.

H. M. Conacher,
Secretary.

(a) DATE OF DETERMINATION OF ARRANGEMENT.—See Reg. 2L (3), (p. 48) which as amended April 14th, 1917, substitutes "1919" for "1918."

(b) CULTIVATION OF LANDS (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1917.—This Order which was made under Reg. 2L in the form in which it was introduced into the Code by Order in Council of Dec. 5th, 1916, and before the powers of entry on land were extended by Order in Council of Feb. 16th, 1917, as to occupied land is printed at pp. 255-257 of the February, 1917, Edition of this Manual.

VI. ORDERS AS TO WAR AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES AND AS TO DRAINAGE OF LANDS UNDER REGU- LATION 2^M. (This Reg. is printed at p. 50.)

1. *England and Wales*, p. 343. | 2. *Scotland*, p. 349.

1. England and Wales.

THE CULTIVATION OF LANDS ORDER, 1917 (No. 3), DATED
MARCH 15, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

1917. No. 254.

Whereas under Regulation 2^M of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those Regulations by Order in Council, dated the tenth day of January, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and, as amended is, so far as the same is applicable to England and Wales, set out at the foot of this Order),^(a) the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as "the Board")^(b) are empowered, after such consultation with the Food Controller^(c) as may be arranged, to exercise certain powers with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country, and to authorise any person, or any body constituted by the Board for that purpose, to exercise on behalf of the Board the powers conferred on the Board by Regulation 2^M, and to prescribe the procedure of any such body and the authentication of any notice or other instrument issued by any body so authorised.

And whereas the Board, after consultation with the Food Controller, made under Regulation 2^M, the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917, dated the 19th January, 1917:^(d)

And whereas the Board, after consultation with the Food Controller, are of opinion that for the purpose aforesaid the said Order should be revoked, and that such Order as is herein contained should be substituted therefor.

Now the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries do hereby order as follows:—

1. The persons who are for the time being appointed by a county council of an administrative county to act as members

(a) REGULATION 2^M.—This Reg. as amended is printed at p. 50, and is therefore not reprinted at the foot of this Order.

(b) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2^L, p. 48.

(c) FOOD CONTROLLER.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 2^F, p. 43.

(d) CULTIVATION OF LANDS ORDER, 1917.—This Order which was made under Reg. 2^M in the form in which it was introduced into the Code by Order in Council of Jan. 10th, 1917, and before the powers thereof were extended by Order in Council of March 13th, 1917, is printed at pp. 259–261 of the February, 1917, Edition of this Manual.

of the War Agricultural Committee for the county are hereby constituted as the body to exercise in manner herein provided the powers conferred on the Board by Regulation 2M which are hereby authorised to be so exercised.(a)

2. The body hereby constituted shall maintain an executive committee consisting (1) of members appointed by the said body, not less than four nor more than seven in number, unless the Board otherwise direct, and (2) of such additional members as the Board may appoint. In the case of a county in Wales (including Monmouthshire), two of the members so appointed by the body hereby constituted shall be the members representing the council of the county on the Welsh Agricultural Council.(b) Until an executive committee is appointed in accordance with this provision, an executive committee of the War Agricultural Committee existing at the date of this Order may act as the executive committee for the purposes of this Order. If any vacancy occurs among those members of an executive committee who are appointed by the body hereby constituted, the executive committee may appoint any person to fill the vacancy so arising.

3. The body hereby constituted for a county, acting through the executive committee, may on behalf and at the expense of the Board, but subject to such directions as to approval of expenditure or otherwise as may from time to time be given by the Board, exercise within the county any of the powers of the Board under Regulation 2M (except the powers conferred by paragraph (1) (f) of that Regulation) and appoint such officers and incur such expenses as the committee may consider necessary or expedient for such purposes; provided always that the committee shall not enter on or take possession of any common land as defined by this Order, without a further consent given by the Board. The rights of any person dealing with the committee shall not be affected by any question as to compliance by the committee with any directions so given by the Board to the committee, or the requirement of consent in the case of common land.

4. An executive committee shall from time to time report their proceedings to the body constituted by this Order for the county, but the acts of the committee shall not be subject to confirmation by that body.

(a) **POWERS OF COMMITTEES.**—These War Agricultural Executive Committees exercise powers under the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 2) (p. 338), and under the Drainage of Lands Orders (pp. 346-349), the Pheasants (Rearing) Order, 1917 (p. 352), the Destruction of Pheasants Order, 1917 (No. 2) (p. 353), the Rabbits Order, 1917 (p. 355), and the Rookeries Order, 1917 (p. 356), as well as under Reg. 2M. as by the present Order provided.

There is also a War Agricultural Executive Committee for the City of Birmingham (see footnote (a) to Art. (4) of the Rabbits Order, 1917 (p. 356)), which has the same powers as the County Executive Committee's powers under the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 3) and the Drainage of Land Orders (pp. 343-349).

(b) **WELSH AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL.**—This Council was constituted by Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1912 for the purpose of advising the Board with regard to all questions relating to Agriculture in Wales. The members were nominated by the Welsh County Councils, the Welsh University Colleges and the Board.

5. A member of an executive committee shall not take part in any decision of the committee which relates to land of which he is the owner or occupier, or the agent of the owner or occupier, or enter into any contract with the committee, unless such contract has been approved by the Board.

6. Accounts shall be kept by an executive committee of their receipts and expenditure and be open to inspection by any officer of the Board and those accounts shall be made up and audited in such manner as the Board shall direct.

7. An executive committee shall appoint a chairman of the committee. At any meeting at which the chairman is not present a person appointed by the meeting shall be entitled to act as chairman of the committee. At any meeting of an executive committee the chairman shall, in case of an equal division of votes, have a second or casting vote.

8. The quorum proceedings and place of meeting of an executive committee shall be such as the committee determine.

9. The proceedings of an executive committee shall not be invalidated by any vacancy among its members, or by any defect in the appointment or qualification of any of its members.

10. Minutes of the proceedings of an executive committee shall be kept in a book provided for that purpose and a minute of those proceedings signed at the same or the next ensuing meeting by a person describing himself as, or appearing to be, chairman of the meeting at which the minute is signed shall be received in evidence without further proof.

11. Any notice, direction or other instrument signed by a person describing himself or appearing to be chairman of an executive committee shall be received in evidence without further proof as a notice, direction or instrument issued by the executive committee.

12. Until the contrary is proved an executive committee shall be deemed to have been duly constituted.

13. An executive committee may, subject to any directions given by the Board, appoint such sub-committees as the committee thinks fit. A sub-committee may consist either wholly or partly of persons not being members of the executive committee.

14. In this Order, the expression "common land" includes any land subject to be enclosed under the Enclosure Acts, 1845 to 1882, and any town or village green and any other land subject to any right of common, and the expression "Regulation 2M" means Regulation 2M as subsequently amended.(a)

15. The Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917,(b) is hereby revoked, but so that such revocation shall not affect the previous operation of such Order anything done under it, or affect any right or liability acquired or incurred under such Order, and any reference in any document to the Order hereby revoked shall be considered as a reference to this Order.

(a) AMENDMENTS OF REGULATION 2M.—This Regulation has been frequently amended, and, as amended to May 31st, 1917, is printed pp. 50-53, where the marginal notes shew the date of each amendment.

(b) CULTIVATION OF LANDS ORDER, 1917.—See footnote (d). p. 343.

16. This Order applies only to administrative counties in England and Wales.

17. This Order may be cited as the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 3).

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this fifteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

(L.S.)

F. L. C. Floud,

Assistant Secretary.

THE DRAINAGE OF LANDS ORDER, 1917, DATED MARCH 31, 1917,
MADE BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

1917. No. 294.

Whereas under Regulation 2M of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as "the Board")^(a) are empowered after such consultation with the Food Controller as may be arranged, and with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country.

- (h) where, in the opinion of the Board, any land is injured or is likely to be injured by any such neglect on the part of the proprietor or occupier of any other land in relation to the maintenance of banks or the cleansing of channels as is mentioned in section fourteen of the Land Drainage Act, 1847,^(b) and subject to, and after the expiration of seven days from, the service of such notice as is required by that section, to exercise such powers of executing all necessary works and recovering the expenses thereof as are by that section conferred on the proprietor or occupier of any land which is injured by any such neglect, and for any such purpose to enter on any land without any warrant or authority; and
- (i) by notice served on the occupier or person in control of any dam, mill, lock, sluice, weir, or other obstruction of the flow of water in any river or stream, to require such occupier or person to keep open any mechanical appliance by which the flow of water is regulated during such times and in such manner as the Board, having regard to the use by such occupier or person of the obstruction and of the water thereby impounded,

(a) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2L, p. 48.

(b) LAND DRAINAGE ACT, 1847.—10 & 11 Vict. c. 38.

consider to be necessary or desirable for the prevention of floods or for the draining of land adjoining or near the river or stream.

And whereas the Board are also empowered by the said Regulation with respect to any land or land in any district to authorise any body constituted by the Board for the purpose to exercise on behalf of the Board any of the powers of the Board under the said Regulation and to prescribe the procedure of any such body and the authentication of any Notice or other Instrument issued by any Body so authorised.

And whereas the Board after consultation with the Food Controller have under the said Regulation made the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 3),^(a) and are of opinion that such further Order should be made under the said Regulation as is herein contained.

Now the Board do hereby order as follows:—

1. The Body constituted by the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 3)^(a) for any County may exercise on behalf of the Board within the county any of the powers of the Board under the paragraphs *(h)* and *(i)* hereinbefore recited in the same manner as the powers which the said Body are by the said Order authorised to exercise.

2. Where any Notice is served under the powers contained in paragraph *(i)* hereinbefore recited such notice shall contain a provision to the following effect:—

This Notice shall take effect at the expiration of seven days from the date of service hereof, unless before such expiration notice of appeal to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries is given in writing to the Secretary to the War Agricultural Executive Committee,^(b) and in the event of any such appeal this Notice shall take effect on such date (if any) as the Board shall determine after considering the appeal.

This Order applies only to England and Wales.

This Order may be cited as the Drainage of Lands Order, 1917.

In witness whereof the Board have hereunto set their Official Seal this 31st day of March, 1917.

(L.S.)

F. L. C. Floud,

Assistant Secretary.

^(a) CULTIVATION OF LANDS ORDER, 1917 (No. 3).—This Order is printed p. 343.

^(b) WAR AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.—As to these Committees see the said Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 3), p. 343.

THE DRAINAGE OF LANDS ORDER, 1917 (No. 2), DATED MAY 7, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

1917. No. 428.

Whereas under Regulation 2M of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulation, 1914, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as "the Board")^(a) are empowered, after such consultation with the Food Controller as may be arranged, and with a view to maintaining the food supply of the country:—

(j) where in the opinion of the Board, any land is injured or likely to be injured by flooding or inadequate drainage which might be remedied wholly or partially by the exercise of powers which are conferred by any general or local Act, or by an award made under any Act, or by any Commission of Sewers, and which are not being exercised, or in the opinion of the Board are being insufficiently exercised, to exercise any such power and also any power conferred by any such Act or award or commission for defraying the expenses so incurred or for any purpose incidental to the exercise of any such power.

And whereas the Board are also empowered by the said Regulation with respect to any land or land in any district, to authorise any body constituted by the Board for the purpose to exercise on behalf of the Board any of the powers of the Board under the said Regulation, and to prescribe the procedure of any such body, and the authentication of any notice or other instrument issued by any body so authorised.

And whereas the Board, after consultation with the Food Controller,^(b) have under the said Regulation made the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 3),^(c) and the Drainage of Lands Order, 1917,^(d) and are of opinion that such further Order shall be made under the said Regulation as is herein contained.

Now the Board do hereby order as follows:—

1. Paragraph 1 of the Drainage of Lands Order, 1917,^(d) shall apply as if the powers of the Board under the Paragraph (j) hereinbefore recited, were included in the powers which by Paragraph 1 of the Drainage of Lands Order, 1917,^(d) the Body constituted by the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917, (No. 3)^(c) for any county are authorised to exercise on behalf of the Board within the county.

2. This Order applies only to England and Wales.

(a) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. See footnote (b) to Reg. 2L, p. 48.

(b) FOOD CONTROLLER. See footnote (a) to Reg. 2F, p. 43.

(c) CULTIVATION OF LANDS ORDER, 1917 (No. 3).—That Order is printed p. 343.

(d) DRAINAGE OF LANDS ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 346.

3. This Order may be cited as the Drainage of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 2).

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this 7th day of May, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

(L.S.)

F. L. C. Floud,

Assistant Secretary.

2. Scotland.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

No Order corresponding to the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 3), (printed p. 343) has (May 31st, 1917) been made by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland (as to whom see footnote (b) to Reg. 2L, p. 49). But District Agricultural Executive Committees have been formed for the local government districts in most of the counties of Scotland, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland exercise their powers under Reg. 2M (see p. 50) through these Committees, who have Executive Officers, only certain of the more remote districts being worked directly by the Board.

Where, in the opinion of a Committee, the occupier is using his land for the production of crops which, from a national point of view, are unprofitable at the present time, or is cultivating his land inadequately, and their own representations have proved ineffectual, the Committee make recommendations to the Board with a view to the exercise of their powers under Reg. 2M (1), (p. 50).

Failure to cultivate the land in accordance with a direction of the Board constitutes a summary offence against the Regulations. See Reg. 2M (3) (p. 52).

Applications submitting schemes overriding restrictive clauses of leases under Regulation 2M (2), (p. 52), should be made not to the Board direct, but in the first instance to the Committee, who take steps to find out whether the applicant has sought the permission of his landlord and has failed to obtain it. If the Committee are satisfied after inquiry that the scheme proposed by the applicant is such that it will lead to an increased production of food, they endeavour, by negotiation, to obtain the consent of the landlord to its adoption. In the event of failure in negotiations, the Committee report the matter to the Board. If the Board decide to grant the application, they issue a direction that the land in question shall be cultivated in such specified manner as they think desirable in the national interest. Any question of payments by the State to the landlord for loss thus occasioned will be referred in default of agreement to the Defence of the Realm (Losses) Commission, as to which see footnote (b) to Reg. 8c, p. 66.

VII. — DECLARATION EXCEPTING CERTAIN CLASSES OF HOLDINGS UNDER REGULATION 2P. (This Reg. is printed at p. 55.)

DECLARATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND, DATED FEBRUARY 21, 1917, EXCEPTING CERTAIN CLASSES OF HOLDINGS.

For the purposes of Regulation 2P, sub-section 3 (*b*), the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland(*a*) hereby declare that the cultivation of the under-mentioned classes of holding, to wit,

1. Paddocks in or near towns:—

(*a*) Accommodation paddocks, if regularly used for the accommodation of stock going to auctions, fairs, markets, or for shipping, or for stock held over from auctions, fairs, markets or shipping;

(*b*) Butchers' paddocks;

2. Town dairymen's grass lands in the vicinity of towns or cities, whether owned or taken on the eleven months' system, which were used in 1916, and are to be used in 1917, solely as grazing for milch cows required for the milk supply of towns and cities of a population of over 10,000;

3. Bleach greens, if used as such in 1916;

would be of less service for the production of food than the use of the afore-mentioned classes of holding in the manner in which same are being used or proposed to be used.

In witness whereof the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their official seal this twenty-first day of February, 1917.

(L.S.)

T. P. Gill.

(*a*) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.—*See* footnote (*e*) to Reg. 2L (9), p. 49.

VIII.—ORDER AS TO KILLING OF DEER UNDER
REGULATION 2Q. (This Reg. is printed at p. 56.)

ORDER, DATED JANUARY 15, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND WITH THE CONSENT OF THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

1917. No. $\frac{15.}{S. 1}$

DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS, No. 2Q.

The Board of Agriculture for Scotland(**a**) acting with the consent of the Secretary for Scotland under the powers conferred upon them by the above-mentioned Regulation, and with a view to preventing or reducing injury to crops or wastage of pasturage on agricultural holdings, hereby authorize the occupier of any agricultural holding in Scotland to kill by any means available deer that are trespassing on his grazings or causing injury to his crops.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture for Scotland have hereunto fixed their Official Seal this fifteenth day of January, Nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Robert P. Wright,
Chairman.

(L.S.)

H. M. Conacher,
Secretary.

(**a**) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND.—See footnote (**b**) to Reg. 2L (7) p. 49.

IX. ORDERS AS TO BIRDS AND RABBITS UNDER REGULATION 2R. (This Reg. is printed at p. 56.)

A. *England and Wales*, p. 352. | B. *Scotland*, p. 357.

A. England and Wales.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) <i>Pheasants</i> , p. 352. | (3) <i>Rookeries</i> , p. 356. |
| (2) <i>Rabbits</i> , p. 355. | |

(1) Pheasants.

THE PHEASANTS (REARING) ORDER, 1917, DATED MAY 23, 1917,
MADE BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

1917. No. 495.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries(^a) in exercise of the powers conferred on the Board by Regulation 2R of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914, and with a view to preventing injury to crops, do hereby order as follows:—

(1) The hatching and rearing of pheasants(^b) by any artificial means is hereby prohibited, except under and in accordance with the conditions (if any) imposed by licence granted by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.(^c)

(2) Any person authorised by the Board in that behalf may, upon production if so required of his authority, enter on any land for the purpose of ascertaining whether the requirements of this Order are being complied with. An authority under this provision may be given on behalf of the Board by the War Agricultural Executive Committee, constituted for any county by any Order of the Board under the said Regulations,(^d) for entry on land in the county.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-third day of May, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

(L.S.)

F. L. C. Floud,
Assistant Secretary.

(^a) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. See footnote (^b) to Reg. 2L p. 48.

(^b) HATCHING AND REARING.—This prohibition applies (amongst other matters) to the common method of hatching pheasants by putting the eggs under a hen, to feeding the birds by hand, and so on. (*Food Production Department Circular of June 1st, 1917.*)

(^c) LICENCES.—The power to issue these is reserved by the Board and is not delegated to Agricultural Executive Committees. (*Food Production Department Circular of June 1st, 1917.*)

(^d) WAR AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.—As to these Committees, see the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 3), p. 343.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PHEASANTS ORDER, 1917 (No. 2), DATED
MAY 24, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

1917. No. 514.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries^(a) in exercise of the powers conferred on the Board by Regulation 2R of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, do hereby order as follows:—

1.—(1) The War Agricultural Executive Committee constituted under the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917,^(b) for any county are hereby authorised within the county to exercise on behalf of the Board the powers conferred by Regulation 2R so far as is necessary for the purposes of this provision.

(2) If the Committee are satisfied that the stock of pheasants on any land is not so reduced as to prevent substantial injury by pheasants to the crops on the land, the Committee may take such action as in their opinion may be necessary with a view to such reduction of the stock of pheasants, and for such purpose may by writing authorise and direct the occupier of the land to kill on behalf of the Board the pheasants on the land subject to such limitations as may be contained in the authority and direction, and any pheasants killed under this provision shall be disposed of in such manner as the Committee shall authorise or direct.

(3) An authority and direction issued under the foregoing provision shall contain the same limitations as are applicable to ground game under sub-section (1) of Section 1 of the Ground Game Act, 1880, a copy of which sub-section is set out in the schedule to this Order.

2.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section any person authorised or directed under this Order or otherwise entitled to kill pheasants may kill and take the same and any person may sell or purchase or have in his possession pheasants, at any time while this Order is in operation when the killing and taking of pheasants or the sale or purchase thereof or the possession thereof would otherwise be unlawful.^(c)

(2) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorise:—

(a) the killing or taking of pheasants on a Sunday^(d); or

(a) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 21, p. 48.

(b) WAR AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.—As to these Committees see the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 3), p. 343, which revoked the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917.

(c) CLOSE TIME FOR PHEASANTS UNDER GAME ACT.—Under s. 3 of the Game Act, 1831 (1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 32), it is unlawful to kill pheasants after January 31st, or to buy, sell or have them in possession after February 10th in any year.

(d) SUNDAY KILLING.—S. 3 of the Game Act, 1831, provides a penalty of £5 for each offence—and costs of conviction.

- (b) the putting of any poison or poisonous ingredient on any ground, whether open or inclosed, where game usually resort, or in any highway with intent to destroy or injure pheasants^(a); or
- (c) the sale or buying or possession of pheasants without such licence as is by law required, except in the case of a sale made under the authority of Section (2) of Regulation 2R to a person licensed to deal in game.^(b)

3. This Order applies to England and Wales.

4. This Order may be cited as the Destruction of Pheasants Order, 1917 (No. 2).^(c)

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-fourth day of May, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

(L.S.)

F. L. C. Floud,
Assistant Secretary.

Schedule.

SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 1 OF THE GROUND GAME ACT, 1880.

(1) The occupier shall kill and take ground game only by himself or by persons duly authorised by him in writing;

- (a) The occupier himself and one other person authorised in writing by such occupier shall be the only persons entitled under this Act to kill ground game with firearms;
- (b) No person shall be authorised by the occupier to kill or take ground game, except members of his household resident on the land in his occupation, persons in his ordinary service on such land, and any other person *bonâ fide* employed by him for reward in the taking and destruction of ground game;
- (c) Every person so authorised by the occupier, on demand by any person having a concurrent right to take and kill the ground game on the land or any person authorised by him in writing to make such demand, shall produce to the person so demanding the document by which he is authorised, and in default he shall not be deemed to be an authorised person.

(a) LAYING POISON. S. 3 of the Game Act, 1831, provides a penalty of £10—and costs of conviction.

(b) SALE, &c. OF PHEASANTS.—See Reg. 2R (2), p. 54, and footnote (c) thereto.

(c) DESTRUCTION OF PHEASANTS ORDER.—This the previous Order dated, printed p. 263 of the February, 1917, Edition of this Manual, related only to the period ending March 30th, 1917, and having expired is omitted from this Edition.

(2) Rabbits.

THE RABBITS ORDER, 1917, DATED MAY 12, 1917, MADE BY THE
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

1917. No. 494.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries^(a) in exercise of the powers conferred on the Board by Regulation 2R of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914, do hereby order as follows:—

(1) The War Agricultural Executive Committee constituted under any Order made by the Board under the said Regulations for any county^(b) are hereby authorised within the county to exercise on behalf of the Board the powers conferred by Regulation 2R so far as is necessary for the purposes of this Order.

(2) Where the Committee are satisfied that injury to crops or trees or wastage of pasturage is being caused or is likely to be caused by rabbits and that the exercise of the powers hereby conferred is desirable, the Committee may take such action as in their opinion is necessary or expedient with a view to preventing or reducing such injury or wastage, and for such purposes may by writing authorize any person named in such authority on their behalf to enter upon any land described in any such authority for the purpose of killing and taking the rabbits upon such land, and to kill and take the rabbits, subject to such limitations as may be contained in the authority, and any rabbits killed under this provision shall be disposed of in such manner as the Committee shall authorize and direct.^(c)

(3) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the use of firearms for the purpose of killing rabbits between the expiration of the first hour after sunset and the commencement of the last hour before sunrise, or the use of spring traps except in rabbit holes, or the use of any poison or poisonous ingredient,^(d) or be deemed to exempt any person from the provisions of the Gun Licence Act, 1870.^(e)

(4) The powers herein before authorized to be executed by a War Agricultural Executive Committee constituted for a county may be exercised in the city and county borough of Birmingham by the War Agricultural Executive Committee constituted under

(a) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2L, p. 48.

(b) WAR AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.—As to these Committees see the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 3), p. 343.

(c) WRITTEN AUTHORITY.—The person named in the authority may be the occupier of the land affected by the excessive number of rabbits, or any other person whom the Committee think fit to employ for the purpose. In addition to the authority, the Committee should give that occupier or other person instructions, directing him to take the action indicated in the authority. (*Food Production Department Circular of May 17th, 1917.*)

(d) PLACING POISON ON LAND.—This is prohibited by the Protection of Animals Acts (1 & 2 Geo. 5, c. 27 ss. 8, 17 (2) (E. L.); 2 & 3 Geo. 5 c. 14 s. 7 (S.))

(e) GUN LICENCE ACT, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 57.—This Act makes an excise licence to use or carry a gun obligatory.

the Cultivation of Lands (Birmingham) Order, 1917 (No. 2),^(a) and in any other county borough by the Council of the Borough.

(5) This Order applies to England and Wales.

(6) This Order may be cited as the Rabbits Order, 1917.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this 12th day of May, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

(L.S.)

F. L. C. Floud,

Assistant Secretary.

(3) Rookeries.

THE ROOKERIES ORDER, 1917, DATED APRIL 17, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries^(b) in exercise of the powers conferred on the Board by Regulation 2R of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, do hereby order as follows:—

(1) The War Agricultural Executive Committee constituted under any Order made by the Board under the said Regulations for any county^(c) are hereby authorised within the county to exercise on behalf of the Board the powers conferred by Regulation 2R so far as is necessary for the purposes of this Order.

(2) If the Committee are satisfied that the rooks in any rookery are so numerous that they cause or are likely to cause injury to crops, the Committee may take such action as in their opinion may be necessary with a view to diminishing the numbers of such rooks in order to prevent or reduce such injury, and for such purposes may by writing authorise any person named in such writing on their behalf to enter upon any land described in any such authority for the purpose of killing the rooks upon such land, or in any other manner diminishing their number,^(d) and to kill the rooks and diminish their number, subject to such

^(a) CULTIVATION OF LANDS (BIRMINGHAM) ORDER, 1917 (No. 2). This Order dated April 5, 1917 (which being of a local character is not printed in this Manual) constituted a War Agricultural Executive Committee for the city of Birmingham and conferred on them the powers delegated to Executive Committees for administrative counties by the Cultivation of Lands Order 1917 (No. 3) or the Drainage of Lands Orders, pp. 343-349. This Birmingham (No. 2) Order also revoked a previous Birmingham Order on the like subject.

^(b) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. See footnote ^(b) to Reg. 2L, p. 48.

^(c) WAR AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.—As to these Committees see the Cultivation of Lands Order, 1917 (No. 3), p. 343.

^(d) DIMINISHMENT OF NUMBER OF ROOKS.—This may be effected by destroying the nests, or scaring the birds from their nests, as suggested in the Director-General's of Food Production circular letter of April 7th, 1917. (*Food Production Department Circular of April 18th, 1917.*)

limitations as may be contained in the authority and directions,^(a) and any rooks killed under this provision shall be disposed of in such a manner as the Committee shall authorise and direct.

(3) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorise the putting of any poison or poisonous ingredient on any land.^(b)

(4) This Order applies to England and Wales.

(5) This Order may be cited as the Rookeries Order, 1917.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this Seventeenth day of April, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

F. L. C. Floud,
Assistant Secretary.

B. Scotland.

Rabbits.

ORDER, DATED APRIL 4, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND.

1917, No. 346
S. 44

The Board of Agriculture for Scotland,^(c) in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the above-mentioned Regulation and with a view to preventing or reducing injury to crops or trees or wastage of pasturage, hereby authorises the occupier of any agricultural holding in Scotland, and any person or persons to whom he may grant permission in writing so to do, to take or kill rabbits on such holding at any time and by any means available.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture for Scotland have hereunto fixed their Official Seal this fourth day of April, Nineteen hundred and seventeen.

(L.S.)

Robert P. Wright,
Chairman.

H. M. Conacher,
Secretary.

(a) WRITTEN AUTHORITY.—This must specify the land which may be entered, and the name of the person or persons who are authorised to enter and kill or diminish the number of the rooks. It should provide for the manner of disposal of any rooks that are killed under the authority.

Such an authority will not dispense with the necessity for a gun licence, if the rooks are to be killed by shooting. (*Food Production Department Circular of April 18th, 1917.*)

(b) PLACING POISON ON LAND.—See footnote (d) to Rabbits Order, 1917, p. 355.

(c) BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND.—See footnote (b) to Reg. 2L(7), p. 49.

X.—ORDERS REQUISITIONING OUTPUT OF CERTAIN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS UNDER REGULATION 7. (This Reg. is printed at p. 59.)

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO OUTPUT OF HIGH BOILING TAR ACIDS.

*War Office,
11th April, 1917.*

In pursuance of the Powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, as amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, and the Regulations made thereunder, and every other Power enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby require the occupier of the factories and/or workshops specified in the Schedule hereunto annexed to place at the disposal of the Army Council the whole output of:—

- (1) The High Boiling Tar Acids capable of being produced at the said factories from such Blast Furnace Creosote Oil as may be supplied to them by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts between 16th April, 1917, and 15th July, 1917, and
- (2) Such Spent Oil as may remain over from the manufacture of such High Boiling Tar Acids.

And to deliver such High Boiling Tar Acids and Spent Oil in such manner as may be directed by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

And to furnish to the Director of Army Contracts such information as to the cost of, and profit on, the production of the High Boiling Tar Acids as he may cause to be required and to verify the information aforesaid in such manner as he may direct.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

OUTPUT OF HIGH BOILING TAR ACIDS.

[*List of Firms and Addresses.*]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO OUTPUT OF LEATHER LACES.

*War Office,
18th April, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby require the respective occupiers of the Factories and/or Workshops specified in the Schedule hereto annexed to place at their disposal from the date hereof until further notice such part of the output of Leather Laces which is capable of being produced at the said Factories and/or Workshops as may be notified to the said occupiers, by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts and to make and deliver the same as may be directed by him or on his behalf.

And the Army Council hereby require the said occupiers to furnish such particulars as to their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

[*List of Firms and Addresses.*]

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 20th, 1917.]

Passengers' Luggage Restricted in Weight. Order under Reg. 7B;
Passenger Fares Increased by 50 per cent. Order under Reg. 7B.

XI. — ORDERS AS TO RAILWAY TRAFFIC AND FARES UNDER REGULATION 7B. (This Reg. is printed at p. 61.)

THE RAILWAYS (PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE) ORDER, 1916. DATED
DECEMBER 21, 1916.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (inserted in those Regulations by an Order in Council, dated the 13th day of December, 1916), it is amongst other things provided as follows:—

“The Board of Trade may, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, make orders for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

. . . (d) for restricting or prohibiting certain classes of traffic (including the carriage of passengers' luggage) on railways either absolutely or subject to any conditions for which provision is made by the order.”

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

On and after the 1st day of January, 1917, the Railway Companies of Great Britain may refuse to carry, as passengers' luggage, luggage exceeding in all 100 pounds in weight for each passenger.^(a)

This Order may be cited as the Railways (Passengers' Luggage) Order, 1916.

A. H. Stanley.

THE RAILWAYS (PASSENGER FARES) ORDER, 1916. DATED
DECEMBER 21, 1916.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (inserted in those Regulations by an Order in Council, dated the 13th day of December, 1916), it is amongst other things provided as follows:—

“The Board of Trade may, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, make orders for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

. . . (e) for modifying any statutory requirements with respect to the maximum amount of passenger fares.”

(a) LIMITATION ON PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.—The special Acts, &c., of the various Companies provide for the carriage free of charge of a specified amount of passengers' luggage. For certain of the main lines and for light railways, the amounts were 120 lbs. 1st class, 100 lbs. 2nd class, and 60 lbs. 3rd class, but for certain lines these amounts were raised by Acts of the last 20 years or so to 150, 120, and 100 lbs. respectively.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

On and after the 1st January, 1917, the railway companies in Great Britain may charge in addition to the passenger fares contained in the lists exhibited at the stations^(a) at the date of this Order a sum equal to one-half of such fares, or where the fare is not contained in such list they may charge one-half more than the maximum fare which would be chargeable but for this Order, and all such lists and all passenger tickets on which the fares are printed or written^(b) shall have effect as if the fares stated were increased by the additional sum so charged.

This Order may be cited as the Railways (Passenger Fares) Order, 1916.

A. H. Stanley.

THE DETENTION OF WAGONS AND SHEETS (ENGLAND AND WALES)
ORDER, 1917, DATED MARCH 16, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD
OF TRADE.

1917. No. 246.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have power, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, to make orders, amongst other things, for enforcing the prompt loading or unloading of wagons by making failure to load or unload in accordance with the order an offence:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their power under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. On and after the 1st April, 1917, the trader responsible for the loading or unloading of any merchandise (excluding coal, coke and patent fuel) conveyed or to be conveyed by railway shall load, unload, or cause to be loaded or unloaded, and tender to, or place at the disposal of the Railway Company the wagon employed together with the covering sheet or sheets, if any, within such number of days after the day on which the wagon and sheet or sheets have been placed at the disposal of the trader as is specified in the Schedule hereto.

(a) LISTS OF FARES AT STATIONS.—The posting at stations of a printed or written list of fares was made obligatory by s. 15 of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 119).

(b) PRINTING OF FARES ON TICKETS.—The printing or writing of fares on passengers' tickets was made obligatory from Jan. 1st, 1891, by s. 6 of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vic. c. 57) and Board of Trade Orders (printed Statutory Rules and Orders Revised "Railway" p. 28) thereunder.

*Detention of Wagons and Sheets (England and Wales) Order,
under Reg. 7B.*

2. For the purpose of this Order, the term "trader" includes any person sending or desiring to send or receiving merchandise by railway at whose disposal a wagon, whether empty or loaded, may be placed. All notices referred to in this Order may be given in writing or verbally or sent by post or by telegram or by telephone.

3. No trader shall without the written consent of the Railway Company use for internal purposes any wagon or sheet belonging to a Railway Company, or any wagon or sheet of which the Board of Trade have taken possession under any Order made in that behalf.

4. If a trader acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any provision of this Order, he is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. Nothing contained in this Order shall prejudice or affect the right of a Railway Company to recover demurrage or other charges on wagons or sheets or the liability of a trader therefor.

6. This Order shall apply to England and Wales, and may be cited as the Detention of Wagons and Sheets (England and Wales) Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley.

President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
16th March, 1917.

Schedule.

NUMBER OF DAYS ALLOWED FOR LOADING OR UNLOADING MERCHANDISE
(EXCLUDING COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL).

(a) Wagons supplied empty for loading.

At Stations, Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.

Wagon to be loaded and tendered to Railway Company for conveyance within one day, exclusive of the day on which the Wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

(b) Loaded Wagons after conveyance.

At Stations.

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at Railway Company's disposal within two days exclusive of the day of receipt by the trader of notice of arrival.

At Ports. (Shipment traffic only.)

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at Railway Company's disposal within three days exclusive of the day of arrival.

At Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at Railway Company's disposal, if empty, within two days, or if reloaded, within three days, exclusive in either case of the day on which the Wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

The number of days to be allowed for the return of any covering Sheet or Sheets to be same as for Wagons.

The term "day" in this Schedule means the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m., excluding the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m. on a Sunday morning.

THE DETENTION OF WAGONS AND SHEETS (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1917,
DATED MARCH 16, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1917. No. ²⁴⁷
S. 40.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have power, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, to make orders, amongst other things, for enforcing the prompt loading or unloading of wagons by making failure to load or unload in accordance with the order an offence:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their power under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. On and after the 1st April, 1917, the trader responsible for the loading or unloading of any merchandise (including coal and coke) conveyed or to be conveyed by railway shall load, unload, or cause to be loaded or unloaded, and tender to, or place at the disposal of the Railway Company the wagon employed together with the covering sheet or sheets, if any, within such number of days after the day on which the wagon and sheet or sheets have been placed at the disposal of the trader as is specified in the Schedule hereto.

2. For the purpose of this Order the term "trader" includes any person sending or desiring to send or receiving merchandise by railway at whose disposal a wagon, whether empty or loaded, may be placed. All notices referred to in this Order may be given in writing or verbally or sent by post or by telegram or by telephone.

3. No trader shall without the written consent of the Railway Company use for internal purposes any wagon or sheet belonging to a Railway Company, or any wagon or sheet of which the Board of Trade have taken possession under any order made in that behalf.

4. If a trader acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any provision of this Order he is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. Nothing contained in this Order shall prejudice or affect the right of a Railway Company to recover demurrage or other charges on wagons or sheets or the liability of a trader therefor.

6. This Order shall apply to Scotland, and may be cited as the Detention of Wagons and Sheets (Scotland) Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley.

President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade.

16th March, 1917.

*Schedule.***[NUMBER OF DAYS ALLOWED FOR LOADING OR UNLOADING MERCHANDISE.]****(a) Wagons supplied empty for loading with merchandise (other than Coal for Shipment).***At Stations, Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.*

Wagon to be loaded and tendered to Railway Company for conveyance within one day exclusive of the day on which the Wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

(b) Wagons supplied empty for loading with Coal for Shipment.*At Private Sidings.*

Wagon to be loaded and tendered to Railway Company for conveyance within two days exclusive of the day on which the Wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

(c) Loaded Wagons after Conveyance.*At Stations.*

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at Railway Company's disposal within two days exclusive of the day of receipt by the trader of notice of arrival.

At Ports. (Shipment traffic only.)

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at Railway Company's disposal within four days exclusive of the day of arrival.

At Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.

Wagon to be unloaded and placed at Railway Company's disposal, if empty, within two days, or if reloaded, within three days, exclusive in either case of the day on which the Wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

The number of days allowed for the return of any covering Sheet or Sheets to be the same as for Wagons.

The term "day" in this Schedule means the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m., excluding the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m. on a Sunday morning.

**THE UNLOADING OF WAGONS (ENGLAND AND WALES) ORDER, 1917,
DATED MARCH 16, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.**

1917. No. 248.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have power, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, to make orders, amongst other things, for enabling wagons which are not promptly unloaded to be unloaded and their contents to be dealt with at the risk and expense of the trader in manner provided by the order:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their power under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. If a wagon on any Railway is not unloaded by the trader within the time shewn in the Schedule to this Order, the Railway Company may cause the wagon to be unloaded and the contents

thereof to be warehoused or stored at the owner's risk, in accordance with any directions given for the purpose by the Board of Trade.

2. Any expenses incurred by the Railway Company in unloading the wagon and any cartage, warehouse or storage charges shall be paid by the trader, and, in addition to any other remedy available, the goods in respect of which the expenses are incurred may be detained until those expenses and charges are paid.

3. The provisions of this Order with respect to the unloading of wagons shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other provisions for enforcing the prompt loading and unloading of wagons.

4. Neither the trader nor any other person shall obstruct, interfere with or impede the exercise by the Railway Company of the powers given by this Order.

5. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

6. For the purpose of this Order the term "trader" includes the consignor, consignee, transferee, or other person at whose disposal the contents of a wagon may be held. All notices referred to in this Order may be given in writing or verbally or sent by post or by telegram or by telephone.

7. This Order shall apply to England and Wales, and may be cited as the Unloading of Wagons (England and Wales) Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,
President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
16th March, 1917.

Schedule.

NUMBER OF DAYS FOR UNLOADING MERCHANDISE (EXCLUDING COAL,
COKE AND PATENT FUEL.)

At Stations.

Two days exclusive of the day of receipt by the trader of notice of arrival.

At Ports (Shipment Traffic only).

Three days exclusive of the day of arrival.

At Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.

Two days exclusive of the day on which the Wagon is placed at the trader's disposal.

The term "day" in this Schedule means the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m., excluding the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m. on a Sunday morning.

THE UNLOADING OF WAGONS (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1917, DATED
MARCH 16, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1917. No. 249
S. 41.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have power, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, to make orders, amongst other things, for enabling wagons which are not promptly unloaded to be unloaded and their contents to be dealt with at the risk and expense of the trader in manner provided by the Order:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their power under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. If a wagon on any Railway is not unloaded by the trader within the time shewn in the Schedule to this Order the Railway Company may cause the wagon to be unloaded and the contents thereof to be warehoused or stored at the owner's risk, in accordance with any directions given for the purpose by the Board of Trade.

2. Any expenses incurred by the Railway Company in unloading the wagon and any cartage, warehouse, or storage charges shall be paid by the trader, and, in addition to any other remedy available, the goods in respect of which the expenses are incurred may be detained until those expenses and charges are paid.

3. The provisions of this Order with respect to the unloading of wagons shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other provisions for enforcing the prompt loading and unloading of wagons.

4. Neither the trader nor any other person shall obstruct, interfere with, or impede the exercise by the Railway Company of the powers given by this Order.

5. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

6. For the purpose of this Order the term "trader" includes the consignor, consignee, transferee, or other person at whose disposal the contents of a wagon may be held. All notices referred to in this Order may be given in writing or verbally or sent by post or by telegram or by telephone.

7. This Order shall apply to Scotland, and may be cited as the Unloading of Wagons (Scotland) Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,

President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
16th March, 1917.

Schedule.

NUMBER OF DAYS FOR UNLOADING MERCHANDISE.

At Stations.

Two days exclusive of the day of receipt by the trader of notice of arrival.

At Ports (Shipment traffic only).

Four days exclusive of the day of arrival.

At Private Sidings, Docks, Wharves, &c.

Two days exclusive of the day of arrival.

The term "day" in this Schedule means the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m., excluding the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a.m. on a Sunday morning.

THE PRIVATE OWNERS' WAGONS (USE WHEN EMPTY) ORDER,
1917, DATED MARCH 16, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1917. No. 250.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Board of Trade have power, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, to make orders, amongst other things, for enabling the Board of Trade to take possession of any private owners' wagons and to use those wagons in such manner as they think best in the interests of the country as a whole on such conditions as to payment use and otherwise as may be provided by the Order:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their power under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. Where a private owner's wagon would otherwise be sent on a journey empty the Board of Trade may take possession of the wagon for that journey, and give such directions with respect to the cases in which possession is to be so taken and the use and loading of a wagon of which possession is so taken as they think fit.

2. Where possession is so taken of a wagon, there shall be paid to the owner for the use of the wagon such amount as may be agreed or as may be determined, in default of agreement, by the Railway and Canal Commission or by an Arbitrator appointed by that Commission.

3. The owner of any wagon and any other person affected by directions given under this Order shall comply with any directions so given and give all reasonable facilities for carrying out those directions.

4. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. This Order shall apply to Great Britain, and may be cited as the Private Owners' Wagons (Use when Empty) Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,

President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,

16th March, 1917.

XII.—ORDER AND NOTICES AS TO TAKING POSSESSION OF SECURITIES UNDER REGULATION 7C.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 62.)

NOTICE DATED JANUARY 25, 1917, BY THE TREASURY IN CONNECTION WITH DEFENCE OF THE REALM (SECURITIES REGULATIONS) (a).

A list of foreign securities of which immediate delivery is required will be published in the course of the next few days.

A further Treasury Order will be issued at an early date requiring from all holders of certain classes of securities to which the regulations are applicable full returns of their holdings both in the United Kingdom and abroad.(b)

The terms and conditions upon which the securities will be requisitioned will be stated in the orders accompanying the lists.(b) Compensation for securities requisitioned will be granted on the principle which has up to the present been applied in fixing the price paid for securities voluntarily sold to the Treasury—that is to say, where entire ownership is required by the Treasury, the capital value of the securities based on current market prices will be paid.

Where temporary use of the securities only is desired the interest or dividends on the securities will be paid to the former holders with an addition of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum, calculated on the nominal amount of the securities.

If full ownership is subsequently required of securities taken in the first instance for temporary use, the compensation payable when full ownership is taken will be based on the capital value at the date of original requisition or at the date of taking over of full ownership, whichever may be higher, but no additional allowance will be granted such as that provided for under the purchase clause of the existing deposit schemes.

Securities already deposited with the Treasury under Schemes A and B,(c) or under special arrangements, will not at present be requisitioned but will remain subject to the conditions of those schemes.

(a) SECURITIES REGULATIONS.—*i.e.*, Regulations 7C, 7D, 7E, which were inserted in the Code by Order in Council of January 24th, 1917, and are printed pp. 62–64 above.

(b) TREASURY ORDERS.—*See* the Treasury (Securities) Orders Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1917, dated respectively Feb. 17, March 6, April 10, and May 5, 1917, and printed pp. 373–446. As to the application of those Orders to subsequently affected securities, see the Treasury (Securities) Amendment Order, 1917, dated May 5, 1917, printed p. 447.

(c) SCHEMES A AND B.—*See* footnote (a), p. 383.

Securities will, until further notice, continue to be received on deposit under Scheme B.(a) but those tendered after the date of this announcement will only be accepted subject to the conditions that if they are subsequently included in a Treasury Order under the Regulations they shall then be dealt with under the Order,(b) without regard to the fact that they have been already deposited.

Treasury Chambers,
25th January, 1917.

FURTHER NOTICE, DATED JANUARY 30, 1917, BY THE TREASURY IN CONNECTION WITH DEFENCE OF THE REALM (SECURITIES REGULATIONS).(c)

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury announce that they have given general permission under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Securities Regulations of January 24th, 1917,(c) for the sale abroad until further notice of any Foreign, Colonial, and Indian Securities to which the Regulations relate, and the shipment abroad of the securities in completion of any such sales, subject to the following limitations and conditions:—

- (1) Such permission shall apply only to securities which have not at the time of sale been included in any Order issued by the Treasury under the Regulations.(b)
- (2) Any Foreign, Colonial and Indian Securities which have remained since the 30th September, 1914, in physical possession in the United Kingdom and have not since the outbreak of War been in enemy ownership, may be sold in the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, or the Colony of Newfoundland, provided that:—
 - (a) The proceeds of any such sales are remitted to this country forthwith, and retained here.
 - (b) All communications in respect to any such sales are carried out by cable only and not by mail (*see Instructions (b)*).

[Written communications must be confined to confirmation of cables already sent.]

(a) SCHEME B.—*See* footnote (a), p. 353.

(b) TREASURY ORDERS.—*See* footnote (b), p. 358.

(c) SECURITIES REGULATIONS, *i.e.*, Regulations 7C, 7D, 7E, which were inserted in the Code by Order in Council of January 24th, 1917, and are printed pp. 62-64.

- (c) Every telegram or cable which relates to any such sales bears a certificate, signed by the sender in the following form:—

Form of Certificate.

I (or we) hereby certify that the securities referred to in this telegram (or cable) have remained since the 30th September, 1914, in physical possession in the United Kingdom, have not since the outbreak of War been in enemy ownership, and have not been included in any Order issued by the Treasury making them subject to the Defence of the Realm Regulations of January 24th, 1917, and I (or we) undertake that in the event of these negotiations resulting in the sale of any of these securities, such securities will be handed without delay to an approved Bank or Exchange House for transmission abroad, and that the proceeds of the sale will be retained in this country.

Signed _____

Address _____

[Letters confirming any telegrams or cables must be accompanied by duplicates of the Certificates.]

- (d) When any sale has been thus arranged, the completion of the sale and the shipment of the securities to the country in which they have been sold, must be effected in the following manner only:—

A dollar draft must be drawn on a New York, Canadian or Newfoundland House and negotiated in the United Kingdom with an approved exchange agent to whom the securities must be delivered, together with a certificate signed by the person negotiating the sale, to the effect that the draft represents approximately the full sale price of the securities delivered.

(A limited number of Banks and Exchange Houses will be approved by the Treasury for the purpose of carrying out these transactions, which can only be effected through such approved Banks or Exchange Houses.)

- (3) United States of America, Canadian and Newfoundland securities must not be sold in any other Foreign Country or British Possession.
- (4) Foreign, Colonial and Indian securities (other than United States of America, Canadian and Newfoundland securities) which have remained since the 30th September, 1914, in physical possession in the United Kingdom, and have not since the outbreak of War been in enemy ownership, may also be sold in any of such Foreign Countries or British Possessions, provided that:—

- (a) The proceeds of any such sale are remitted to this country forthwith, and retained here.
- (b) All communications in respect to any such sales are carried out by telegram or cable only and not by mail (*see Instructions (b)*).

[Written communications must be confined to confirmation of cables already sent.]

- (c) Every telegram or cable which relates to any such sales bears a certificate, signed by the sender, in the following form:—

Form of Certificate.

I (or we) hereby certify that the securities referred to in this telegram (or cable) have remained since the 30th September, 1914, in physical possession in the United Kingdom, have not since the outbreak of War been in enemy ownership, and have not been included in any Order issued by the Treasury making them subject to the Defence of the Realm Regulations of January 24th, 1917, and I (or we) undertake that, in the event of these negotiations resulting in the sale of any such securities, the proceeds of such sale will be remitted to this country forthwith, and retained here.

Signed _____

Address _____

[Letters confirming any telegrams or cables must be accompanied by duplicates of the Certificates.]

- (d) When any sale has been arranged the securities may be forwarded to the country in which they have been sold, provided that a certificate in the form set out below, signed by the person who has effected the sale, accompanies the parcel (*see* Instruction (c)).

Form of Certificate.

I (or we) hereby certify that the unmentioned securities which have remained in physical possession in the United Kingdom since the 30th September, 1914, have not since the outbreak of War been in enemy ownership and have not been included in any Order issued by the Treasury making them subject to the Defence of the Realm Regulations of January 24th, 1917, are being forwarded to (here state the destination of the securities) where they have been sold, and I (or we) undertake that the proceeds of such sale will be remitted to this country forthwith, and retained here.

(Here set out the securities.)

Signed _____

Address _____

- (5) Drawn securities or maturing securities may be collected abroad in the following manner:

They must, if payable in the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, or the Colony of Newfoundland, be negotiated through an approved Bank or Exchange House, and in the case of payment in other foreign countries, they may be transmitted to the country where they are payable, but must be accompanied by a Certificate in similar form to that required in the case of securities transmitted abroad on completion of a sale.

- (6) Coupons of securities (not at the time of transmission subject to any Treasury Order under the Regulations) may continue to be sent abroad for collection as they become due as heretofore without any special certificate under the Notice.

- (7) Foreign, Colonial and Indian Securities held in physical possession abroad, on behalf of a British subject, and which have not since the outbreak of War been in enemy ownership, may be sold only by special permission of the Treasury for which application must be made to the American Dollar Securities Committee, (a) 19, Old Jewry, E.C.2, who will either purchase such securities on behalf of the Treasury, or will give the necessary authorities and instructions as to the methods to be adopted for their sale.
- (8) The permission given by this announcement for the removal of securities from the United Kingdom applies only to securities the sale of which has been already arranged at the time of removal. No such removal for the purpose of prospective sale or for any other purpose is permissible without special sanction of the Treasury, for which application must be made to the American Dollar Securities Committee.
- (9) All existing regulations in regard to dealing with securities which have not been continuously in physical possession in the United Kingdom, or which have been in enemy ownership, or in which any enemy interest is concerned, will continue to apply in full force to all dealings under this permission.

INSTRUCTIONS.

- (a) In the case of an Agent signing the certificate, the forms of which are set out in this announcement, he must receive a written assurance from the actual seller that the proceeds of the sale will be retained here.
- (b) Telegrams and cables, with the certificates required by the Notice, must be handed in at the Chief Post Office, King Edward Street, E.C.1, the Central Telegraph Office, St. Martin's le Grand, E.C.1, the Branch Office in Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, or the Head Post Offices of towns in which there is an Associated Stock Exchange.
- (c) In view of the postal regulations of foreign countries, Certificates must not be pasted upon parcels, but they must either be under separate cover attached to the parcel, or enclosed in the parcel, which will in all cases be opened by the Censor.

Treasury Chambers,
30th January, 1917.

(a) AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES COMMITTEE.—See footnote (c) p. 373.

THE TREASURY (SECURITIES) ORDER, 1917, NO. 1. DATED
FEBRUARY 17, 1917.(a)

[Footnotes ‡ and * to the List of Securities in the First Schedule form part of the Order as issued: the other footnotes, indicated by letters, do not; and for these the Editor of the Manual is alone responsible.]

Whereas the Treasury have power under Regulations 7c, 7d, and 7e of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (inserted in those regulations by an Order in Council dated the twenty-fourth day of January nineteen hundred and seventeen)(b) to apply Regulation 7c to certain securities and to take possession or require delivery of the securities to which the regulation is for the time being applicable subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the regulation:

And whereas the Treasury are of opinion that for the purpose of strengthening the financial position of the country it is expedient that Regulation 7c should be applied to the securities specified in the schedule to this Order:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulations, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Treasury hereby order as follows:—

1. Regulation 7c is hereby applied to the securities specified in the First Schedule to this Order.

2.—(1) Any such securities shall be transferred to the Treasury on or before the seventeenth day of March, 1917, and for that purpose—

(a) any person having possession of any such securities which pass by delivery shall on or before that date deliver the securities to the American Dollar Securities Committee(c) at the National Debt Office, 19, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2; and

(b) any person who is registered as the owner of any such securities which are transferable by deed, shall on or before that date lodge the necessary blank transfer with the Committee; and

(c) any person who is the owner of any such securities which are transferable otherwise than by delivery or deed shall, on or before that date, do all things necessary for transferring the securities into the name of the Committee or any person nominated by them for that purpose.

Any such person (in this Order referred to as the transferor) shall also deliver to the Treasury any documents of title relating to the securities which may be in his possession or at his disposal.

(a) SUBSEQUENTLY AFFECTED SECURITIES.—As to the application of this Order to “subsequently affected securities” see the Treasury (Securities) Amendment Order, 1917, p. 448.

(b) REGULATIONS 7c, 7d, 7e.—These Regulations as so inserted in the Code are printed at pp. 62–64.

(c) AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES COMMITTEE.—This Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to control the operations of the Treasury for the purpose of carrying into effect the Government scheme for the sale to and deposit with the Treasury of American Dollar Securities in connection with the Regulation of the Foreign Exchanges.

(2) Any owner of any securities mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order, and any person who has power to dispose of or sell any such securities, or has the custody of any such securities, or receives on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person the dividends or income of any such securities, or has any interest in any such securities, shall (if he is not the transferor) on or before the seventeenth day of March, 1917, give to the American Dollar Securities Committee(a) full particulars of the securities and of his position in relation thereto, delivering at the same time to the Committee any documents of title relating to the securities which may be in his possession or at his disposal, and comply with any directions given to him by the Committee for completing the transfer of the securities.

(3) The American Dollar Securities Committee(a) may, if they think fit, on the application of the owner of any securities which are not for the time being in the United Kingdom, arrange for the transfer of the securities to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their New York office, and the transfer in accordance with this Order of the securities to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their New York office, will, in such a case, for the purposes of this Order, be treated by the Treasury as the transfer of the securities to the Treasury.

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Order the Treasury will, within seven days after any securities are transferred under this Order, pay compensation through the American Dollar Securities Committee(a) for the securities at the rate mentioned in the second column of the First Schedule to this Order.

(2) The compensation money shall be paid to the transferor of the securities (whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge), and the compensation money shall be subject to the same trusts, charges, liens, rights, and equities (if any) as the securities in respect of which it is paid.

(3) The transfer of securities under this Order to the Treasury includes the transfer of the right to receive all dividends of interest payable or paid on or after the seventeenth day of February, 1917 (except where the rate of compensation is stated in the Schedule to this Order to be *ex* any particular dividend or interest); and any coupons representing any such interest or dividends, and all coupons for future interest or dividends, shall be surrendered on the transfer of the securities; and if any coupons are not so surrendered, the Treasury will deduct the amount of the coupons from the compensation money.

(4) Where securities transferred under this Order are held either on loan or contango, and the loan or contango is carried over under the scheme for providing Government assistance in dealing with account to account loans on the Stock Exchange,(b) special arrangements will be made by the Treasury for postponing the payment of compensation until the securities cease to be

(a) AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES COMMITTEE.—See footnote (c) p. 373.

(b) SCHEME FOR PROVIDING GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE IN DEALING WITH ACCOUNT TO ACCOUNT LOANS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE. See footnote (a), p. 382.

subject to the scheme, and for the determination of the compensation as at the time when it becomes payable, and for payments to be made in the meantime in respect of the income of the securities.

(5) Where securities are not transferred to the Treasury within the required time, the Treasury will not be bound to give the compensation for which provision is made under this Order, but may give such compensation as they think just in the circumstances; Provided that any reduction of the compensation under this provision shall not prejudice the recovery of any penalty which may have been incurred.

The Treasury may also in such a case where all persons responsible for the transfer of the securities have, with proper diligence and expedition, done all that was in their power to procure the transfer of the securities, if they think fit, add to the compensation any sums which they think just as representing any loss of interest on the compensation money due to the postponed payment thereof.

4.—(1) Securities are excepted from the operation of this Order if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Treasury—

- (a) that the securities come within the proviso to sub-section (1) of Regulation 7c, as set out in the Second Schedule to this Order; or
- (b) that the securities have on or before the twenty-sixth day of January, 1917, been tendered for deposit with the Treasury under any scheme for placing securities at the disposal of the Treasury in connection with the regulation of foreign exchanges; or
- (c) that the securities are securities in respect of the income from which a person is entitled to relief from the additional tax imposed by section twenty-seven of the Finance Act, 1916,^(a) by virtue of paragraphs (e), (f) or (g) of sub-section (3) of that section as set out in the Second Schedule to this Order.

(2) Where the transferor of any securities claims that the securities are, by virtue of this provision, excepted from the operation of this Order, he shall, on or before the tenth day of March, 1917, give notice to the American Dollar Securities Committee,^(b) stating particulars of the grounds on which his claim is based; and if on adjudication his claim is not sustained, this Order shall take effect as respects those securities as if the seventh day after the date of adjudication (if that day is later than the seventeenth day of March) were substituted for the seventeenth day of March, 1917.

5. The owner of any securities to which Regulation 7c of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is for the time being applicable (including any person who has power to dispose of or sell the securities, or has the custody of, or receives on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other person, the dividends or income from, the securities), and any person who has any interest in

(a) ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX.—See footnote (b), p. 383 to Treasury Securities Order No. 2.

(b) AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES COMMITTEE.—See footnote (2), p. 373.

any such securities or is the registrar of any such securities, is under that regulation bound to take all steps and do anything which is necessary or is directed by the Treasury for the purpose of or in connection with the delivery or transfer of those securities to the Treasury; and if he acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, that provision, he is guilty of a summary offence against those regulations.

6. The Treasury reserves to itself power to decline the transfer of any securities of which they have power to take possession in pursuance of this Order, and in that case no person shall be subject to a penalty for not complying with the provisions of this Order as to the transfer of the securities.

7. This Order may be cited as the Treasury (Securities) Order, 1917, No. 1.

Given under our hands this seventeenth day of February,
1917.

*A. Bonar Law,
Stanley Baldwin,*

Two of the Lords Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.

First Schedule.

SECURITIES TO WHICH REGULATION 7C IS APPLIED, WHETHER THE SECURITIES
ARE ACTUALLY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OR NOT.

Security.	Rate of Compensation, £
Allegheny Valley Railway (Pennsylvania Railroad), General Mortgage 4 per cent., 1942 ...	102 ex March
American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Collateral Trust 4 per cent., 1929 ...	96½
American Telephone and Telegraph Company Convertible 4 per cent., 1936 ...	103⅞ ex March
American Telephone and Telegraph Company Convertible 4½ per cent., 1933 ...	109½ ex March
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway General Mortgage 4 per cent., 1995 ...	100
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway Adjustment Mortgage 4 per cent., 1995 ...	90
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway Convertible 4 per cent., 1955 ...	108
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway Convertible 4 per cent., 1960 ...	108
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Prior Lien Mortgage 3½ per cent., 1925 ...	97⅞
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 1st Mortgage 4 per cent., 1948 ...	98¼
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad South-Western Division 1st Mortgage 3½ per cent., 1925 ...	96½

‡ Amount payable (in the case of Bearer Bonds) for each \$500 of the nominal amount of the security.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.‡ £
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Convertible 4½ per cent., 1933	98⅜ ex March
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Pittsburgh, Lake Erie, and West Virginia System Refunding 4 per cent., 1941	91½
Canadian Pacific Railway Special Investment Fund 6 per cent. Note Certificates, 1924 ...	107 ex March
Central Pacific Railway First Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent., 1949	94¾
Central Railroad of New Jersey General Mortgage 5 per cent., 1987	124½
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent., 1939	113½
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway General Mortgage 4½ per cent., 1992	93½ ex March
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Convertible 4½ per cent., 1930	86½
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway General Mortgage 4 per cent., 1989	96¾
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Debenture 4 per cent., 1934	96½
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Convertible 4½ per cent., 1932	103¾
Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent., 1951 ...	114¾
Erie Railroad First Consolidated Mortgage Prior Lien 4 per cent., 1996	85½
Erie Railroad First Consolidated Mortgage General Lien 4 per cent., 1996	71¼
General Electric Company (of New York) Debenture Nonconvertible 5 per cent., 1952 ...	110⅞ ex March
Illinois Central Railroad 4 per cent., 1952 ...	94½
Illinois Central Railroad 4 per cent., 1953 ...	92½
Kansas City Terminal Railway First Mortgage 4 per cent., 1960	91½
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Debenture 4 per cent., 1928	99⅜ ex March
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Debenture 4 per cent., 1931	100
Long Island Railroad Refunding 4 per cent., 1949	91¼ ex March
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Unified Mortgage 4 per cent., 1940	98¾
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent., 1938	98¾
Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway 1st Mortgage 4 per cent., 1926 ...	102½

‡ Amount payable (in the case of Bearer Bonds) for each \$500 of the nominal amount of the security.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.‡
	£
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad 1st Mortgage 3½ per cent., 1997	86½
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Debenture 4 per cent., 1934	97½
New York Telephone Company 1st and General Mortgage 4½ per cent., 1939	104½ (101½*)
Northern Pacific Railway Prior Lien Railway and Land Grant Mortgage 4 per cent., 1997...	99¼
Northern Pacific Railway General Lien Railway and Land Grant Mortgage 3 per cent., 2047 ...	69¾
Northern Pacific—Great Northern Joint, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Collateral Trust 4 per cent., 1921	103¼
Oregon Short Line Railroad Refunding Mort- gage 4 per cent., 1929	99½
Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company First and Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent., 1961	89¾ (86½*)
Pennsylvania Company First Mortgage 4½ per cent., 1921	107¼
Reading Company General Mortgage 4 per cent., 1997	99¾
Southern Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent., 1994	106½
Southern Pacific Company Central Pacific Stock Collateral Trust 4 per cent., 1949	88½
Southern Pacific Company Convertible 4 per cent., 1929	89½ ex March
Southern Pacific Company Convertible 5 per cent., 1934	106¾
Southern Pacific Railroad First Refunding Mort- gage 4 per cent., 1955	97¾
United States Steel Corporation Second Mort- gage Sinking Fund Collateral Trust 5 per cent., 1963	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad and Land Grant First Mortgage 4 per cent., 1947	101½
Union Pacific Railroad First Lien and Refund- ing 4 per cent., 2008	95¾ ex March (92½* ex March)
Union Pacific Railroad Convertible 4 per cent., 1927	97½

‡ Amount payable (in the case of Bearer Bonds) for each \$500 of the nominal amount of the security.

* Amount payable for each £100 of the nominal amount of the Sterling Security. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Second Schedule.

PROVISIONS UNDER WHICH SECURITIES MAY BE EXCEPTED

1. Proviso to Subsection (1) of Regulation 7C.

Provided that no such order shall apply to any securities as to which the Treasury are satisfied that on the twenty-fourth day of January, nineteen hundred and seventeen, they were beneficially owned by a person not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and that they remain so owned.

2. Paragraphs (e) (f) and (g) of Subsection (3) of Section 27 of the Finance Act, 1916.(a)

27.—(3) A person shall be entitled to relief from the additional duty imposed by this section—

- (e) in respect of income derived from any such securities held, in any country outside the United Kingdom, by persons who are not domiciled in the United Kingdom, or by trustees who are prevented by the laws of such other country or by the terms of their trust from placing the securities at the disposal of the Treasury, and are not entitled to the benefit of any indemnity conferred by Act of Parliament in respect of the contravention of those terms, if the securities were so held before the twenty-ninth day of May, nineteen hundred and sixteen; or where such securities are under the jurisdiction of a court in such other country, and it would be contrary to the laws of such other country to place such securities at the disposal of the Treasury; and
- (f) in respect of income derived from any such securities which are deposited with persons outside the United Kingdom as a security for a loan from those persons, or have otherwise been made security for a loan from persons outside the United Kingdom, if they were so deposited or made security before the twenty-ninth day of May nineteen hundred and sixteen, or after that date with the approval of the Treasury, and if the Treasury are satisfied that the securities cannot be released without impairing the security for the loan; and
- (g) in respect of income derived from any such securities which are proved to the Special Commissioners to be held by any company or persons concerned in the trade or business in any country outside the United Kingdom as a condition (imposed in that country) of carrying on that trade or business.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 17th, 1917, being the 4th Supplement to the Gazette of February 16th.]

THE TREASURY (SECURITIES) ORDER, 1917. No. 2. DATED
MARCH 6, 1917.(a)

[Footnotes ‡ and † to the List of Securities in the First Schedule form part of the Order as issued: the other footnotes, indicated by letters, do not; and for these the Editor of the Manual is alone responsible.]

Whereas the Treasury have power under Regulations 7c, 7d, and 7e of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (inserted in those regulations by an Order in Council dated the twenty-fourth day of January nineteen hundred and seventeen)(b) to apply Regulation 7c to certain securities and to take possession or require delivery of the securities to which the regulation is for the time being applicable subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the regulation:

And whereas the Treasury are of opinion that for the purpose of strengthening the financial position of the country it is expedient that Regulation 7c should be applied to the securities specified in the first schedule to this Order:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulations, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Treasury hereby order as follows:—

1. Regulation 7c is hereby applied to the securities specified in the First Schedule to this Order.

2.—(1) Any such securities shall be transferred to the Treasury on or before the fifth day of April 1917, and for that purpose—

(a) any person having possession of any such securities which pass by delivery shall on or before that date deliver the securities to the American Dollar Securities Committee(c) at the National Debt Office, 19, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2; and

(b) any person who is registered as the owner of any such securities which are transferable by deed, shall on or before that date lodge the necessary blank transfer with the Committee; and

(c) any person who is the owner of any such securities which are transferable otherwise than by delivery or deed shall, on or before that date, do all things necessary for transferring the securities into the name of the Committee or any person nominated by them for that purpose.

Any such person (in this Order referred to as the transferor) shall also deliver to the Treasury any documents of title relating to the securities which may be in his possession or at his disposal.

(a) SUBSEQUENTLY AFFECTED SECURITIES.—As to the application of this Order to “subsequently affected securities,” see the Treasury (Securities) Amendment Order, 1917, p. 448.

(b) REGULATIONS 7c, 7d, 7e.—These Regs. as so inserted in the Code are printed at pp. 62-64.

(c) AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES COMMITTEE.—See footnote (c), p. 373.

(2) Any owner of any securities mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order, and any person who has power to dispose of or sell any such securities, or has the custody of any such securities, or receives on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person the dividends or income of any such securities, or has any interest in any such securities, shall (if he is not the transferor) on or before the fifth day of April, 1917, give to the American Dollar Securities Committee(a) full particulars of the securities and of his position in relation thereto, delivering at the same time to the Committee any documents of title relating to the securities which may be in his possession or at his disposal, and comply with any directions given to him by the Committee for completing the transfer of the securities.

(3) The American Dollar Securities Committee(a) may, if they think fit, on the application of the owner of any securities which are not for the time being in the United Kingdom, arrange for the transfer of the securities to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their New York office, and the transfer in accordance with this Order of the securities to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their New York office, will, in such a case, for the purposes of this Order, be treated by the Treasury as the transfer of the securities to the Treasury.

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Order the Treasury will, within seven days after any securities are transferred under this Order, pay compensation through the American Dollar Securities Committee(a) for the securities at the rate mentioned in the second column of the First Schedule of this Order.

(2) The compensation money shall be paid to the transferor of the securities (whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge), and the compensation money shall be subject to the same trusts, charges, liens, rights, and equities (if any) as the securities in respect of which it is paid.

(3) The transfer of securities under this Order to the Treasury includes the transfer of the right to receive all dividends or interest payable or paid on or after the sixth day of March 1917 (except where the rate of compensation is stated in the Schedule to this Order to be *ex* any particular dividend or interest); and any coupons representing any such interest or dividends, and all coupons for future interest or dividends, shall be surrendered on the transfer of the securities; and if any coupons are not so surrendered, the Treasury will deduct the amount of the coupons from the compensation money.

(4) Where securities transferred under this Order are held either on loan or contango, and the loan or contango is carried over under the scheme for providing Government assistance in

(a) AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES COMMITTEE —*See* footnote (c) p. 373.

dealing with account to account loans on the Stock Exchange,^(a) special arrangements will be made by the Treasury for postponing the payment of compensation until the securities cease to be subject to the scheme, and for the determination of the compensation as at the time when it becomes payable, and for payments to be made in the meantime in respect of the income of the securities.

(5) Where securities are not transferred to the Treasury within the required time, the Treasury will not be bound to give the compensation for which provision is made under this Order, but may give such compensation as they think just in the circumstances; Provided that any reduction of the compensation under this provision shall not prejudice the recovery of any penalty which may have been incurred.

The Treasury may also in such a case where all persons responsible for the transfer of the securities have, with proper diligence and expedition, done all that was in their power to procure the transfer of the securities, if they think fit, add to the compensation any sums which they think just as representing any loss of interest on the compensation money due to the postponed payment thereof.

4.—(1) Securities are excepted from the operation of this Order if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Treasury—

(a) that the securities come within the proviso to sub-section (1) of Regulation 7c, as set out in the Second Schedule to this Order: or

(b) that the securities have, with the permission in writing of the American Dollar Securities Committee ^(b) given at the time of purchase, been purchased since the 24th January, 1917^(c), by or on behalf of a person not

(a) SCHEME FOR PROVIDING GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE IN DEALING WITH ACCOUNT TO ACCOUNT LOANS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—This Scheme, dated October 31st, 1914, together with letters relative thereto from the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Nov. 6, 1914) and the Treasury (Nov. 7, 1914) to the Bank of England, is printed at pp. 38–42 of the Financial Edition of June, 1915, of the Manual of Emergency Legislation. Provision of money to fulfil the Government obligations incurred in respect of guarantees given to the Bank of England in connection with the Scheme was made by the Government War Obligations Act, 1914 (5 Geo. 5. c. 11), s. 1, Sch. That section, which was confined to obligations incurred before Nov. 27th, 1914, was, by the Government War Obligations Acts, 1915 and 1916 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 96, s. 1; 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 70, s. 1), extended to obligations incurred before Dec. 22nd, 1916.

The Emergency Rules made by the Stock Exchange Committee for giving effect to the Scheme are as amended to June 5th, 1915, printed at pp. 43–48 of the said Financial Manual. The subsequent amendments relate to membership of the Stock Exchange and other matters not directly pertinent to the Securities Regulations.

The maximum rates of interest and Contango Rates to be applied between Member and Member (as fixed by fortnightly Notices issued by the Stock Exchange Committee in accordance with Emergency Rule 4) for each Account from that commencing Feb. 9th, 1917, to that ending July 12th, 1917, are the following:—

		Higher Contango Rate under Emergency Rule 3(c).	
1. Loans	6½ per cent.	—	
2. Stocks open on Contango Account—			
On all Stocks and Shares included in the list annexed to the Emergency Rules ...	6½ per cent.	7½ per cent.	
On all other Stocks and Shares quoted in The Stock Exchange Daily Official List	7 per cent.	8 per cent.	
On all Stocks and Shares not quoted in The Stock Exchange Daily Official List	7½ per cent.	8½ per cent.	

[Editor.]

(b) AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES COMMITTEE.—See footnote (c), p. 373.

(c) JANUARY 24TH, 1917, *i.e.*, the date when Regulations 7c, 7d, and 7e were added to the Code.

ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and that they remain in the beneficial ownership of such person.

(c) that the securities have on or before the twenty-sixth day of January, 1917, been tendered for deposit with the Treasury under any scheme for placing securities at the disposal of the Treasury in connection with the regulation of foreign exchanges (a); or

(d) that the securities are securities in respect of the income from which a person is entitled to relief from the additional tax imposed by section twenty-seven of the Finance Act, 1916, (b) by virtue of paragraphs (e), (f) or (g) of sub-section (3) of that section as set out in the Second Schedule to this Order.

(2) Where the transferor of any securities claims that the securities are, by virtue of this provision, excepted from the operation of this Order, he shall, on or before the twenty-seventh day of March, 1917, give notice to the American Dollar Securities

(a) SCHEMES A and B.—The following Note comprises references to all the documents now (May 31st, 1917) governing these Schemes. [Editor.]

Preliminary Notice, Dec. 15, 1915, that Treasury are prepared to Purchase American (including certain Canadian) dollar securities, or to receive such securities on deposit for use as Cover for short loans to be contracted in America (*Lond. Gaz.*, Dec. 17, 1915). Invitation to Holders other than Insurance and Trust Companies (*Lond. Gaz.*, Dec. 21, 1915).

Announcement of Scheme A (Deposit on Loan for Two years) (*Lond. Gaz.*, March 24, 1916). Treasury Notice, May 6, 1916, of amendment of Clause 5 (as to sale of deposited securities) of Scheme A. (*Lond. Gaz.*, May 8, 1916, 4th *Suppl. to Gaz.* of May 5). Treasury Notice as to deposit of securities of less than \$5,000 in amount (*Lond. Gaz.*, July 7, 1916).

Announcement of Scheme B (Deposit on Loan for Five years from March 31st, 1917) applying to securities in annexed list and those accepted for deposit under Scheme A (*Lond. Gaz.*, Aug. 12, 1916, *Suppl. to Gaz.* of Aug. 11).

Treasury Announcement as to Schemes A and B: list giving "deposit values" under par. (6) of Scheme B of securities in list annexed to that Scheme (*Lond. Gaz.*, Aug. 19, 1916, 3rd *Suppl. to Gaz.* of Aug. 18). Supplementary list of securities accepted under Scheme B (*Lond. Gaz.*, Aug. 24, 1916). Deposit values for purposes of par. (6) of Scheme B of securities included in 1st Supplementary List under Scheme B and the first 5 Taxable Lists (see footnote (b) below) issued by the American Dollar Securities Committee (*Lond. Gaz.*, Aug. 30, 1916, *Suppl. to Gaz.* of Aug. 29). Notice that Transfers of deposits from Scheme A to Scheme B will continue to be accepted (*Lond. Gaz.* Sept. 15, 1916). Notice of withdrawal of certain securities from Schemes A and B (*Lond. Gaz.*, Sept. 27, 1916, 3rd *Suppl. to Gaz.* of Sept. 26). Notice of withdrawal of Scheme A and amendment to terms of Scheme B (*Lond. Gaz.*, Dec. 16, 1916, 3rd *Suppl. to Gaz.* of Dec. 15). Notice of basis on which "deposit values" in the 6th Taxable List are calculated (*Lond. Gaz.*, Dec. 23, 1916, 3rd *Suppl. to Gaz.* of Dec. 22).

Treasury Announcement, dated May 11th, 1917, of closure of Deposit Scheme except for such taxable securities as are not requisitioned (*Lond. Gaz.*, May 15, 1917).

Treasury Directions under the Government War Obligations Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 96), s. 2 (3), exempting from Stamp Duty deeds transferring into names of Treasury Nominees:—

Registered stocks and bonds under Scheme B (*Lond. Gaz.*, Aug. 22, 1916);

Registered stocks and bonds purchased by Treasury from amongst securities which Treasury are prepared to accept under Scheme B (*Lond. Gaz.*, Jan. 26, 1917).

(b) ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX.—Additional Income Tax of 2s. on securities which the Treasury are willing to purchase. See Finance Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 24), s. 27. Securities deposited on loan with the Treasury under Schemes A and B are entitled to exemption from this tax.

1st Taxable List, *Lond. Gaz.*, June 2, 1916, 5th *Suppl. to Gaz.* of June 2.

2nd " " *Lond. Gaz.*, June 19, 1916, 3rd *Suppl. to Gaz.* of June 16.

3rd " " *Lond. Gaz.*, June 28, 1916, 3rd *Suppl. to Gaz.* of June 27.

4th " " *Lond. Gaz.*, July 12, 1916, 2nd *Suppl. to Gaz.* of July 11.

5th " " *Lond. Gaz.*, July 26, 1916, 4th *Suppl. to Gaz.* of July 25.

6th " " *Lond. Gaz.*, Dec. 23, 1916, 3rd *Suppl. to Gaz.* of Dec. 22.

Committee (a), stating particulars of the grounds on which his claim is based: and if on adjudication his claim is not sustained, this Order shall take effect as respects those securities as if the seventh day after the date of adjudication (if that day is later than the fifth day of April) were substituted for the fifth day of April, 1917.

Provided that—

- (a) in the case of the securities mentioned in paragraph (c) of the preceding subsection this subsection shall not apply, and no penalty shall be incurred for failure to give the notice, the Treasury being satisfied that those securities are exempt without any claim or notice; and
- (b) no notice shall be necessary under this subsection in respect of any securities where notice has been given to the Custodian as to those securities under section three of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, as amended by any other Act (b), and no penalty shall be incurred for not giving any such notice.

5. The owner of any securities to which Regulation 7c of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is for the time being applicable (including any person who has power to dispose of or sell the securities, or has the custody of, or receives on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other person, the dividends or income from, the securities), and any person who has any interest in any such securities or is the registrar of any such securities, is under that regulation bound to take all steps and do anything which is necessary or is directed by the Treasury for the purpose of or in connection with the delivery or transfer of those securities to the Treasury: and if he acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, that provision, he is guilty of a summary offence against those regulations.

6. The Treasury reserves to itself power to decline the transfer of any securities of which they have power to take possession in pursuance of this Order, and in that case no person shall be subject to a penalty for not complying with the provisions of this Order as to the transfer of the securities.

7. This Order may be cited as the Treasury (Securities) Order, 1917, No. 2.

Given under our hands this sixth day of March, 1917.

J. W. Pratt,

J. Towyn Jones,

Two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

(a) AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES COMMITTEE.—*See* footnote (c), p. 373.

(b) NOTICE TO CUSTODIAN AS TO SECURITIES.—The Custodian of Enemy Property is for England and Wales the Public Trustee, for Scotland the Accountant of Court in Scotland, and for Ireland the Official Assignee in Bankruptcy in Ireland. *See* Orders of the Board of Trading, under s. 1 of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act 1914 (5 Geo. 5. c. 12), appointing the respective Custodians, printed at pp. 552, 555, and 556 of Supplement No. 3 to the "Manual of Emergency Legislation." S. 3 of the said Act which provides for Notice (under penalty) being given to the Custodian of all securities which are held by any person for or on behalf of an enemy was extended by ss. 1, 2 of the Trading with the Enemy Admendment Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 79). The section was further extended by s. 1 (3) of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 98), to securities held for or on behalf of persons on the "Statutory List," which comprises persons in certain foreign countries who, though not resident or carrying on business in enemy territory or enemy occupied territory, are of enemy nationality or associations. Full details as to the present (May 31st, 1917), "Statutory List" are given in footnote (b) to Reg. 41B, p. 133.

[*Editor.*]

First Schedule.

SECURITIES TO WHICH REGULATION 7C IS APPLIED, WHETHER THE SECURITIES
ARE ACTUALLY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OR NOT.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Alabama Great Southern R.R. 1st Consd. Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1943	104 $\frac{7}{8}$
Alabama Great Southern R.R. General Mort- gage 5 Per Cent. Sterling, 1927	99 $\frac{1}{8}$ %
Alabama Midland Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1928	111 $\frac{5}{8}$
American Thread Co. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1919	104 $\frac{1}{8}$
Armour & Co. 1st Real Estate Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1939	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Rly., California- Arizona Lines, 1st & Refunding Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1962	100 $\frac{7}{8}$ (97 $\frac{5}{8}$ %)
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Rly., East Okla- homa Div. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1928 ...	100 $\frac{3}{8}$
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Rly., Trans- continental Short Line, 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1958	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Rly. Convertible 5 Per Cent., 1917	106 $\frac{7}{8}$
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Rly. 5 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Preferred Stock	104 $\frac{5}{8}$
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Rly. Common Stock	107 $\frac{7}{8}$
Atlanta Knoxville & Northern Rly. 1st Mort- gage 5 Per Cent., 1946	112 $\frac{3}{4}$
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. 1st Consd. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1952	97
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. General Unified Mort- gage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1964	98 $\frac{1}{8}$
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. Louisville & Nashville Collateral Trust, 4 Per Cent., 1952	88 $\frac{7}{8}$
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. Unified Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1959	97 $\frac{3}{4}$

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500
or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the
security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares.
The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted
into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the
respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation
for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer
Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates
specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.‡
	£
Baltimore & Ohio R.R., Pittsburg Junction & Middle Div. 1st Mortgage 3½ Per Cent., 1925	97⅞
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. 4 Per Cent., Non-Cum. Preferred Stock	76¾
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Common Stock	79¼
Beech Creek R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1936	100½
Beech Creek R.R. 2nd Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1936	106½
Beech Creek R.R. 4 Per Cent. Guaranteed Stock	45¾ ex April
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1925	105½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 1st Refunding Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 2002	79½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1945	107⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 6 Year 5 Per Cent. Gold Notes, 1918... ..	105⅝
Brooklyn Union Elevated R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1950	105
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburg Rly. General Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	114⅛
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburg Rly. Consd. Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1957	109½
Burlington Cedar Rapids & Northern Rly. Consd. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1934 ...	107⅝
Butte Electric & Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1951	105⅜
Canada Southern Rly. Consd. Guaranteed 5 Per Cent., 1962, Series A	110¼
Carolina Clinchfield & Ohio Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1938	94⅞
Carthage & Adirondack R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1981	94⅝
Central of Georgia Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1945	114¼
Central of Georgia Rly. Consd. Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1945	106⅞
Central Pacific Rly. Through Short Line 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1954	88¾
Central Pacific Rly. Mortgage 3½ Per Cent., 1929	95¼

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation †
	£
Central R.R. & Banking Co. of Georgia Col- lateral Trust 5 Per Cent., 1937	103 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R. General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1958	99
Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R. Illinois Div. 4 Per Cent., 1949	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R. Illinois Div. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1949	90
Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R. Nebraska Ext. Mortgage S.F. 4 Per Cent., 1927 ...	104 $\frac{3}{8}$
Chicago & Erie R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1982	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago Great Western R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1959	74 $\frac{5}{8}$
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville Rly. Refund- ing Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1947	121
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville Rly. Refund- ing Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1947	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chicago Lake Shore & Eastern Rly. 1st Mort- gage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1969	97 $\frac{7}{8}$
Chicago Milwaukee & Puget Sound Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1949	96 $\frac{7}{8}$ (94 $\frac{7}{8}$ ex Apr.†)
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly. General and Refunding Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 2014, Series "A"	101 $\frac{5}{8}$
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly. General Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1989	106 $\frac{7}{8}$
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly., Chicago and Lake Superior Div., 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1921	108 $\frac{5}{8}$
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly., Chicago and Missouri River Div., 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1926	111 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly. Chicago & Pacific Western Div. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1921	107 $\frac{7}{8}$
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly., Dubuque Div., 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1920 ...	111 $\frac{1}{2}$

† For Registered Bonds payable quarterly.

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
£	
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly., La Crosse & Davenport Div., 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1919	107
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly., Wisconsin & Minnesota Div., 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1921	108½
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly., Wisconsin Valley Div., 1st Mortgage S.F. 6 Per Cent., 1920	111½
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly. Preferred Stock	125¼
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly. Common Stock	86¼
Chicago & North Western Rly. General Mortgage 3½ Per Cent., 1987	87⅜ (86†)
Chicago & North Western Rly. General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1987	98⅛
Chicago & North Western Rly. S.F. Debenture 5 Per Cent., 1933	110
Chicago & North Western Rly. 7 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Preferred Stock	176⅝ ex April
Chicago & North Western Rly. Common Stock	122⅜ ex April
Chicago St. Louis & New Orleans R.R., Memphis Div., 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1951	93½
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Rly. General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1988	93½
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Rly. 1st & Refunding Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1934	78¾
Chicago St. Paul & Minneapolis Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1918	123¼
Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Rly. Consols 6 Per Cent., 1930	123
Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Rly. Debenture 5 Per Cent., 1930	105½
Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Rly. Consols 3½ Per Cent., 1930	96½
Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Rly. 7 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Preferred Stock	132½
Chicago Telephone Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1923	108

† For Registered Bonds payable quarterly.

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Chicago & Western Indiana R.R. Consd. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1952	77½
Chicago & Western Indiana R.R. General Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1932	111½
Cleveland, Cincinnatti, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1993	82
Cleveland, Cincinnatti, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. (Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Rly.) 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1939	88½
Cleveland, Cincinnatti, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Debenture 4½ Per Cent., 1931	90½
Cleveland, Cincinnatti, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. (St. Louis Div.) 1st Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1990	87
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Rly. Consd. Refunding 4½ Per Cent., 1930	103½
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Rly. Consd. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1933	114½
Cleveland & Marietta Rly. 1st Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. 1935	106½
Cleveland & Pittsburg R.R. General Mortgage S.F. 4½ Per Cent., 1942, Series "A"	108½
Cleveland & Pittsburg R.R. General Mortgage S.F. 4½ Per Cent., 1942, Series "B"	109½
Cleveland & Pittsburg R.R. General Mortgage S.F. 3½ Per Cent., 1942, Series "B"	94½
Cleveland & Pittsburg R.R. General Mortgage S.F. 3½ Per Cent., 1948, Series "C"	94½
Cleveland & Pittsburg R.R. General Mortgage S.F. 3½ Per Cent., 1950, Series "D"	93½
Cleveland & Pittsburg R.R. Regular Guaranteed 7 Per Cent. Stock	87½
Colorado & Southern Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1929	95½
Colorado & Southern Rly. Refunding & Extn. Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1935	89½
Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore General Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1954	100½
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York 6 Per Cent. Convertible Debenture, 1920	122½

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. (of Baltimore) General Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1935	98¼
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6 Per Cent., 1918	108½
Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co. 1st & General Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	106
Delaware & Hudson Co. 1st Lien Equipment S.F. 4½ Per Cent., 1922	106½
Delaware & Hudson Co. 1st & Refunding Mort- gage 4 Per Cent., 1943	101¼
Denver & Rio Grande R.R. 1st Consd. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1936	85⅞
Denver & Rio Grande R.R. Improvement Mort- gage 5 Per Cent., 1928	88⅝
Des Plaines Valley Rly. 1st Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1947	105½
Detroit & Mackinac Rly. 1st Lien 4 Per Cent., 1995	86½
Detroit Terminal & Tunnel 1st Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1961	97¼
Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Rly. 1st Mort- gage 5 Per Cent., 1937	99½
Duluth Street, Rly. Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930	103¼
East Tennessee Virginia & Georgia Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930	111¼
East Tennessee Virginia & Georgia Rly. Consd. Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1956	113½
Eastman Kodak Co. 6 Per Cent., Cum. Pre- ferred Stock	120⅜ ex April
Elgin Joliet & Eastern Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1941	109½
Erie R.R. General Mortgage Convertible 4 Per Cent., 1953, Series A	68
Erie R.R. Pennsylvania Coal Collateral Trust 4 Per Cent., 1951	94⅞
Erie Rly. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per Cent., 1920	112⅜

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Erie & Pittsburg R.R. Special Guaranteed Stock	65½ ex March
Erie & Pittsburg R.R. Common Guaranteed Stock	65½ ex March
Florida East Coast Rly. 1st Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1959	100
Gila Valley Globe & Northern Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1924	106⅞
Grand Rapids & Indiana Rly. 1st Extended Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1941	105⅞
Great Northern Rly. (U.S.A.) 1st & Refunding Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1961, Series "A"	105
Great Northern Rly. (U.S.A.) Capital Stock (Preferred)	118⅞
Hocking Valley Rly. 1st Consd. Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1999	95⅞
Illinois Central R.R. Refunding Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1955	97
Illinois Central R.R. 1st Mortgage 3½ Per Cent., 1951	89⅞
Illinois Central R.R. Extended 1st Mortgage 3½ Per Cent., 1951	89¾
Illinois Central R.R. Cairo Bridge Co. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1950	94½
Illinois Central R.R. & Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R.R. Joint 1st Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1963	107
Illinois Central R.R. Louisville Div. & Terminal 1st Mortgage 3½ Per Cent., 1953	81½
Illinois Central R.R. St. Louis Div. & Terminal 1st Mortgage 3½ Per Cent., 1951	81
Illinois Central R.R. Leased Line 4 Per Cent. Stock	81
Illinois Central R.R. Capital Stock	106½
Ingersoll-Rand Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1935	108½
Ingersoll-Rand Co. 6 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	111½
International & Great Northern R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1919	105¾

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 1st & Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1966	103½
Jamestown Franklin & Clearfield R.R. 1st Mort- gage 4 Per Cent., 1959	95½
Kansas City Fort Scott & Memphis Rly. Consd. 6 Per Cent., 1928	117¼
Kansas City Southern Rly. 1st Mortgage 3 Per Cent., 1950	73
Kansas City Southern Rly. Refunding & Impvt. Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1950	93½
Lackawanna Steel 1st Mortgage Convertible 5 Per Cent., 1923	107½
Lackawanna Steel 1st Consd. Mortgage "A" Convertible 5 Per Cent., 1950	100½
Lake Erie & Western R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	103½
Lake Erie & Western R.R. 2nd Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1941	85½
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rly. 1st Mortgage 3½ Per Cent., 1997	90½
Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1933	112¼
Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1933	101
Lehigh Valley Rly. 1st Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1940	106½
Lehigh Valley R.R. General Consd. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 2003	96
Lehigh Valley R.R. General Consd. Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 2003	107¼
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. 7 Per Cent. Debenture, 1944	136½
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. 5 Per Cent. Debenture, 1951	106½
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	123½ ex April
Long Dock Co. Consd. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1935	130½
Long Island R.R. Consd. Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1931	111½
Long Island R.R. Debenture 5 Per Cent., 1934	101¼

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Long Island R.R. General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1938	90 ⁵ / ₈
Lorillard (P.) Co. 7 Per Cent. Debenture 1944	136 ¹ / ₂
Lorillard (P.) Co. 5 Per Cent. Debenture, 1951	106 ⁵ / ₈
Lorillard (P.) Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	119 ³ / ₈ ex April
Louisville & Nashville R.R. 1st Mortgage Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent., 1931	112 ⁷ / ₈
Louisville & Nashville R.R. General Mortgage S.F. 6 Per Cent., 1930	120 ³ / ₈
Louisville & Nashville R.R. Atlanta Knoxville and Cincinnati Div. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1955	93 ⁷ / ₈
Louisville & Nashville R.R. New Orleans & Mobile Div., 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1930	120 ³ / ₈
Louisville & Nashville R.R. Capital Stock ...	131 ³ / ₄
Lynn & Boston R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1924	104 ³ / ₈
Manhattan Rly. Consd. (now 1st) Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1990	96 ⁷ / ₈
Manhattan Rly. 7 Per Cent. Guaranteed Capital Stock	131 ⁷ / ₈ ex April
Michigan Central R.R. 1st Mortgage 3 ¹ / ₂ Per Cent., 1952	87 ³ / ₈
Michigan Central R.R. Debenture 4 Per Cent., 1929	95
Milwaukee Lake Shore & Western Rly. Consd. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1921	112 ¹ / ₂
Milwaukee Lake Shore & Western Rly. Ext. & Impvt. Mortgage S.F. 5 Per Cent., 1929 ...	110 ¹ / ₄
Milwaukee Sparta & North Western R.R. 1st Mortgage Gtd. 4 Per Cent., 1947	97
Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Rly. 7 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Pref. Stock	128 ¹ / ₄ ex April
Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Rly. Common Stock	111 ¹ / ₂ ex April
Mobile & Birmingham R.R. Prior Lien Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1945	110 ¹ / ₄
Mobile & Ohio R.R. Montgomery Div., 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1947	104
Mohawk & Malone Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1991	98

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C. is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation. [†]
	£
Morris & Essex R.R. Guaranteed Stock... ..	84 $\frac{5}{8}$
Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis Rly. 1st Consd. Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1928	113 $\frac{1}{8}$
Nashville Florence & Sheffield Rly. 1st Mort- gage 5 Per Cent., 1937	110 $\frac{1}{8}$
National Tube Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1952	109 $\frac{3}{8}$
New York Air Brake Co. 1st Mortgage Con- vertible 6 Per Cent., 1928	112
New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Re- funding & Impvt. Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 2013, Series "A"	105
New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co. Debenture 4 Per Cent., 1942	93 $\frac{1}{8}$
New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Con- solidation Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1998	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Michigan Central Collateral Trust 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1998	80 $\frac{5}{8}$
New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Lake Shore Collateral Trust 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1998 (Non-assented)	80 $\frac{5}{8}$
New York Central Lines Equipment Trust Cer- tificates 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1918	106 $\frac{1}{8}$
New York Central Lines Equipment Trust Cer- tificates 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1919	106 $\frac{1}{8}$
New York Central Lines Equipment Trust Cer- tificates 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1920	106 $\frac{1}{8}$
New York Central Lines Equipment Trust Cer- tificates 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1921	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
New York Central Lines Equipment Trust Cer- tificates 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1922	106 $\frac{1}{8}$
New York Central Lines Equipment Trust Cer- tificates 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1923	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
New York Central Lines Equipment Trust Cer- tificates 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1924	105 $\frac{7}{8}$
New York Central Lines Equipment Trust Cer- tificates 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1925	105 $\frac{7}{8}$
New York Central Lines Equipment Trust Cer- tificates 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1926	105 $\frac{1}{2}$

[†] Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation. ‡
	£
New York Central Lines Equipment Trust Certificates 4½ Per Cent., 1927	105½
New York Central Lines Equipment Trust Certificates 4½ Per Cent., 1928	105
New York Central R.R. Capital Stock	100⅞
New York Chicago & St. Louis R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1937	100
New York Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Debenture 4 Per Cent., 1931	83⅜
New York (City of) 4 Per Cent., 1959	106⅜
do. do. 4¼ Per Cent., 1930-60	106¼
do. do. 4¼ Per Cent., 1960	107½
do. do. 4½ Per Cent., 1963	112¼
do. do. 4½ Per Cent., 1957	114¼
New York Connecting R.R. 1st Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1953, Series "A"	103⅜
New York Gas & Electric Light Heat & Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1948	108¼
New York Gas & Electric Light Heat & Power Co. Purchase Money Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1949	89⅝
New York Lake Erie & Western Rly. 1st Consd. Mortgage Funded Coupon 7 Per Cent., 1920... ..	112½
New York New Haven & Hartford R.R. Non-convertible Debenture 4 Per Cent., 1955	71½
New York New Haven & Hartford R.R. Non-convertible Debenture 4 Per Cent., 1956	71⅞
New York Ontario & Western Rly. Refunding 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1992	83
New York & Putnam R.R. 1st Consd. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1993	96⅜
New York Westchester & Boston Rly. 1st Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1946	71½
Norfolk & Western R.R. General Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1931	126¼
Norfolk & Western R.R. Improvement & Extension Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1934	126⅜
Norfolk & Western R.R. New River R.R. Div., 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1932	126¼
Norfolk & Western Rly. Convertible 4½ Per Cent., 1938	131⅜

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Norfolk & Western Rly. Convertible 4 Per Cent., 1932	132 $\frac{3}{8}$
Norfolk & Western Rly. & Pocahontas Coal & Coke Co. Purchase Money 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1941	94 $\frac{5}{8}$
Norfolk & Western Rly. 1st Consd. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1996	99 $\frac{1}{4}$
Norfolk & Western Rly. Divisional 1st Lien & General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1944	96 $\frac{5}{8}$
Norfolk & Western Rly. 4 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Adjustment Preferred Stock	90 $\frac{3}{8}$
Norfolk & Western Rly. Common Stock ...	134 ex March
Northern Pacific Rly. Refunding & Improvement 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 2047	103 $\frac{3}{4}$
Northern Pacific Rly. St. Paul-Duluth Div. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1996	97 $\frac{1}{4}$
Northern Pacific Rly. Common Stock	108 $\frac{5}{8}$
Oregon & California R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1927	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oregon R.R. & Navigation Co. Consd. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1946	97 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oregon Short Line Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1922	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oregon Short Line R.R. Consd. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1946	113 $\frac{7}{8}$
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. 1st Mortgage Collateral Trust S.F. 5 Per Cent., 1937 ...	106 $\frac{5}{8}$
Pennsylvania Co. Collateral Trust (15-25 yrs.) Gold Certs. 4 Per Cent., 1921-31	101
Pennsylvania Co. Trust Certificates Guaranteed 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1937, Series "A"	91 $\frac{3}{8}$
Pennsylvania Co. Trust Certificates Guaranteed 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1941, Series "B"	89 $\frac{5}{8}$
Pennsylvania Co. Trust Certificates Guaranteed 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1942, Series "C"	90 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pennsylvania Co. Trust Certificates Guaranteed 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1944, Series "D"	90 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pennsylvania Co. Trust Certificates Guaranteed 4 Per Cent., 1952, Series "E"	98 $\frac{7}{8}$
Pennsylvania R.R. Consd. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1943	105 $\frac{3}{8}$

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Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Pennsylvania R.R. Capital Stock	56½
Perkiomen R.R. 2nd Series Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1918	106
Philadelphia and Erie R.R. General Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1920	111½
Philadelphia and Reading R.R. Impvt. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1947	103⅝
Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Consd. Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1940, Series "A"	108⅝
Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Consd. Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1942, Series "B"	108⅝
Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Consd. Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1942, Series "C"	108¼
Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Consd. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1945, Series "D"	102
Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Consd. Mortgage 3½ Per Cent., 1949, Series "E"	100⅝
Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Consd. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1953, Series "F"	101⅝
Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Consd. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1957, Series "G"	102
Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Consd. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1960, Series "H"	101
Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Consd. Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1963, Series "I"	106½
Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Rly. Consd. Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1964, Series "J"	107¼
Pittsburg Fort Wayne & Chicago Rly. Regular Guaranteed Stock	163½ ex April
Pittsburg Fort Wayne & Chicago Rly. Special Guaranteed Stock	151⅞ ex April

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.‡
	£
Reading Co. Jersey Central Collateral Trust 4 Per Cent., 1951	100½
Reading Co. 4 Per Cent. Non-Cum. 1st Pre- ferred Stock	43½
Reading Co. 4 Per Cent. Non-Cum. 2nd Pre- ferred Stock	44¼ ex April
Reading Co. Common Stock	98½
Rio Grande Junction Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1939	93½
St. Louis Bridge Co. 1st Mortgage 7 Per Cent., 1929	124½
St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern R.R. General Consd. Rly. & Land Grant Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1931	108½
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930	107½
St. Louis Southwestern Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1989	82½
St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. 1st Consd. Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1933	125½
St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. 1st Consd. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1933	102½
St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. Montana Extension Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1937	99½
St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba Rly. Consd. Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. 1933	108
St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba Rly. Pacific Extension Mortgage Sterling 4 Per Cent., 1940	97¾%
Scioto Valley & New England R.R. 1st Mort- gage 4 Per Cent., 1989	97
Seaboard Air Line Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1950	83¾
Seaboard Air Line Rly. Refunding Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1959	70½
South & North Alabama R.R. Consd. Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1936	112½
South & North Alabama R.R. General Consd. Gtd. Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1963	108½
Southern Pacific Co. San Francisco Terminal 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1950	91½

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation. ²
	£
Southern Pacific Co. Common Stock	97 ⁵ / ₈ ex April
Southern Rly. Development and General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1956	75 ³ / ₈
Southern Rly. East Tennessee Reorganisation Lien 5 Per Cent., 1938	105 ¹ / ₈
Southern Rly. Memphis Div. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1996	105 ¹ / ₈
Southern Rly. St. Louis Div. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1951	82 ⁵ / ₈
Swift & Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1944 ...	107 ¹ / ₈
Terminal R.R. Association of St. Louis 1st Consd. Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1944	107 ⁵ / ₈
Terminal R.R. Association of St. Louis General Mortgage Refunding 4 Per Cent., 1953 ...	91 ⁵ / ₈
Terminal R.R. Association of S. Louis 1st Mortgage 4 ¹ / ₂ Per Cent., 1939	107 ⁵ / ₈
Texas & Pacific Rly. Consd. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 2000	106 ⁵ / ₈
Toledo & Ohio Central Rly. Western Div. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1935	105 ³ / ₄
Toledo St. Louis & Western R.R. Prior Lien 3 ¹ / ₂ Per Cent., 1925	86 ¹ / ₄
Toledo Walhonding Valley & Ohio R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 ¹ / ₂ Per Cent., 1931, Series "A" ...	105 ⁵ / ₈
Toledo Walhonding Valley & Ohio R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 ¹ / ₂ Per Cent., 1933, Series "B" ...	105 ⁵ / ₈
Toledo Walhonding Valley & Ohio R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1942, Series "C" ...	97 ¹ / ₄
Union Pacific R.R. 4 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Preferred Stock	86 ¹ / ₈ ex April
Union Pacific R.R. Common Stock	142 ¹ / ₄ ex April
United Fruit Co. 4 Year 5 Per Cent. Notes, 1918	106 ⁵ / ₈
United Fruit Co. 4 ¹ / ₂ Per Cent. Bonds, 1925 ...	102 ³ / ₄
United Fruit Co. Sinking Fund Gold Debenture 4 ¹ / ₂ Per Cent., 1923	102 ³ / ₄
United New Jersey R.R. & Canal Co. General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1944	104
United New Jersey R.R. & Canal Co. General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1923	104 ⁷ / ₈
United New Jersey R.R. & Canal Co. General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1929	104 ¹ / ₂

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
United States Steel Corporation 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	124 $\frac{1}{8}$
United States Steel Corporation Common Stock	116 $\frac{1}{4}$ ex March
Vandalia R.R. Consd. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1955, Series "A"	96 $\frac{3}{4}$
Vandalia R.R. Consd. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1957, Series "B"	97 $\frac{3}{4}$
Virginian Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1962	105 $\frac{1}{8}$
Wabash R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1939	111 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wabash R.R. 1st Lien & Equipment 5 Per Cent., 1921	105 $\frac{1}{8}$
Washington Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1945	99 $\frac{1}{8}$
Washington Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. 1945	88
Western Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1922	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
Western New York & Pennsylvania Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	109 $\frac{3}{8}$
Western New York & Pennsylvania Rly. General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1943	91 $\frac{1}{8}$
Western Pennsylvania R.R. Consd. Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1928	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union Telegraph Co. Collateral Trust 50 Year 5 Per Cent., 1938	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union Telegraph Co. Funding & Real Estate 50 Year 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1950	99 $\frac{5}{8}$
West Shore R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 2361	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
West Virginia & Pittsburg R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1990	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R., Wheeling Div. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1928	103 $\frac{7}{8}$
Willmar & Sioux Falls Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1938	114 $\frac{7}{8}$
Winston-Salem Southbound Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1960	91 $\frac{1}{8}$
Wisconsin Central Rly. 1st General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1949	91 $\frac{1}{8}$
Wisconsin Central Rly. Superior & Duluth Div. & Terminal 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1936 ...	91 $\frac{1}{4}$

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Second Schedule.

PROVISIONS UNDER WHICH SECURITIES MAY BE EXCEPTED.

1. *Proviso to Subsection (1) of Regulation 7c.*

Provided that no such order shall apply to any securities as to which the Treasury are satisfied that on the twenty-fourth day of January, nineteen hundred and seventeen,^(a) they were beneficially owned by a person not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and that they remain so owned.

(2) *Paragraphs (e) (f) and (g) of Subsection (3) of Section 27 of the Finance Act, 1916.*^(b)

27.—(3) A person shall be entitled to relief from the additional duty imposed by this section—

(e) in respect of income derived from any such securities held, in any country outside the United Kingdom, by persons who are not domiciled in the United Kingdom, or by trustees who are prevented by the laws of such other country or by the terms of their trust from placing the securities at the disposal of the Treasury, and are not entitled to the benefit of any indemnity conferred by Act of Parliament in respect of the contravention of those terms, if the securities were so held before the twenty-ninth day of May, nineteen hundred and sixteen; or where such securities are under the jurisdiction of a court in such other country, and it would be contrary to the laws of such other country to place such securities at the disposal of the Treasury; and

(f) in respect of income derived from any such securities which are deposited with persons outside the United Kingdom as a security for a loan from those persons, or have otherwise been made security for a loan from persons outside the United Kingdom, if they were so deposited or made security before the twenty-ninth day of May nineteen hundred and sixteen, or after that date with the approval of the Treasury, and if the Treasury are satisfied that the securities cannot be released without impairing the security for the loan; and

(g) in respect of income derived from any such securities which are proved to the Special Commissioners to be held by any company or persons concerned in the trade or business in any country outside the United Kingdom as a condition (imposed in that country) of carrying on that trade or business.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 6th, 1917, being a Supplement to the Gazette of the same date.]

(a) JAN. 24, 1917.—i.e., the date on which Reg. 7c was by Order in Council inserted in the Code.

(b) FINANCE ACT, 1916.—i.e., 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 24.

TREASURY NOTICE APPEARING IN THE PRESS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1917, AS TO BASIS ON WHICH COMPENSATION FOR SECURITIES IN SECOND REQUISITION LIST IS CALCULATED, &c.

A second Treasury Order under the Defence of the Realm (Securities) Regulations of January 24(a) was issued yesterday.(b)

The new list includes 319 United States and Canadian securities, all of which have previously appeared in lists of securities subject to the special income-tax of 2s. in the pound.

All securities specified in the list, which are held in this country, or held abroad by persons resident in this country, must (subject to the exceptions contained in the Regulations and the Order) be delivered to the American Dollar Securities Committee.(c) 19, Old Jewry, E.C.2, not later than April 5. In cases in which it is more convenient to holders to make delivery in New York, special arrangements for delivery there will be made upon application to the American Dollar Securities Committee.

The Order does not apply to securities deposited with the Treasury under Schemes A and B(d) before January 27. The schedule of the Order shows the rates at which compensation will be calculated for the securities requisitioned. These rates are based on the sterling equivalent at the exchange of the day of the New York quotations of the respective securities on Monday, March 5, with an addition of three weeks' interest over and above that already accrued. The compensation will be paid within seven days after the delivery of the securities, and will be of the same amount whatever may be the date of delivery.

Private owners of securities should arrange wherever possible to make delivery through a banker or member of the Stock Exchange, to whom commission will be paid by the Treasury.

THE TREASURY (SECURITIES) ORDER, 1917, No. 3. DATED
APRIL 10, 1917.(e)

[Footnotes ‡, † and * to the List of Securities in the First Schedule form part of the Order as issued: the other footnotes, indicated by letters, do not; and for these the Editor of the Manual is alone responsible.]

Whereas the Treasury have power under Regulations 7c, 7d, and 7e of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (inserted in those regulations by an Order in Council dated the twenty-fourth day of January nineteen hundred and seventeen)(f) to apply Regulation 7c to certain securities and to take possession or

(a) DEFENCE OF REALM (SECURITIES) REGULATIONS.—i.e., Reg. 7c, printed p. 62, inserted in the Code Jan. 24th, 1917.

(b) TREASURY SECURITIES ORDER No. 2.—This Order dated March 6th, 1917, is printed at p. 380.

(c) AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES COMMITTEE.—See footnote (c) to p. 373.

(d) SCHEMES A AND B.—See footnote (a) p. 383.

(e) SUBSEQUENTLY AFFECTED SECURITIES.—As to the application of this Order to "subsequently affected securities," see the Treasury (Securities) Amendment Order, 1917, p. 448.

(f) REGULATIONS 7c, 7d, 7e.—These Regulations as so inserted in the Code are printed at pp. 62-64.

require delivery of the securities to which the regulation is for the time being applicable subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the regulation:

And whereas the Treasury are of opinion that for the purpose of strengthening the financial position of the country it is expedient that Regulation 7c should be applied to the securities specified in the first schedule to this Order:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulations, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Treasury hereby order as follows:—

1. Regulation 7c is hereby applied to the securities specified in the First Schedule to this Order.

2.—(1) Any such securities shall be transferred to the Treasury on or before the tenth day of May 1917, and for that purpose—

(a) any person having possession of any such securities which pass by delivery shall on or before that date deliver the securities to the American Dollar Securities Committee^(a) at the National Debt Office, 19, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 2; and

(b) any person who is registered as the owner of any such securities which are transferable by deed, shall on or before that date lodge the necessary blank transfer with the Committee; and

(c) any person who is the owner of any such securities which are transferable otherwise than by delivery or deed shall, on or before that date, do all things necessary for transferring the securities into the name of the Committee or any person nominated by them for that purpose.

Any such person (in this Order referred to as the transferor) shall also deliver to the Treasury any documents of title relating to the securities which may be in his possession or at his disposal.

(2) Any owner of any securities mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order and any person who has power to dispose of or sell any such securities, or has the custody of any such securities, or receives on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person the dividends or income of any such securities, or has any interest in any such securities, shall (if he is not the transferor) on or before the tenth day of May, 1917, give to the American Dollar Securities Committee^(a) full particulars of the securities and of his position in relation thereto, delivering at the same time to the Committee any documents of title relating to the securities which may be in his possession or at his disposal, and comply with any directions given to him by the Committee for completing the transfer of the securities.

(3) The American Dollar Securities Committee^(a) may, if they think fit, on the application of the owner of any securities which are not for the time being in the United Kingdom, arrange for the transfer of the securities to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at

(a) AMERICAN DOLLARS SECURITIES COMMITTEE.—See footnote (c), p. 373.

their New York office, and the transfer in accordance with this Order of the securities to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their New York office, will, in such a case, for the purposes of this Order, be treated by the Treasury as the transfer of the securities to the Treasury.

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Order the Treasury will, within seven days after any securities are transferred under this Order, pay compensation through the American Dollar Securities Committee^(a) for the securities at the rate mentioned in the second column of the First Schedule to this Order.

(2) The compensation money shall be paid to the transferor of the securities (whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge), and the compensation money shall be subject to the same trusts, charges, liens, rights, and equities (if any) as the securities in respect of which it is paid.

(3) The transfer of securities under this Order to the Treasury includes the transfer of the right to receive all dividends or interest payable or paid on or after the tenth day of April 1917 (except where the rate of compensation is stated in the Schedule to this Order to be *ex* any particular dividend or interest); and any coupons representing any such interest or dividends, and all coupons for future interest or dividends, shall be surrendered on the transfer of the securities; and if any coupons are not so surrendered, the Treasury will deduct the amount of the coupons from the compensation money.

(4) Where securities transferred under this Order are held either on loan or contango, and the loan or contango is carried over under the scheme for providing Government assistance in dealing with account to account loans on the Stock Exchange,^(b) special arrangements will be made by the Treasury for postponing the payment of compensation until the securities cease to be subject to the scheme, and for the determination of the compensation as at the time when it becomes payable, and for payments to be made in the meantime in respect of the income of the securities.

(5) Where securities are not transferred to the Treasury within the required time, the Treasury will not be bound to give the compensation for which provision is made under this Order, but may give such compensation as they think just in the circumstances: Provided that any reduction of the compensation under this provision shall not prejudice the recovery of any penalty which may have been incurred.

The Treasury may also in such a case where all persons responsible for the transfer of the securities have, with proper diligence and expedition, done all that was in their power to procure the transfer of the securities, if they think fit, add to the compensation any sums which they think just as representing any loss of interest on the compensation money due to the postponed payment thereof.

(a) AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES COMMITTEE.—See footnote (c) to Securities Order No. 1, p. 373.

(b) SCHEME FOR PROVIDING GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE IN DEALING WITH ACCOUNT TO ACCOUNT LOANS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—See footnote (a) to Securities Order, No. 2, p. 382.

4.—(1) Securities are excepted from the operation of this Order if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Treasury—

- (a) that the securities come within the proviso to sub-section (1) of Regulation 7c, as set out in the Second Schedule to this Order; or
- (b) that the securities have, with the permission in writing of the American Dollar Securities Committee^(a) given at the time of purchase, been purchased since the twenty-fourth day of January, 1917,^(b) by or on behalf of a person not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and that they remain in the beneficial ownership of such person;
- (c) that the securities have on or before the twenty-sixth day of January, 1917, been tendered for deposit with the Treasury under any scheme for placing securities at the disposal of the Treasury in connection with the regulation of foreign exchanges;^(c) or
- (d) that the securities are securities in respect of the income from which a person is entitled to relief from the additional tax imposed by section twenty-seven of the Finance Act, 1916,^(d) by virtue of paragraphs (e), (f), or (g) of sub-section (3) of that section as set out in the Second Schedule to this Order.

(2) Where the transferor of any securities claims that the securities are, by virtue of this provision, excepted from the operation of this Order, he shall, on or before the first day of May, 1917, give notice to the American Dollar Securities Committee,^(a) stating particulars of the grounds on which his claim is based: and if on adjudication his claim is not sustained, this Order shall take effect as respects those securities as if the seventh day after the date of adjudication (if that day is later than the tenth day of May) were substituted for the tenth day of May, 1917.

Provided that—

- (a) in the case of the securities mentioned in paragraph (c) of the preceding sub-section this sub-section shall not apply, and no penalty shall be incurred for failure to give the notice, the Treasury being satisfied that those securities are exempt without any claim or notice; and
- (b) no notice shall be necessary under this sub-section in respect of any securities where notice has been given to the Custodian as to those securities under section three of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, as amended by any other Act,^(e) and no penalty shall be incurred for not giving any such notice.

— (a) AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES COMMITTEE.—See footnote (c) to Securities Order No. 1, p. 373.

(b) JANUARY 24TH, 1917, *i.e.*, the date when Regulations 7c, 7d, and 7e were added to the Code.

(c) SCHEMES A AND B.—See footnote (a) to Securities Order No. 2, p. 383.

(d) ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX.—See footnote (b) to Securities Order No. 2, p. 383.

(e) NOTICE TO CUSTODIAN AS TO SECURITIES.—See footnote (b) as to Securities Order, No. 2, p. 384.

5. The owner of any securities to which Regulation 7C of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is for the time being applicable (including any person who has power to dispose of or sell the securities, or has the custody of, or receives on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other person, the dividends or income from the securities), and any person who has any interest in any such securities or is the registrar of any such securities, is under that regulation bound to take all steps and do anything which is necessary or is directed by the Treasury for the purpose of or in connection with the delivery or transfer of those securities to the Treasury; and if he acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, that provision, he is guilty of a summary offence against those regulations.

6. The Treasury reserves to itself power to decline the transfer of any securities of which they have power to take possession in pursuance of this Order, and in that case no person shall be subject to a penalty for not complying with the provisions of this Order as to the transfer of the securities.

7. This Order may be cited as the Treasury (Securities) Order, 1917, No. 3.

Given under our hands this tenth day of April, 1917.

*A. Bonar Law,
Stanley Baldwin,*

Two of the Lords Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.

First Schedule.

SECURITIES TO WHICH REGULATION 7C IS APPLIED, WHETHER THE SECURITIES
ARE ACTUALLY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OR NOT.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Alabama Central R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1918 	108½
Albany & Susquehanna R.R. 1st Mortgage 3½ Per Cent., 1946 (Convertible) 	88½
Albany & Susquehanna R.R. Guaranteed Capital Stock 	254
Allegheny & Western Rly. Guaranteed 6 Per Cent. Capital Stock 	130¼

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
American Agricultural Chemical Co. 1st Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1928	106½
American Agricultural Chemical Co. Convertible Debentures 5 Per Cent., 1924	108½
American Agricultural Chemical Co. 6 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	104½ ex April
American Bank Note Co. 6 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	52
American Beet Sugar Co. 6 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Preferred Stock	99½
American Can Co. Sinking Fund Debentures 5 Per Cent., 1928	104½
American Can Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	110½
American Car & Foundry Co. 7 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Preferred Stock	122½
American Cotton Oil Co. Bonds 5 Per Cent., 1931	99½ ex May
American Cotton Oil Co. 6 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Preferred Stock	101½
American Dock & Improvement Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1921	108½
American Hide & Leather Co. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 6 Per Cent., 1919... ..	108½
American Locomotive Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	109½ ex April
American Power & Light Co. 6 Per Cent. Notes, 1921	106½
American Smelters Securities Co. 6 Per Cent. Cum. (unguaranteed) Preferred "A" Stock ...	106½
American Smelting & Refining Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	118½
American Steel Foundries Debentures 4 Per Cent., 1923	95½
American Sugar Refining Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	125
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Capital Stock	130½ ex April
American Tobacco Co. Bonds 6 Per Cent., 1944	125½
American Tobacco Co. Bonds 4 Per Cent., 1951	88½
American Tobacco Co. Preferred Stock	112½

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100. as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.‡
	£
American Woolen Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	102 ex April
Anaconda Copper Mining Co. Capital Stock ...	16½ ex May
Argentine Govt. Treasury Bonds 6 Per Cent., 1920	102½%
Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line Rly. 1st Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1944, Series "A"	97¾
Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line Rly. Guaranteed Capital Stock	180¾
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1947	111
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. Common Stock ...	118½
Atlantic City Electric Co. 1st & Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1938	102¾
Atlantic City R.R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1951	97¾
Atlantic & Danville Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1948	85¾
Atlas Portland Cement Co. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 6 Per Cent., 1925	106¾
Austin & North Western R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1941	106¾
Baldwin Locomotive Works 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1940	106¾ ex May
Baldwin Locomotive Works 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	105½
Bangor & Aroostook R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1943	107½
Bethlehem Steel Co. 1st Extension Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1926	108½
Bethlehem Steel Co. 1st Lien & Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1942, Series "A"	104¾ ex May
Bethlehem Steel Corp'n. 7 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Preferred Stock	129¼
Big Sandy Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1944	89½
Birmingham Railway Light & Power Co. General Mortgage Refunding 4½ Per Cent., 1954 ...	95½
Boston & New York Air Line R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1955	94¾
Bridgeport Traction Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1923	109½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue R.R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1913	103¾

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1945	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ ex May
Brown Shoe Co. Inc. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	100 $\frac{3}{4}$ ex May
Brunswick & Western R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1938	97 $\frac{7}{8}$
Buffalo Rly. Consolidated 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1931	108 $\frac{1}{8}$
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburg Rly. 6 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Preferred Stock	113 $\frac{3}{8}$
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburg Rly. Common Stock	94 $\frac{3}{8}$
Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co. Debentures 5 Per Cent., 1926	98 $\frac{1}{4}$
Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1932	102 $\frac{5}{8}$
Bush Terminal Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1955	92 $\frac{3}{8}$
Bush Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1952	91 $\frac{3}{8}$
California Electric Generating Co. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1948	94 $\frac{1}{8}$
California Gas & Electric Corporation Unifying & Refunding Mortgage, 5 Per Cent., 1937 ...	104 $\frac{3}{8}$ ex May
Carolina Central R.R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1949	92 $\frac{1}{4}$
Catawissa R.R. 1st Preferred Stock	55 $\frac{3}{8}$ ex May
Catawissa R.R. 2nd Preferred Stock	55 $\frac{3}{8}$ ex May
Cedar Rapids Iowa Falls & Northwestern Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1921	104 $\frac{7}{8}$
Central District Telephone Co. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1943	109 $\frac{1}{4}$
Central of Georgia Rly., Chattanooga Division, Purchase Money Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1951 ...	90 $\frac{3}{4}$
Central of Georgia Rly., Macon & Northern Division, 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1946 ...	106 $\frac{3}{8}$
Central of Georgia Rly., Middle Georgia & Atlantic Division, 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1947 ...	110 $\frac{3}{8}$
Central of Georgia Rly., Mobile Division, 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1946	110 $\frac{1}{8}$
Central Leather Co. 1st Lien 5 Per Cent., 1925 ...	106 $\frac{3}{4}$

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.*
	£
Central Leather Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	118 $\frac{3}{4}$
Central New England Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1961	78 $\frac{3}{8}$
Central Ohio R.R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1930	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central R.R. of New Jersey Capital Stock ...	302 $\frac{1}{4}$ ex May
Charleston & Savannah Rly. General (now 1st) Mortgage 7 Per Cent., 1936	137
Chattanooga Station Co. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1957	87 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chesapeake & Ohio Rly. General Funding & Improvement Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1929 ...	101 $\frac{1}{8}$
Chesapeake & Ohio Rly. Craig Valley Branch 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1940	101 $\frac{1}{8}$
Chesapeake & Ohio Rly. Richmond & Allegheny Division 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1989	89 $\frac{3}{8}$
Chesapeake & Ohio Rly. Richmond & Allegheny Division 2nd Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1989	83 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chesapeake & Ohio Rly. Warm Springs Valley Branch 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1941 ...	100 $\frac{3}{8}$
Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R. Denver Extension Sinking Fund, 4 Per Cent., 1922 ...	105 $\frac{5}{8}$
Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R. Iowa Division Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1919	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R. Iowa Division Sinking Fund 4 Per Cent., 1919	104 $\frac{7}{8}$
Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R. Southwestern Division Sinking Fund 4 Per Cent., 1921 ...	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R. Capital Stock	298 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago Hammond & Western R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1927	114 $\frac{1}{8}$
Chicago Indiana & Southern R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1956	98 $\frac{7}{8}$
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Rly. General Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1989, Series B ...	82 $\frac{1}{4}$ (80 $\frac{3}{8}$ †)
Chicago & North Western Rly. Sinking Fund 6 Per Cent., 1929	113 $\frac{5}{8}$

† Compensation for Registered Bonds payable quarterly.

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation. [‡]
	£
Chicago & North Western Rly. Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1929	110 ³ / ₈
Chicago & North Western Rly. Debentures 5 Per Cent., 1921	105 ⁵ / ₈ ex April
Chicago & North Western Rly. General Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1987	119 ⁴ / ₈ ex May
Chicago Railways Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1927	101 ¹ / ₄
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1917	107
Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Rly. Common Stock	112 ¹ / ₂
Choctaw Oklahoma & Gulf R.R. General Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1919	105 ³ / ₈
Choctaw Oklahoma & Gulf R.R. Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1952	95 ³ / ₈ ex May
Cincinnati Gas Transportation Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1933, Single Guarantee	103 ³ / ₈
Cincinnati Gas Transportation Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1933, Double Guarantee	104 ³ / ₈
Cincinnati Indianapolis St. Louis & Chicago Rly. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1920	108 ⁵ / ₈ ex May
Cincinnati Indianapolis St. Louis & Chicago Rly. General 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1936	95 ³ / ₄ ex May
Cities Service Co. 6 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	93 ex May
Clearfield & Mahoning Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1943	112 ³ / ₄
Cleveland Akron & Columbus Rly. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1940	94 ³ / ₄
Cleveland Akron & Columbus Rly. General Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1927	107 ⁵ / ₈
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. General Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1993, Series B	102
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. (Cincinnati Wabash & Michigan Division) Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1991	77 ³ / ₄
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. White Water Valley Division Purchase Money 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1940	82

[‡] Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Cleveland Columbus Cincinnati & Indianapolis Rly. General Consolidated Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1934	122½
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1939	107¼
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Rly. 1st Consoli- dated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1938	111½ (108¾†)
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R.R. Special Guaranteed 4 Per Cent. Betterment Capital Stock... ..	51¾
Cleveland Short Line Rly. 1st Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1961	103½
Cluett Peabody & Co. Inc. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	113½
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. General Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1943	98½
Columbus Connecting & Terminal R.R. 1st Mort- gage 5 Per Cent., 1922	107½
Columbus Gas Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1932	103¾
Columbus & Hocking Valley R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1948	92½
Columbus & 9th Avenue R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1993	103½
Columbus Street Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1932	104¾
Columbus & Toledo R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1955	93¾
Commonwealth Edison Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1943	107¾
Commonwealth Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1943	107½
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co. 1st & Re- funding 4½ Per Cent., 1951	106½
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York Capital Stock Consolidated Rly. Co. (N.Y.N.H. & H.R.R.)	123½
Debentures 4 Per Cent., 1954	76¾
Consolidated Rly. Co. (N.Y.N.H. & H.R.R.) Debentures 4 Per Cent., 1955	76¾
Consolidated Tobacco Co. Collateral Trust 4 Per Cent., 1951	86

† Compensation for Registered Bonds payable quarterly.

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100. as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Consolidation Coal Co. 10 Year Convertible 6 Per Cent., 1923	115 $\frac{7}{8}$
Consolidation Coal Co. 1st & Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent. 1950	101 $\frac{1}{8}$
Continental Can Co. Inc. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	115 $\frac{5}{8}$
Corn Products Refining Co. Sinking Fund Debentures 5 Per Cent., 1931	102 ex May
Corn Products Refining Co. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1934	103 $\frac{5}{8}$ ex May
Cuban-American Sugar Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cuban Govt. External 5 Per Cent. Loan of 1904	102 $\frac{5}{8}$ (per \$500)
Cuban Govt. External 5 Per Cent. Loan of 1914	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cuban Govt. External 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Loan of 1909	90 $\frac{1}{8}$ (per \$500)
Deere & Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock...	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Delaware & Hudson Co. Convertible 5 Per Cent., 1935	107 $\frac{3}{4}$
Delaware & Hudson Co. Pennsylvania Division 1st Mortgage 7 Per Cent., 1917	106 $\frac{5}{8}$
Delaware & Hudson Co. Capital Stock	135 $\frac{1}{4}$
Delaware Lackawanna & Western R.R. Capital Stock	236 $\frac{1}{4}$ ex April
Denver & Rio Grande R.R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1936	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Detroit Edison Co. 1st Mortgage & Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent. 1933	109 $\frac{1}{4}$
Detroit Edison Co. 1st & Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1940, Series "A"	107 $\frac{1}{8}$
Detroit Gas Co. Consolidated 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1918	107
Detroit Grand Haven & Milwaukee Rly. Consolidated Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1918	101 $\frac{5}{8}$
Detroit Grand Haven and Milwaukee Rly. 1st Equipment Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1918	104 $\frac{1}{4}$
Detroit Hillsdale & Southwestern R.R. Guaranteed 4 Per Cent. Stock	92 $\frac{3}{8}$
Detroit United Rly. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1932	90
Duluth & Iron Range R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	106 $\frac{5}{8}$

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Duluth Missabe & Northern Rly. General Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1941	111 $\frac{1}{8}$
Du Pont (E.I.) de Nemours Powder Co. Debentures 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1936... ..	108 $\frac{3}{4}$
Du Pont (E.I.) de Nemours Powder Co. 5 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	104 $\frac{3}{4}$ ex May
Eastern Power & Light Corp'n. Convertible 5 Per Cent., 1918	105
Eastman Kodak Co., Common Stock	593 $\frac{1}{2}$
East Ohio Gas Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1939	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Edison Electric Co. of New Orleans 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1929	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of New York 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1995	114 $\frac{3}{4}$
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1939	94 $\frac{5}{8}$
Equitable Gas Light Co. Consolidated (now 1st) Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1932	107 $\frac{5}{8}$
Erie & Pittsburg R.R. General Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1940, Series B.	93 $\frac{3}{8}$
Erie & Pittsburg R.R. General Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1940, Series C.	93 $\frac{3}{8}$
Florida Central & Peninsular R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1918	106 $\frac{3}{8}$
Florida Central & Peninsular R.R. 1st Mortgage Extension & Land Grant 5 Per Cent., 1930	106 $\frac{7}{8}$
Florida Central & Peninsular R.R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1943	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fremont Elkhorn & Missouri Valley R.R. Consolidated (now 1st) Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1933	124 $\frac{5}{8}$
Galveston Harrisburg & San Antonio Rly. Mexican & Pacific Extension 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1931	105 $\frac{1}{4}$ ex May
Galveston Harrisburg & San Antonio Rly. Mexican & Pacific Extension 2nd Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1931	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Galveston-Houston Electric Rly. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1954	96 $\frac{3}{4}$
General Electric Co. Debentures 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1942	83 $\frac{5}{8}$
General Electric Co. Capital Stock	169 $\frac{5}{8}$ ex April

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Security.	Rate of Compensation.‡
	£
Georgia Carolina & Northern R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1929	107½
Georgia Railway & Electric Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1932 ...	108
Goodrich (B.F.) Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	115½
Gouverneur & Oswegatchie R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1942	110
Havana Electric Rly. Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1952	97¾
Hocking Valley Rly. Common Stock	89½
Houston Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1925	104¾
Houston & Texas Central R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	112
Houston & Texas Central R.R. General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1921	100¾
Hudson County Gas Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1949	107¼ ex May
Illinois Central R.R. & Chicago, St. Louis, & New Orleans R.R. Joint 1st Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1963 (Sterling)	103¾%
Illinois Central R.R. Collateral Trust Sterling 3½ Per Cent., 1950	84¾%
Illinois Central R.R. 1st Mortgage Sterling 3 Per Cent., 1951	76%
Illinois Central R.R. 1st Mortgage Sterling 4 Cent., 1951	91%
Illinois Central R.R. 1st Mortgage Dollar 4 Per Cent., 1951	102¾
Illinois Central R.R. Purchased Lines 1st Mortgage 3½ Per Cent., 1952	87¾
Illinois Central R.R. Western Lines 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1951	93⅝
Illinois Steel Co. Debentures 4½ Per Cent., 1940	96¼
Indiana Illinois & Iowa R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1950	97¾
Indiana Natural Gas & Oil Co., Refunding (now 1st) Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1936	92⅛ ex May
Indiana Steel Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1952	107¼ ex May
Ingersoll-Rand Co. Common Stock	267¾

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Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
£	
International Harvester Co. of New Jersey 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	123
International Harvester Co. of New Jersey Common Stock	120 $\frac{3}{4}$ ex April
International Harvester Corporation 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	117 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1926	111
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co. 2nd Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1926	101 $\frac{5}{8}$
Kentucky Central Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1987	90 $\frac{5}{8}$
Kentucky & Indiana Terminal R.R. 1st Mortgage Sterling 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1961	94%
Keystone Telephone Co. of Philadelphia 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1935	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. Convertible Debentures 6 Per Cent., 1925	124 $\frac{5}{8}$
Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. Purchase Money Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1997	122
Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	105 $\frac{1}{8}$
Kings County Elevated R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1949	85 $\frac{7}{8}$
Knoxville & Ohio R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1925	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lake Shore Electric Rly. 1st Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1923	94 $\frac{3}{8}$
Lehigh Valley R.R. Consolidated Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1923	116 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lehigh Valley R.R. Common Stock	68 $\frac{1}{8}$ ex April
Lehigh Valley Terminal Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1941	116 $\frac{7}{8}$
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1993	103
Long Island R.R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1931	96 $\frac{5}{8}$
Long Island R.R. Unified Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1949	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
Long Island R.R. North Shore Branch 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1932	104 $\frac{1}{8}$

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Security.	Rate of Compensation ‡
	£
Louisville Lighting Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1953	106 $\frac{3}{4}$
Louisville & Nashville R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex May
Louisville & Nashville R.R. Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Division, 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund, 6 Per Cent., 1919	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louisville & Nashville R.R., New Orleans & Mobile Division, 2nd Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1930	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louisville & Nashville R.R., Paducah & Memphis Division, 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1946	95 $\frac{3}{4}$
Louisville & Nashville R.R. Southeast & St. Louis Division, 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1921	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louisville & Nashville-Mobile & Montgomery Rly., 1st Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1945	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louisville Rly. Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mahoning Coal R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1934	109 $\frac{5}{8}$
Mahoning Coal R.R. Guaranteed Preferred Stock	53 $\frac{3}{8}$
Memphis Union Station Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1959	105 $\frac{3}{4}$ ex May
Michigan State Telephone Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1924	106
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. Consolidated (now 1st) Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1926	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. Refunding & Extension 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1931	98 $\frac{7}{8}$
Milwaukee Gas Light Co. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1927	95 $\frac{3}{4}$ ex May
Minneapolis General Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1934	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minneapolis & St. Louis R.R. 1st Mortgage 7 Per Cent., 1927	118
Minneapolis & St. Louis R.R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1934	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ ex May
Minneapolis & St. Louis R.R. Pacific Extension 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1921	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Saulte Ste. Marie Rly. 2nd Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1949	88 $\frac{3}{4}$

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Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Minneapolis Street Rly. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1919.	106 $\frac{3}{8}$
Mobile & Ohio R.R. 1st Extension Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1927	108 $\frac{3}{8}$
Mobile & Ohio R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1927	119 $\frac{7}{8}$
Monongahela River R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1919	107
Montana Power Co. 1st & Refunding Sinking Fund Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1943	105 $\frac{5}{8}$
Montgomery Ward & Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	121 $\frac{3}{8}$
Montreal Light, Heat, & Power Co. 1st Mortgage & Collateral Trust 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1932	96 $\frac{7}{8}$
Montreal Light Heat & Power Co., Lachine Division Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1933	98
Morris & Essex R.R. 1st Refunding Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 2000	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mutual Union Telegraph Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1941	104 $\frac{3}{4}$ ex May
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Rly. Jaspar Branch Extension 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1923	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Rly. Capital Stock	138 $\frac{5}{8}$
Nashville Railway & Light Co. Refunding & Extension Sinking Fund Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1958	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nashville Railway & Light Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1953	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
National Biscuit Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	130 $\frac{1}{4}$
National Lead Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	116 $\frac{5}{8}$
New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1948	106 $\frac{7}{8}$
Newark Consolidated Gas Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1948	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newark Passenger Rly. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930	111 $\frac{5}{8}$

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Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co. General Mortgage Sinking Fund, 4½ Per Cent., 1945	105½
New York Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach Rly. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1935	107¾
New York & Harlem R.R. Refunding Mortgage 3½ Per Cent., 2000	85⅞ ex May
New York & Jersey R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1932	104⅞
New York Lackawanna & Western Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1921	112
New York Lackawanna & Western Rly. Construction Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1923	107¼
New York Lackawanna & Western Rly. Terminal Improvement Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1923	102⅞ ex May
New York Lackawanna & Western Rly. Guaranteed Capital Stock	119⅞
New York Lake Erie & Western Docks & Improvement Co. 1st Extended Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1943	109⅞
New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. Convertible Debentures 6 Per Cent., 1948	107
New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. Non-Convertible Debentures, 4 Per Cent., 1947	70⅞
New York Providence & Boston R.R. General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1942	96⅝
New York & Rockaway Beach Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1927	108⅞
New York State Railways 1st Consolidated 4½ Per Cent., 1962, Series "A"	84¼ ex May
New York, Susquehanna & Western R.R. 1st Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	97
New York, Susquehanna & Western R.R. Terminal Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1943	108 ex May
New York & Westchester Lighting Co. Debentures 5 Per Cent., 1954	105⅜
New York & Westchester Lighting Co. General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 2004	86⅞
Niagara Falls Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1932	107½ (105¼†)
Niagara Falls Power Co. Refunding & General Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1932	109⅞

† Compensation for Registered Bonds payable quarterly.

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

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Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.‡
	£
North Pennsylvania R.R. Guaranteed Stock ...	97½
Northwestern Elevated R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1941 ...	87½
Northwestern Telegraph Co. 1st Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1934 ...	100
Ohio River R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1936 ...	112½
Ohio River R.R. General Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937 ...	110½
Pacific Gas & Electric Co. General & Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1942 ...	96½
Pacific Light & Power Co. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed 5 Per Cent., 1942 ...	104½
Pacific Light & Power Corpn. 1st & Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1951 ...	96½
Pacific Power & Light Co. 1st & Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930 ...	95½
Pacific R.R. of Missouri 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1938 ...	95¼
Pacific R.R. of Missouri 2nd Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1938 ...	107¼
Pennsylvania R.R. Consolidated Mortgage Sterling 3½ Per Cent., 1945 ...	86½%
Pennsylvania R.R. Consolidated Mortgage Sterling 4 Per Cent., 1948 ...	96¼% cum May
Pennsylvania R.R. Consolidated Mortgage Dollar 4 Per Cent., 1948 ...	104½ ex May
Pennsylvania R.R. Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1919 ...	107½
Pennsylvania R.R. Real Estate Purchase Money 4 Per Cent., 1923 ...	104½ ex May
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1943 ...	118½
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1947 ...	106½
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. (Illinois) Capital Stock ...	93½ ex May
Philadelphia Co. 1st Mortgage & Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent., 1949 ...	106½
Pine Creek Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1932	122½*

* Compensation for Registered Bonds.

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*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

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Security.	Rate of Compensation [‡]
	£
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rly. 4 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Preferred Stock ...	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1922	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pittsburg Coal Co. of Pennsylvania Debentures 5 Per Cent., 1931	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pittsburg & Lake Erie R.R. 2nd Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1928. Series A. & B.	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pittsburg & Western Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1917	105 $\frac{3}{8}$
Portland Rly. 1st & Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ ex May
Portland Railway Light & Power Co. 1st & Refunding Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1942 ...	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Providence Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1956	89 $\frac{1}{4}$
Public Service Corporation of New Jersey General Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1959	95 $\frac{3}{4}$
Puget Sound Traction Light & Power Co. Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1919	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
Republic Iron & Steel Co. Sinking Fund Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1940	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Republic Iron & Steel Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rio Grande Western Rly. 1st Trust 4 Per Cent., 1939	83 $\frac{1}{8}$
Rochester & Pittsburg R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1921	113
Rochester & Pittsburg R.R. Consolidated Mort- gage 6 Per Cent., 1922	114 $\frac{5}{8}$
Rome Watertown & Ogdensburg R.R. 1st Con- solidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. 1922	108
Rome Watertown & Ogdensburg Terminal 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1918	105 $\frac{1}{8}$ ex May
Rutland R.R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1941	88
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1996	102 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Rly. 2nd Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1996	107 $\frac{1}{4}$

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Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
St. Louis Bridge Co. 6 Per Cent. 1st Preferred Stock	112 $\frac{3}{8}$
St. Louis Springfield & Peoria R.R. 1st & Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1939	92 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Louis & Springfield Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1933	105 $\frac{7}{8}$
St. Paul City Railway Cable Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	108 $\frac{5}{8}$
St. Paul & Duluth R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1931	111 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Paul & Duluth R.R. 2nd Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1917	105
St. Paul & Duluth R.R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1968	92
St. Paul & Northern Pacific Rly. General Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1923	115 $\frac{1}{8}$ (112 $\frac{5}{8}$ ex May†)
St. Paul & Sioux City R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1919	108 $\frac{5}{8}$
San Joaquin Light & Power Corpn. 1st & Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund 6 Per Cent., Series "A" 1950	108 $\frac{7}{8}$
San Joaquin Light & Power Corpn. 1st & Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., Series "B" 1950	96
San Joaquin Light & Power Corpn. 1st & Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund 6 Per Cent., Series "B" 1950	108 $\frac{7}{8}$
Savannah Florida & Western Rly. Consolidated (now 1st) Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1934	122
Savannah Florida & Western Rly. Consolidated (now 1st) Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1934	111 $\frac{3}{8}$
Seaboard Air Line Rly. Atlanta-Birmingham Division 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1933	88 $\frac{5}{8}$
Sears, Roebuck & Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	132 $\frac{7}{8}$
Seattle Electric Co. Consolidated & Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1929	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seattle Electric Co. (Seattle-Everett) 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1939	94 $\frac{5}{8}$

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Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
South Carolina & Georgia R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1919... ..	104 $\frac{3}{4}$ ex May
Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. (New York) 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1941	106 $\frac{3}{8}$
Southern Pacific R.R. (of California) 1st Consoli- dated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	112 $\frac{3}{4}$ ex May
South Pacific Coast Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1937	101 $\frac{7}{8}$
Standard Electric Co. of California 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1939	101 $\frac{3}{8}$
Standard Gas and Electric Co. (Delaware) Con- vertible Sinking Fund 6 Per Cent., 1926	108 $\frac{7}{8}$
Studebaker Corporation 7 Per Cent., Cum. Preferred Stock	109 $\frac{1}{4}$
Swift & Company Capital Stock	156
Tennessee Coal Iron and R.R. Company General Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1951	106 $\frac{3}{8}$
Texas Co. Convertible Debentures 6 Per Cent., 1931	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Third Avenue R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	111 $\frac{1}{8}$
Third Avenue Rly. 1st Refunding Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1960	79 $\frac{7}{8}$
Toledo & Ohio Central Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1935	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toledo & Ohio Central Rly. General Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1935	91 $\frac{1}{8}$
Toronto Hamilton & Buffalo Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1946	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tri-City Railway & Light Co. Collateral Trust 1st Lien 5 Per Cent., 1923	105 $\frac{1}{8}$
Tri-City Railway & Light Co. 1st & Refunding 5 Per Cent., 1930	98 $\frac{5}{8}$
Tunnel R.R. of St. Louis Guaranteed Capital Stock	112 $\frac{3}{8}$
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	129 $\frac{1}{4}$
Union Oil Co. of California 1st Lien Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1931	102 $\frac{1}{4}$
Union Traction Co. of Indiana 1st General Mort- gage 5 Per Cent., 1919	101 $\frac{3}{4}$

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Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
United Light & Railways Co. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1932	95 $\frac{3}{8}$
United New Jersey R.R. & Canal Co. 10 Per Cent. Guaranteed Capital Stock	237 $\frac{1}{4}$
United States Govt. Consolidated 2 Per Cent. Bonds, 1930	103 $\frac{7}{8}$
United States Govt. 3 Per Cent. 10-20 year Bonds, 1918	105 $\frac{1}{4}$ ex May
United States Govt. 4 Per Cent. Bonds, 1925	113 $\frac{1}{8}$ ex May
United States Rubber Co. Collateral Trust 6 Per Cent., 1918	109 $\frac{3}{8}$
Utah Light & Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930	101 $\frac{1}{8}$
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. Sinking Fund Convertible Debentures 6 Per Cent., 1924	105 ex May
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1923	105 $\frac{7}{8}$
Virginia Midland Rly. Series D. Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1921	106 $\frac{1}{8}$
Virginia Midland Rly. Series E. Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1926	106 $\frac{7}{8}$
Virginia Midland Rly. Series F. Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1931	108 $\frac{3}{4}$
Virginia Midland Rly. General Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1936	109 $\frac{7}{8}$ ex May
Virginia Rly. & Power Co. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1934	94 $\frac{3}{8}$
Western Union Telegraph Co. Capital Stock	101 $\frac{1}{8}$ ex April
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Collateral Trust Notes 5 Per Cent., 1917	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	71 $\frac{3}{8}$ ex April
Wheeling Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1941	100 $\frac{3}{4}$ ex May
Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R. Extension & Improvement 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930... ..	104 $\frac{3}{8}$
Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R. Lake Erie Division 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1926	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wisconsin Central Rly. 1st and Refunding Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1959	78

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Second Schedule.

PROVISIONS UNDER WHICH SECURITIES MAY BE EXCEPTED.

1. *Proviso to Subsection (1) of Regulation 7c.*

Provided that no such order shall apply to any securities as to which the Treasury are satisfied that on the twenty-fourth day of January, nineteen hundred and seventeen,^(a) they were beneficially owned by a person not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and that they remain so owned.

2. *Paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) of Subsection (3) of Section 27 of the Finance Act, 1916.*^(b)

27.—(3) A person shall be entitled to relief from the additional duty imposed by this section—

(e) in respect of income derived from any such securities held, in any country outside the United Kingdom, by persons who are not domiciled in the United Kingdom, or by trustees who are prevented by the laws of such other country or by the terms of their trust from placing the securities at the disposal of the Treasury, and are not entitled to the benefit of any indemnity conferred by Act of Parliament in respect of the contravention of those terms, if the securities were so held before the twenty-ninth day of May, nineteen hundred and sixteen: or where such securities are under the jurisdiction of a court in such other country, and it would be contrary to the laws of such other country to place such securities at the disposal of the Treasury; and

(f) in respect of income derived from any such securities which are deposited with persons outside the United Kingdom as a security for a loan from those persons, or have otherwise been made security for a loan from persons outside the United Kingdom, if they were so deposited or made security before the twenty-ninth day of May nineteen hundred and sixteen, or after that date with the approval of the Treasury, and if the Treasury are satisfied that the securities cannot be released without impairing the security for the loan: and

(g) in respect of income derived from any such securities which are proved to the Special Commissioners to be held by any company or persons concerned in the trade or business in any country outside the United Kingdom as a condition (imposed in that country) of carrying on that trade or business.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 10th, 1917, being a Supplement to the Gazette of the same date.]

(a) JAN. 24, 1917.—*i.e.*, the date on which Reg. 7c was by Order in Council inserted in the Code.

(b) FINANCE ACT, 1916.—*i.e.*, 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 24.

THE TREASURY (SECURITIES) ORDER, 1917, No. 4. DATED MAY 5, 1917.(a)

[Footnotes ‡ and † to the List of Securities in the First Schedule form part of the Order as issued; the other footnotes, indicated by letters, do not; and for these the Editor of the Manual is alone responsible.]

Whereas the Treasury have power under Regulations 7c, 7d, and 7e of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (inserted in those regulations by an Order in Council dated the twenty-fourth day of January nineteen hundred and seventeen)(b) to apply Regulation 7c to certain securities and to take possession or require delivery of the securities to which the regulation is for the time being applicable subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the regulation:

And whereas the Treasury are of opinion that for the purpose of strengthening the financial position of the country it is expedient that Regulation 7c should be applied to the securities specified in the first schedule to this Order:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulations, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Treasury hereby order as follows:—

1. Regulation 7c is hereby applied to the securities specified in the First Schedule to this Order.

2.—(1) Any such securities shall be transferred to the Treasury on or before the fifth day of June, 1917, and for that purpose—

(a) any person having possession of any such securities which pass by delivery shall on or before that date deliver the securities to the American Dollar Securities Committee(c) at the National Debt Office, 19, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 2; and

(b) any person who is registered as the owner of any such securities which are transferable by deed, shall on or before that date lodge the necessary blank transfer with the Committee; and

(c) any person who is the owner of any such securities which are transferable otherwise than by delivery or deed shall, on or before that date, do all things necessary for transferring the securities into the name of the Committee or any person nominated by them for that purpose.

Any such person (in this Order referred to as the transferor) shall also deliver to the Treasury any documents of title relating to the securities which may be in his possession or at his disposal.

(2) Any owner of any securities mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order and any person who has power to dispose of or sell any such securities, or has the custody of any such

(a) SUBSEQUENTLY AFFECTED SECURITIES.—As to the application of this Order to “subsequently affected securities” see the Treasury (Securities) Amendment Order, 1917, p. 448.

(b) REGULATIONS 7C, 7D, 7E.—These Regulations as so inserted in the Code are printed at pp. 62–64.

(c) AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES COMMITTEE.—See footnote (c) p. 373.

securities, or receives on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person the dividends or income of any such securities, or has any interest in any such securities, shall (if he is not the transferor) on or before the fifth day of June, 1917, give to the American Dollar Securities Committee^(a) full particulars of the securities and of his position in relation thereto, delivering at the same time to the Committee any documents of title relating to the securities which may be in his possession or at his disposal, and comply with any directions given to him by the Committee for completing the transfer of the securities.

(3) The American Dollar Securities Committee^(a) may, if they think fit, on the application of the owner of any securities which are not for the time being in the United Kingdom, arrange for the transfer of the securities to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their New York office, and the transfer in accordance with this Order of the securities to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their New York office, will, in such a case, for the purposes of this Order, be treated by the Treasury as the transfer of the securities to the Treasury.

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Order the Treasury will, within seven days after any securities are transferred under this Order, pay compensation through the American Dollar Securities Committee^(a) for the securities at the rate mentioned in the second column of the First Schedule to this Order:

(2) The compensation money shall be paid to the transferor of the securities (whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge), and the compensation money shall be subject to the same trusts, charges, liens, rights, and equities (if any) as the securities in respect of which it is paid.

(3) The transfer of securities under this Order to the Treasury includes the transfer of the right to receive all dividends or interest payable or paid on or after the fifth day of May, 1917 (except where the rate of compensation is stated in the Schedule to this Order to be *ex* any particular dividend or interest); and any coupons representing any such interest or dividends, and all coupons for future interest or dividends, shall be surrendered on the transfer of the securities; and if any coupons are not so surrendered, the Treasury will deduct the amount of the coupons from the compensation money.

(4) Where securities transferred under this Order are held either on loan or contango, and the loan or contango is carried over under the scheme for providing Government assistance in dealing with account to account loans on the Stock Exchange,^(b) special arrangements will be made by the Treasury for postponing the payment of compensation until the securities cease to be subject to the scheme, and for the determination of the compensation as at the time when it becomes payable, and for

(a) AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES COMMITTEE.—See foot note (c) to Securities Order No. 1, p. 373.

(b) SCHEME FOR PROVIDING GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE IN DEALING WITH ACCOUNT TO ACCOUNT LOANS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—See footnote (a) to Securities Order No. 2, p. 382.

payments to be made in the meantime in respect of the income of the securities.

(5) Where securities are not transferred to the Treasury within the required time, the Treasury will not be bound to give the compensation for which provision is made under this Order, but may give such compensation as they think just in the circumstances: Provided that any reduction of the compensation under this provision shall not prejudice the recovery of any penalty which may have been incurred.

The Treasury may also in such a case where all persons responsible for the transfer of the securities have, with proper diligence and expedition, done all that was in their power to procure the transfer of the securities, if they think fit, add to the compensation any sums which they think just as representing any loss of interest on the compensation money due to the postponed payment thereof.

4.—(1) Securities are excepted from the operation of this Order if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Treasury—

- (a) that the securities come within the proviso to sub-section (1) of Regulation 7C, as set out in the Second Schedule to this Order; or
- (b) that the securities have, with the permission in writing of the American Dollar Securities Committee^(a) given at the time of purchase, been purchased since the twenty-fourth day of January, 1917,^(b) by or on behalf of a person not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and that they remain in the beneficial ownership of such person;
- (c) that the securities have on or before the twenty-sixth day of January, 1917, been tendered for deposit with the Treasury under any scheme for placing securities at the disposal of the Treasury in connection with the regulation of foreign exchanges;^(c) or
- (d) that the securities are securities in respect of the income from which a person is entitled to relief from the additional tax imposed by section twenty-seven of the Finance Act, 1916,^(d) by virtue of paragraphs (e), (f), or (g) of sub-section (3) of that section as set out in the Second Schedule to this Order.

(2) Where the transferor of any securities claims that the securities are, by virtue of this provision, excepted from the operation of this Order, he shall, on or before the twenty-sixth day of May, 1917, give notice to the American Dollar Securities Committee,^(a) stating particulars of the grounds on which his

(a) AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES COMMITTEE.—See footnote (c) to Securities Order No. 1, p. 373.

(b) JANUARY 24TH, 1917.—*I.e.*, the date when Regulations 7C, 7D, 7E were added to the code.

(c) SCHEMES A AND B.—See footnote (a) to Securities Order No. 2, p. 383.

(d) ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX.—See footnote (b) to Securities Order No. 2, p. 383.

claim is based; and if on adjudication his claim is not sustained, this Order shall take effect as respects those securities as if the seventh day after the date of adjudication (if that day is later than the fifth day of June) were substituted for the fifth day of June, 1917.

Provided that—

- (a) in the case of the securities mentioned in paragraph (c) of the preceding sub-section this sub-section shall not apply, and no penalty shall be incurred for failure to give the notice, the Treasury being satisfied that those securities are exempt without any claim or notice; and
- (b) no notice shall be necessary under this sub-section in respect of any securities where notice has been given to the Custodian as to those securities under section three of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, as amended by any other Act,^(a) and no penalty shall be incurred for not giving any such notice.

5. The owner of any securities to which Regulation 7c of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is for the time being applicable (including any person who has power to dispose of or sell the securities, or has the custody of, or receives on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other person, the dividends or income from the securities), and any person who has any interest in any such securities or is the registrar of any such securities, is under that regulation bound to take all steps and do anything which is necessary or is directed by the Treasury for the purpose of or in connection with the delivery or transfer of those securities to the Treasury; and if he acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, that provision, he is guilty of a summary offence against those regulations.

6. The Treasury reserves to itself power to decline the transfer of any securities of which they have power to take possession in pursuance of this Order, and in that case no person shall be subject to a penalty for not complying with the provisions of this Order as to the transfer of the securities.

7. This Order may be cited as the Treasury (Securities) Order, 1917, No. 4.

Given under our hands this fifth day
of May, 1917.

Stanley Baldwin.

J. Town Jones.

Two of the Lords Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.

^(a) NOTICE TO CUSTODIANS AS TO SECURITIES.—See footnote (b) to Securities Order No. 2, p. 384.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

First Schedule.

SECURITIES TO WHICH REGULATION 7C IS⁵ APPLIED, WHETHER THE
SECURITIES ARE ACTUALLY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OR NOT.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Alabama Great Southern R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1927	110 $\frac{1}{8}$
Alabama Great Southern R.R. Preference Stock	58 $\frac{7}{8}$
Alabama Great Southern R.R. Ordinary Stock ...	47 ex June
Albany Southern R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1939	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allegheny & Western Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1998	95
American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	178 $\frac{3}{4}$
American Cities Co. Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent.-6 Per Cent., 1919	102 $\frac{7}{8}$
American Light and Traction Co. 6 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	117 $\frac{7}{8}$
American Smelting & Refining Co. Common Stock	100 $\frac{3}{8}$ ex June
American Steamship Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1920	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
American Sugar Refining Co. Common Stock ...	113 $\frac{7}{8}$ ex July
American Tobacco Co. Common Stock	198 ex June
American Thread Co. 5 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	-16/3 per share ex July
Atlanta Knoxville & Northern Rly. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 2002	90
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. Convertible Debentures 4 Per Cent., 1939	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ †
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. of South Carolina General 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1948 ...	95
Battle Creek & Sturgis Rly. 1st Mortgage 3 Per Cent., 1989	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beech Creek Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1944	101 $\frac{3}{4}$
Belvidere Delaware R.R. Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1943	94 $\frac{5}{8}$

† Compensation for Registered Bonds.

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Birmingham Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1957	85
Boston & Albany R.R. Guaranteed Stock ...	174¼ ex June
Boston & Maine R.R. Plain Refunding 4½ Per Cent., 1929	84½
Boston & Worcester Street Rly. 1st Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1923	95¼
Brooklyn City R.R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1941	104
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R.R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1941 ...	88½
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1941	98¼
Buffalo & Susquehanna R.R. Corpn. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1963	82½
Burns Bros. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	117½
California Gas & Electric Corpn. General Mortgage & Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent., 1933 ...	107¼
Carolina Clinchfield & Ohio Rly. Gold Coupon Notes 5 Per Cent., 1919	106½
Cedars Rapids Manufacturing & Power Co. 1st 5 Per Cent., 1953	94¼
Central Argentine Rly. Three-Year Notes 6 Per Cent., 1917	100% ex May
Central Argentine Rly. Five-Year Notes 5 Per Cent., 1920	98½% ex May
Central Illinois Public Service Co. 1st & Refunding 5 Per Cent., 1952	90½
Chattanooga, Rome & Southern R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1947	107½
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	107
Chicago Junction Rlys. & Union Stock Yards Co. Mortgage & Collateral Trust Refunding 5 Per Cent., 1940	105½
Chicago Railways Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1927, Series A	88
Chicago Railways Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1927, Series C	103½
Chicago St. Louis & Pittsburg R.R. Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1932	109½

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	4
Chicago & North Western Rly. Extension 4 Per Cent., 1926	100½
Chile Copper Co. Collateral Trust Convertible 7 Per Cent., 1923	129½
Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Rly. 2nd (now 1st) Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1937	56½
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland R.R. Consolidated (now 1st) Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1928	107
City Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	91½
Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Rly. 5 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Preferred Stock	76½
Coal River Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1945	86½
Colorado Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1953	97½
Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Rly. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1942	69
Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930	106½
Columbia Railway Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1936	93½
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore Common Stock	119
Consolidated Water Co. of Utica 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930	108
Consumers' Gas Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1936	107½
Crucible Steel Co. of America 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	113½
Cuba Co. Debentures 6 Per Cent., 1955	99
Cuba Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	102½
Cuba R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1952	94½
Cuban Telephone Co. 6 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	92½
Dayton Lighting Co. 1st & Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	103½
Dayton and Michigan R.R. Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1931	100½
Denver & Rio Grande R.R. 1st & Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1955	71
Detroit & Bay City Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1931	110½

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Detroit City Gas Co. Prior Lien Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1923	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Detroit & Mackinac Rly. 5 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Preferred Stock	94 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dominion Coal Co. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1940	93 $\frac{5}{8}$
Eastern Rly. of Minnesota Northern Division 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1948	97 $\frac{5}{8}$
Electric Bond & Share Co. 6 Per Cent. Cum. Pre- ferred Stock	104 $\frac{1}{4}$
El Paso & Rock Island Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1951	96 $\frac{3}{8}$
Erie R.R. General Mortgage Convertible 4 Per Cent., 1953, Series B.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Federal Light and Traction Co. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1942	90 $\frac{3}{8}$
Fort Worth & Denver City Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1921	109 $\frac{7}{8}$
Galveston Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1940	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1949	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
General Chemical Co. 6 Per Cent. Cum. Pre- ferred Stock	118 $\frac{7}{8}$
Georgia & Alabama Rly. 1st Mortgage Consoli- dated 5 Per Cent., 1945	105 $\frac{3}{8}$
Georgia & Alabama Terminal 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1948	104 $\frac{1}{4}$
Georgia Electric Light Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930	103 $\frac{5}{8}$
Georgia Pacific Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1922	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Georgia R.R. & Banking Co. Refunding Debent- ures 4 Per Cent., 1947	92 $\frac{7}{8}$
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand River Valley R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1959	87
Great Falls Power Co. (Montana) 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1940	104 $\frac{1}{4}$

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation,†
	£
Great Northern Iron Ore Properties Certificates of Beneficial Interest	32 $\frac{1}{4}$
Great Western Power Co. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1946	88 $\frac{5}{8}$
Harlem River & Port Chester R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1954	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hartford Street Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1930	102 $\frac{5}{8}$
Havana City 1st 6 Per Cent. Bonds, 1939 ...	107 $\frac{7}{8}$
Helme (Geo. W.) Co. 7 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Preferred Stock	121
Henderson Bridge Co. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1931	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. 6 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
Housatonic R.R. Consolidated 5 Per Cent., 1937	108 $\frac{3}{8}$
Houston Belt & Terminal Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Houston East & West Texas Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1933	101 $\frac{1}{8}$
Hudson & Manhattan R.R. 1st Lien & Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1957, Series A ...	68 $\frac{1}{4}$
Illinois Central R.R. Springfield Division 1st Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1951	82 $\frac{3}{4}$
Illinois Northern Utilities Co. 1st & Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1957	89 $\frac{7}{8}$
International Mercantile Marine Co. 1st Mort- gage & Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 6 Per Cent., 1941	97 $\frac{5}{8}$
International Nickel Co. 6 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Preferred Stock (Voting Trust Certificates) ...	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
International Paper Co. 1st Consolidated Mort- gage 6 Per Cent., 1918	107 $\frac{1}{8}$
Iowa Central Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1938	94 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jackson Lansing & Saginaw Rly. 1st Mortgage 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1951	84 $\frac{5}{8}$
Joliet & Chicago R.R. 7 Per Cent. Guaranteed Stock	131 $\frac{1}{2}$
Joplin Union Depot Co. 1st Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1940	94 $\frac{3}{4}$

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.
	£
Kanawha & Michigan Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1990	87
Kanawha & Michigan Rly. 2nd Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1927	100 $\frac{7}{8}$
Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R.R. General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1934	87
Kayser (Julius) & Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. 1st Preferred Stock	119
Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. Convertible Debentures 6 Per Cent., 1922	118 $\frac{7}{8}$
Laclede Gas Light Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1919	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Laclede Gas Light Co. Refunding and Extension Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1934	105 $\frac{5}{8}$
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. Capital Stock ...	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex May
Lehigh & Hudson River R.R. General Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1920 (Guaranteed)	104 $\frac{7}{8}$
Lehigh & New York R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1945	92 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co. Capital Stock ...	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Little Miami R.R. Original Guaranteed Stock ...	107 ex June
Little Miami R.R. Special Guaranteed Betterment Stock	49 $\frac{7}{8}$ ex June
Long Island R.R. Ferry 1st Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1922	98 $\frac{5}{8}$
Los Angeles Rly. Corp'n. 1st & Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1940	93 $\frac{5}{8}$
Louisville Cincinnati & Lexington Rly. General Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1931	103 $\frac{5}{8}$
Louisville Gas & Electric Co. 1st & Refunding Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1918	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge Co. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1945	82 $\frac{1}{4}$
Louisville & Nashville-Southern, Monon Collateral Joint Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1952 ...	87
Louisville & Nashville Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1952	95 $\frac{3}{8}$
Mackay Companies 4 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	67 $\frac{7}{8}$

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation †
	£
Mackay Companies Common Stock	88½
Macon, Dublin & Savannah R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1947	93¼
Manitowoc, Green Bay & North Western Rly. 1st Mortgage 3½ Per Cent., 1941	85¼
Marquette Houghton & Ontonagon R.R. General Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1925	106¾
Massachusetts Gas Companies Sinking Fund 4½ Per Cent., 1929	100½
Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1918	105½
Mexican Petroleum Co. Ltd., of Delaware 1st Lien & Refunding Convertible Sinking Fund 6 Per Cent., 1921, Series A	111
Mexican Petroleum Co. Ltd., of Delaware 1st Lien & Refunding Convertible Sinking Fund 6 Per Cent., 1921, Series B	106⅝
Mexican Petroleum Co. Ltd., of Delaware 1st Lien & Refunding Convertible Sinking Fund 6 Per Cent., 1921, Series C	111
Michigan Air Line R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1940	96
Michigan United Rlys. 1st & Refunding Mort- gage 5 Per Cent., 1936	72¾
Mill Creek & Mine Hill Navigation & R.R. 10 Per Cent., Guaranteed Stock	51½ ex June
Milwaukee Lake Shore & Western Rly. (Ashland Division) 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1925 ...	114¾
Milwaukee Lake Shore & Western Rly. (Michigan Division) 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1924 ...	112½
Milwaukee & Northern R.R. 1st Mortgage Ex- tended 4½ Per Cent., 1934	105
Milwaukee & Northern R.R. Consolidated Mort- gage Extended 4½ Per Cent., 1934	105
Milwaukee & State Line Rly. 1st Mortgage 3½ Per Cent., 1941	86¾
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven R.R. Guaranteed Stock	58⅞

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation [‡]
	£
Minneapolis St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rly. 4 Per Cent., Leased Line Stock Certificates (Wisconsin Central Preferred) ...	73½
Minneapolis Street Rly. & St. Paul City Rly. Joint Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1928	106½
Minneapolis Union Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1922 ...	112½
Mississippi Central R.R. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1949 ...	96½
Missouri Kansas & Texas Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1990 ...	74½ cum Dec. 1916
Mississippi River Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1951 ...	77½
Mobile & Birmingham R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1945 ...	74
Mobile & Ohio R.R. General Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1938 ...	79½
Mobile & Ohio—St. Louis Division Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1927 ...	98½
Moline Plow Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. 1st Preferred Stock ...	99¼ ex June
Montana Central Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937 ...	112½
Montana Central Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1937 ...	124½
Montana Power Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock ...	122
Morris & Co. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 4½ Per Cent., 1939 ...	97¼
Mutual Terminal Co. of Buffalo 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 4 Per Cent., 1924 ...	104½
Nassau Electric R.R. 1st Mortgage Consolidated 4 Per Cent., 1951 ...	73
National Enamelling & Stamping Co. Refunding 1st Mortgage Real Estate Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1929 ...	105½
Naugatuck R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1954	94½

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.‡
	£
New England R.R. Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1945	93 $\frac{3}{8}$
New England R.R. Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1945	107
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. Debentures 5 Per Cent., 1932	103 $\frac{7}{8}$
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. Capital Stock	123
New Haven & Derby R.R. Consolidated (now 1st) Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1918	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Jersey Junction R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1986	89 $\frac{3}{8}$
New Orleans City & Lake R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1943	113 $\frac{1}{4}$
New Orleans & Northeastern R.R. Prior Lien Mortgage Extended 5 Per Cent., 1940	106 $\frac{5}{8}$
New Orleans Railway & Light Co. General Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1935	85
New Orleans Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1953	70 $\frac{7}{8}$
New York (City of) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1954	91 $\frac{3}{8}$
New York (City of) 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ Per Cent., 1962	106 $\frac{3}{4}$
New York & Erie R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1947	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
New York & Erie R.R. 2nd Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1919	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
New York & Erie R.R. 3rd Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1923	103 $\frac{3}{8}$
New York & Erie R.R. 4th Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1920	103 $\frac{5}{8}$
New York & Erie R.R. 5th Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1928	97 $\frac{3}{4}$
New York & Greenwood Lake Rly. Prior Lien 5 Per Cent., 1946	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
New York & Harlem R.R. Guaranteed Stock ...	186
New York & Long Branch R.R. General (now 1st) Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1941	101 $\frac{5}{8}$
New York & New Jersey Telephone Co. General Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1920 ...	105 $\frac{1}{4}$

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.‡
	£
New York and Northern Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1927	107 $\frac{3}{4}$
New York Pennsylvania & Ohio R.R. Prior Lien 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent., 1935	103 $\frac{3}{4}$
New York & Queens Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930...	105 $\frac{7}{8}$
Nipe Bay Co. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1925	97 $\frac{7}{8}$
Norfolk & Southern R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1941	104 $\frac{1}{8}$
Norfolk Terminal Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1961	86 $\frac{1}{4}$
Northern Central Rly. Guaranteed Stock ...	88 $\frac{3}{8}$
Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1933	116 $\frac{3}{4}$
Northern Rly. (of California) 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1938	113
Northern States Power Co. (Minnesota) Notes 6 Per Cent., 1926	103 $\frac{5}{8}$
Old Colony R.R. Plain 4 Per Cent., 1924 ...	102
Old Colony R.R. Plain 4 Per Cent., 1925 ...	102 $\frac{1}{8}$
Old Colony R.R. Plain 4 Per Cent., 1938 ...	98 $\frac{3}{8}$
Pacific Coast Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1946	99
Pacific Coast Co. 5 Per Cent. Non-Cum. 1st Preferred Stock	75 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 1st 6 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	94 $\frac{3}{4}$ ex May
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. 6 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	100
Paterson & Passaic Gas & Electric Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1949	107 $\frac{1}{8}$
Pennsylvania & Mahoning Valley Rly. 1st Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1922	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R.R. Consolidated Mortgage, 4 Per Cent., 1939	99 $\frac{1}{8}$
Pennsylvania Steel Co. & Maryland Steel Co. Joint Consolidated Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1925	112 $\frac{5}{8}$
Pennsylvania Water & Power Co. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1940	100 $\frac{5}{8}$

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Pensacola & Atlantic R.R. 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 6 Per Cent., 1921	113
Peoria & Pekin Union Rly. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1921	105½
Peoria & Pekin Union Rly. 2nd Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1921	90½
Philadelphia Baltimore & Washington R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1943	102½
Philadelphia & Reading R.R. Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1933	116½
Pierce Oil Corporation Convertible Debentures 6 Per Cent., 1924	88½
Pittsburg Junction R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1922	114½
Pittsburg McKeesport & Youghiogheny R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1932	117¾
Pittsburg McKeesport & Youghiogheny R.R. 2nd Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1934	115¾
Pittsburg McKeesport & Youghiogheny R.R. 6 Per Cent. Guaranteed Stock	65½
Pittsburg Steel Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	103½ ex June
Pittsburg Virginia & Charleston Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1943	100½
Pittsburg Youngstown & Ashtabula Rly. Preferred Stock	166¾ ex June
Portland Terminal Co. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1961	95
Pressed Steel Car Co. 7 Per Cent., Non-Cum. Preferred Stock	106¾ ex May
Provident Loan Society of New York 1st Lien 4½ Per Cent., 1921	102¾
Public Service Corp'n. of New Jersey 6 Per Cent. Perpetual Interest Bearing Certificates	109¾
Puget Sound Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1933	99
Pullman Co. Capital Stock	156¾ ex May
Quaker Oats Co. 6 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	116¾ ex May

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.‡
	£
Railway Steel Spring Co. (Inter-Ocean Plant) 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1931	104
Railway Steel Spring Co. (Latrobe Plant) 1st Purchase Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1921	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
Rensselaer & Saratoga R.R. 1st Mortgage Consolidated 7 Per Cent., 1921... ..	112 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rensselaer & Saratoga R.R. 8 Per Cent. Guaranteed Stock	177 $\frac{3}{4}$
Richmond & Danville R.R. Debentures 5 Per Cent., 1927	105 $\frac{5}{8}$
Richmond-Washington Co. Guaranteed Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1943	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rio Grande Western Rly. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1949	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Co. Helvetia Property Purchase Money 5 Per Cent., 1946	102
Rochester Rly. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930	107 $\frac{1}{8}$
St. Joseph Railway Light Heat & Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1937	104 $\frac{5}{8}$
St. Louis & Cairo R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1931	89 $\frac{3}{4}$
St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern Rly. Unifying & Refunding Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1929	83 $\frac{1}{8}$
St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern Rly. River and Gulf Divisions 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1933	77 $\frac{7}{8}$
St. Louis Peoria & North Western Rly. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed 5 Per Cent., 1948	110
St. Louis & San Francisco Rly. General Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1931	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Louis & San Francisco Rly. General Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1931	118 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Louis—San Francisco Rly. Prior Lien Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1950, Series A	68 $\frac{3}{4}$
St. Louis—San Francisco Rly. Prior Lien Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1950, Series B	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Louis—San Francisco Rly. Cumulative Adjustment Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1955, Series A	70 $\frac{5}{8}$

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Security.	Rate of Compensation.‡
	£
St. Louis Southern R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1931	93 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Louis Southwestern Rly. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1932	72 $\frac{1}{4}$
Salt Lake City Union Depot & R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1938	92 $\frac{3}{8}$
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Rly. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed 4 Per Cent., 1943	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1939	101 $\frac{1}{8}$
San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co. Debentures 6 Per Cent., 1922	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1940	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Santa Fé Prescott & Phoenix Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1942	108 $\frac{5}{8}$
Seaboard Air Line Rly. Adjustment Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1949	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seaboard & Roanoke R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1926	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seattle Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930	105 $\frac{3}{8}$
Shamokin Sunbury & Lewisburg R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1925	98 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shamokin Sunbury & Lewisburg R.R. 2nd Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1925	117 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sharon Rly. 6 Per Cent. Guaranteed Stock ...	54 $\frac{3}{8}$
Silver Springs Ocala & Gulf R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1918	104 $\frac{5}{8}$
Sloss Iron & Steel Co. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1920	107 $\frac{7}{8}$
Southern California Edison Co. 5 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Jersey Gas Electric & Traction Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1953	104
Spokane International Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1955	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Springfield (Ill.) Railway & Light Co. Collateral Trust Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1933	90 $\frac{1}{2}$

‡ Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Springfield (Mo.) Railway & Light Co. 1st Lien Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1926	89½
Standard Gas Light Co. (of New York) 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930	106¾
Standard Milling Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1930	102½
Standard Milling Co. Preferred Stock	91½
Staten Island Rly. 1st Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1943	96⅝
Steel Co. of Canada 1st Mortgage & Collateral Trust Sterling 6 Per Cent., 1940	100%
Steel Co. of Canada 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	94¾
Syracuse Lighting Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1951	107⅝
Tacoma Railway & Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1929	90⅞
Tennessee Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1962	86⅝
Terre Haute Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1929	103¾
Terre Haute Traction & Light Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1944	100
Texas Central R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1923	95½
Texas Co. Capital Stock	216¾
Texas & New Orleans R.R. Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1943	98½
Trenton Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1949	107½
Tri-City Railway & Light Co. 6 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	96¾
Twenty-Third Street Rly. Improvement & Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1962	98½
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. Common Stock	94¾
Union Electric Light & Power Co. (Mo.) 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1932	104
Union Electric Light & Power Co. (Mo.) Refunding & Extension Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1933	96¾
Union Steel Co. 1st Mortgage & Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5 Per Cent., 1952... ..	113⅝

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
United Cigar Manufacturers Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	103½ ex June
United Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1929	95¾
United Fruit Co., Capital Stock	141
United Shoe Machinery Corp., 6 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	29½
United Shoe Machinery Corp., Common Stock...	56½
United States Smelting Refining & Mining Co. 7 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	52¾
United States Smelting Refining & Mining Co. Common Stock	57
United Traction & Electric Co. 1st Collateral Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1933	100¾
United Utilities Co. 1st Collateral Trust Convertible 6 Per Cent., 1943	102
Utah Copper Co. Capital Stock	231⅔ per share
Utah Light & Power Co. Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1930	88¾
Utah & Northern Rly. Consolidated 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1926	103¾
Utah & Northern Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1933	100¼
Utah Securities Corp., Gold Notes 6 Per Cent., 1922	99¾
Utica & Black River R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1922	105
Utica Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1950	109
Utica Gas & Electric Co. Refunding & Extension Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1957	105¾
Vicksburg & Meridian R.R. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent., 1921	108¾
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. 8 Per Cent. Cum. Preferred Stock	113¾
Virginia & Southwestern Rly. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1958	89¾
Virginia & Southwestern Rly. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 2003	110
Wabash R.R. 2nd Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1939 ...	103¾

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

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Security.	Rate of Compensation.†
	£
Wabash R.R. Des Moines Division 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1939	85½
Wabash R.R. Detroit & Chicago Extension 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1941	111
Wabash R.R. Toledo & Chicago Division 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1941	87
Warren R.R. 7 Per Cent. Guaranteed Stock ...	76½
Washington Central Rly. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1948	85¼
Washington Ohio & Western R.R. 1st Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1924	96½
Washington Water Power Co. 1st Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1939	105½
Westchester Lighting Co. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1950	108½
Western States Gas & Electric Co. of California 1st Refunding 5 Per Cent., 1941	95½
Western Telephone & Telegraph Co. Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent., 1932	104¾
Western Transit Co. 1st 3½ Per Cent., 1923 ...	95½
West Jersey & Sea Shore R.R. Common Stock...	52½
Weyman-Bruton Co. 7 Per Cent. Non-Cum. Pre- ferred Stock	118½
Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent., 1949	82¾
Wichita Union Terminal Rly. 1st Mortgage 4½ Per Cent., 1941	93½
Wilkes-Barre & Eastern R.R. 1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent., 1942	73¾
Wisconsin Edison Co. Inc. Convertible Deben- tures 6 Per Cent., 1924	100½
Worcester & Connecticut Eastern Rly. 1st Mort- gage Sinking Fund 4½ Per Cent., 1943 ...	98½
York Railways 1st Mortgage Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent., 1937	102½

† Amount payable in the case of Bearer Bonds for each \$500 or £100, as the case may be, of the nominal amount of the security, and in the case of shares of Stock for each five shares. The compensation for Registered Bonds which can be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates 5s. (five shillings) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule, and the compensation for Registered Bonds which cannot be converted into Bearer Bonds will be at rates £1 (one pound) below the respective rates specified in the Schedule.

*Securities (whether within U.K. or not) to which
Reg. 7C is applied.*

Second Schedule.

PROVISIONS UNDER WHICH SECURITIES MAY BE EXCEPTED.

1. Proviso to Subsection (1) of Regulation 7c.

Provided that no such order shall apply to any securities as to which the Treasury are satisfied that on the twenty-fourth day of January, nineteen hundred and seventeen,^(a) they were beneficially owned by a person not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and that they remain so owned.

2. Paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) of Subsection (3) of Section 27 of the Finance Act, 1916.^(b)

27.—(3) A person shall be entitled to relief from the additional duty imposed by this section—

- (e) in respect of income derived from any such securities held, in any country outside the United Kingdom, by persons who are not domiciled in the United Kingdom, or by trustees who are prevented by the laws of such other country or by the terms of their trust from placing the securities at the disposal of the Treasury, and are not entitled to the benefit of any indemnity conferred by Act of Parliament in respect of the contravention of those terms, if the securities were so held before the twenty-ninth day of May, nineteen hundred and sixteen; or where such securities are under the jurisdiction of a court in such other country, and it would be contrary to the laws of such other country to place such securities at the disposal of the Treasury; and
- (f) in respect of income derived from any such securities which are deposited with persons outside the United Kingdom as a security for a loan from those persons, or have otherwise been made security for a loan from persons outside the United Kingdom, if they were so deposited or made security before the twenty-ninth day of May, nineteen hundred and sixteen, or after that date with the approval of the Treasury, and if the Treasury are satisfied that the securities cannot be released without impairing the security for the loan; and
- (g) in respect of income derived from any such securities which are proved to the Special Commissioners to be held by any company or persons concerned in the trade or business in any country outside the United Kingdom as a condition (imposed in that country) of carrying on that trade or business.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 5th, 1917, being a Supplement to the Gazette of May 4th.]

(a) JAN. 24, 1917.—*i.e.*, the date on which Reg. 7c was by Order in Council inserted in the Code.

(b) FINANCE ACT, 1916.—*i.e.*, 6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 24.

TREASURY (SECURITIES) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1917. DATED
MAY 5, 1917.

Whereas the Treasury, in pursuance of their powers under Regulations 7C, 7D, and 7E of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, have made four orders dated respectively the 17th day of February, 1917, the 6th day of March, 1917, the 10th day of April, 1917, and the 5th day of May, 1917, and called respectively the Treasury (Securities) Order, 1917 (No. 1), the Treasury (Securities) Order, 1917 (No. 2), the Treasury (Securities) Order, 1917 (No. 3), and the Treasury (Securities) Order, 1917 (No. 4),^(a) applying Regulation 7C to the securities specified in the schedules to those orders; and it is expedient to make further provision with a view to making those orders effective in the case of securities coming into the ownership of any person after the respective dates of the orders, or ceasing to be excepted or exempted from the orders.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their powers under the said regulations and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Treasury hereby order as follows:—

1. The Treasury (Securities) Order, 1917 (No. 1), the Treasury (Securities) Order, 1917 (No. 2), the Treasury (Securities) Order, 1917 (No. 3), and the Treasury (Securities) Order, 1917 (No. 4)^(a) (hereinafter referred to as the orders), shall in their application to subsequently affected securities (as defined in this Order) and to persons owning any such securities be modified as follows:—

- (a) In sub-sections (1) and (2) of Article 2 of the orders, one month after the substituted date as hereinafter defined shall be inserted in lieu of the dates specified in those sub-sections;
- (b) In sub-section (2) of Article 4 of the orders, twenty-one days after the substituted date shall be inserted in lieu of the dates first specified in that sub-section, and the dates specified in the latter part of that Article shall be altered accordingly;
- (c) In sub-section (3) of Article 3 of the orders, the substituted date shall be inserted in lieu of the dates specified in that sub-section; and
- (d) The rates of compensation to be paid for subsequently affected securities shall be varied from the rates specified in the First Schedule to the orders so as to allow for variations in the market value as shown by quotations on the New York Stock Exchange between the day immediately preceding the date of the order and the day immediately preceding the substituted date and for variations in the amount of interest which has accrued on any securities which are quoted net in New York.

^(a) TREASURY (SECURITIES) ORDERS, NOS. 1, 2, 3, and 4.—Those 4 Orders are printed pp. 373–446.

2. In this Order—

- (a) The expression “subsequently affected securities” means securities included in the Schedules to the orders which have come into the ownership of any person after the respective dates of the orders or which may hereafter come into the ownership of any person; and also any such securities which were exempted or excepted from the operation of the orders on their respective dates and have since ceased to be so exempted or excepted or may hereafter cease to be so exempted or excepted:
- (b) The expression “substituted date” means, in the case of securities which have come into ownership or ceased to be exempted or excepted before the date of this Order, the date of this Order; and in any other case, the date on which the securities come into ownership or cease to be exempted or excepted, as the case may be.

3. This Order may be cited as the Treasury (Securities) Amendment Order, 1917.

Given under our hands this 5th day of May, 1917.

James Parker,

J. Towyn Jones,

Two of the Lords Commissioners
of His Majesty's Treasury.

Treasury Chambers,
Whitehall, S.W.1.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 5th, 1917, being the 4th Supplement to the Gazette of May 4th.]

**XIII. ORDERS, DIRECTIONS AND REGULATIONS
AS TO THE CARRYING ON OF WORK, AND
THE ENGAGEMENT OR EMPLOYMENT OF
WORKMEN UNDER REGULATION 8A.** (This
Reg. is printed at p. 61.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Restricted Occupations Order,</i>
p. 449. | 3. <i>Directions as to particular
Businesses,</i> p. 458. |
| 2. <i>Priority of Work Order,</i> p. 453. | |

1. Restricted Occupations Order.

THE RESTRICTED OCCUPATIONS ORDER, DATED FEBRUARY 28, 1917.
MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

Whereas by Regulation 8A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Minister of Munitions has power, amongst other things, to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory, workshop, or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workmen or all or any classes of workmen therein, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories, workshops, or premises:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of his power under that regulation and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Minister of Munitions, at the request of the Director-General of National Service,^(a) hereby orders that, in connection with the industries and occupations mentioned in the Schedule to this order, the carrying on of work in factories, workshops, or other premises, and the engagement or employment of workmen, or all or any classes of workmen therein, is hereby regulated and restricted, as follows:—

1. After the date of this order, the occupier of a factory, workshop or other premises shall not, except as herein provided, take or transfer into employment in any industry or occupation mentioned in the Schedule to this order, whether to fill a vacancy or otherwise, any man who has attained the age of 18 and has not attained the age of 61,^(b) whether the man has previously been so employed or not:

(a) **DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF NATIONAL SERVICE.**—The Ministry of National Service Act 1917 (7 & 8 Geo. 5. c. 6) provided for the constitution of the office of Minister of National Service (*i.e.*, Director-General of National Service), and (s. 2 (2)) that the Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, shall apply to Orders of the Director-General and the Ministry of National Service.

(b) **EMPLOYMENT OF MEN OF 18 AND OVER.**—As to the duties to be observed by employers of such men, *see* Reg. 41A (which as in force on Feb. 28th, 1917, is printed at pp. 119–123 of the February, 1917, Edition of this Manual, and as amended to May 31st, at pp. 127–131 of this present Edition, and as to the testing of the accuracy of information given in pursuance of that Regulation, *see* Reg. 53B, printed at p. 143.

Provided that nothing in this Order shall prevent—

- (a) the occupier of any factory, workshop, or premises from taking or transferring men into his employment with the consent of the Director-General of National Service(a) given on the ground that the employment is expedient for the purpose of executing a Government contract, or on the ground that the work on which the men are to be employed is of national importance, but subject in all cases to any conditions which the Director-General may impose; or
- (b) an employer from taking back into his employment any man who has joined His Majesty's naval or military forces on his retirement from those forces under proper authority, if the man is taken back in accordance with an undertaking given by the employer before the man joined.

2. The occupier of any factory, workshop, or premises used in connection with or for the purpose of any industry or occupation mentioned in the Schedule to this order shall give work which is directly or indirectly required for the purpose of any Government contract priority over any other work in that industry or occupation.

3. The occupier of any factory, workshop, or premises used in connection with or for the purpose of any industry or occupation mentioned in the Schedule to this order shall comply with any directions given by the Director-General of National Service(a) for the purpose of giving full effect to any provision of this order or for the purpose of obtaining, and verifying, any information he may require as to the nature and amount of work done in the factory, workshop or premises.

4. Any authority or directions which may be given for the purposes of this order by the Director-General of National Service(a) may be given on his behalf by a National Service Commissioner.

5. For the purposes of this order, every officer and servant of the occupier of a factory, workshop, or premises, and, where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall be under the same obligations under this order as the occupier.

6. Any failure to obey any regulation or restriction contained in this order is an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(a) DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF NATIONAL SERVICE.—See footnote (a), p. 449.

Schedule.

I.—METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND CONVEYANCES.

Carriage building for private purposes (exclusive of repairs).
Enamelled iron advertisement manufacture.
Furnishing ironmongery, including bedsteads and parts thereof.
manufacture of.
Gas and electric light fittings, manufacture of.
Metal articles for garden use (other than garden tools necessary
for food production), manufacture of.
Safes and steel office furniture, manufacture of.
Sheet metal domestic utensils, manufacture of.
Sheet metal japanning, lacquering and decorating.
Steam or hot water heating apparatus for domestic or horti-
cultural use, manufacture of.
Machinery for trades scheduled in this list, manufacture of.

II.—WOODWORKING.

French polishing.
Furniture and cabinet making and upholstery.
Garden seats, summer houses and horticultural buildings, manu-
facture and erection of.
Picture and show card frames, manufacture of.
Show cases, manufacture of.
Shop fronts and fittings, manufacture and erection of.
Venetian blinds, manufacture of.
Wood-carving.
Wood moulding, manufacture of.

III.—STONE AND SLATE.

Enamelled slate manufacture.
Stone, marble, granite and slate quarrying.
Stone, marble, granite and slate cutting and polishing.

IV.—POTTERY, BRICKS AND GLASS.

Bottles for beer, wine, spirits and aerated waters, manufacture of.
Bricks (other than firebricks) and tiles, manufacture of.
Glass bevelling, embossing and silvering.
Glass staining and stained glass fitting.
China and earthenware, manufacture of.
Table and decorative glass, manufacture of.

V.—HOUSE BUILDING AND REPAIRING.(a)

Building (including horticultural houses).
House painting and decorating.

(a) HOUSE BUILDING AND REPAIRING.—See Reg. 8E, p. 67, and Order
of the Minister of Munitions, July 14, 1916, prohibiting building and repairing
without a licence, printed p. 465.

List of Restricted Industries and Occupations.
Order under Reg. 8A.

VI.—PAPER, PRINTING, &C.

Bookbinding.
Letterpress and lithographic printing.(a)
Paper-making.(b)
Wallpaper, manufacture of.

VII.—TEXTILE AND ALLIED TRADES.

Carpets, floor rugs, furniture hangings, and upholstery materials,
manufacture of.
Linoleum, oilcloth and table baize, manufacture of.

VIII.—CLOTHING, &C.

Dress, mantle and blouse making (bespoke).
Furs, preparing and making up.
Millinery.
Patent leather and fancy boot, shoes and slipper making.
Tailoring (bespoke).
Umbrellas and parasols, and parts thereof, manufacture of.

IX.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO.

Aerated waters, manufacture of.
Beer, wines and spirits, bottling of.
Brewing and malting.
Biscuits, baking of.
Cakes and confectionery, baking of.
Sugar and chocolate confectionery, manufacture of.
Cigars, manufacture of.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

Brushes, manufacture of.
Clock making.
Church organ building.
Electro-plating.
Fancy leather articles, manufacture of.
Games and sports apparatus manufacture.
Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares and jewellery, manufacture
of.
Musical instruments, making of.
Photographic apparatus and materials, manufacture of.
Sporting guns and ammunition therefor, manufacture of.
Trunk and portmanteau making.

(a) PRINTING.—See the Paper Restriction Order, 1917 (No. 3) prohibiting the publication of any new newspaper, p. 332.

(b) PAPER-MAKING.—See the Paper Restriction Order, 1917, dated March 2, 1917, made by the Board of Trade under Reg. 2A (1) (p. 47), printed p. 326.

XI.—COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS.

All foregoing trades :

Distribution and sale of products of.

Other trades :—

Advertising agents.

Commercial travellers and canvassers, commission agents,
hawkers and pedlars.

Shop assistants.

Clerks, except those with technical knowledge of a high
order, or acting in a managerial or administrative capacity.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Flowers and ornamental shrubs and plants, production and sale of.

Domestic servants, indoor, including waiters and servants in clubs,
hotels, lodging-houses, restaurants and cafés.

Domestic servants, outdoor.

Employees at theatres, music halls, cinemas, and other places of
amusement.

February 28th, 1917.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 6th, 1917.]

2. Priority of Work.

**THE PRIORITY OF WORK ORDER, DATED MARCH 8, 1917, MADE BY
THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.**

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers enabling him hereby orders and requires that all persons engaged in any of the trades, businesses, or industries specified in the third schedule hereto shall in all respects comply with the following directions and regulations as to the priority to be given to work(a) carried out in their factories and workshops and elsewhere in or in connection with such trades, businesses, or industries or any of them.

(1) Priority shall be given to work in such trades, businesses and industries in accordance with the classification set out in the first schedule hereto.

(a) PRIORITY OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WORK.—The Restricted Occupations Order, printed at p. 449 above, provides Art. 2, for priority being given in any of the industries or occupations mentioned in the Schedule to that Order to work which is directly or indirectly required for the purpose of any Government contract. That Schedule embraces certain of the trades, businesses and industries to which this, the Priority of Work Order, relates and also certain others. Certain of the Orders relating to particular businesses printed pp. 458-464, and also certain of the Orders of the Minister of Munitions printed in this Manual with the Orders made under Reg. 2E at pp. 195-260, make provision as to priority of work.

(2) All work and orders for work or materials undertaken by them shall be divided into the three Classes, Class A, Class B, and Class C mentioned in the first schedule.

(3) Work and orders in Class A shall take precedence of work and orders in Class B or Class C, and work and orders in Class B shall take precedence of work and orders in Class C irrespective of the date when the orders were received and of any contractual obligations to the contrary.

(4) Subject to paragraph 7 hereof orders for work shall be treated as belonging to Class A or Class B as the case may be if accompanied by a certificate from the person ordering the same in the form set out in the second schedule hereto, stating that the work belongs to Class A or Class B respectively.

(5) In the case of a person whose production either as regards the whole or a particular part thereof is regulated by specific directions or regulations from any department of the Government, such person shall not in so far as relates to the production so regulated act on a certificate presented to him by another person, but must apply for instructions to the department which regulates such production, forwarding to that department the certificate presented. Any order for work which entails the use of materials which are for the time being subject to control by a Government Department, and in respect of which Regulations shall have been issued, must not be carried out until after compliance with the said Regulations.

(6) Any order for work not accompanied by a certificate in the form set out in the second schedule hereto to the effect that the work falls within Class A or Class B shall be treated as an order for work in Class C.

(7) Any particular or special directions or regulations issued in writing by the Minister of Munitions, or by any Government Department regulating production as mentioned in paragraph 5 hereof, as to the classification of any work or orders belonging to the same class shall over-ride these general directions and regulations.

As from the date hereof this Order shall be substituted for Circular L.33 as to the control of output issued by the Minister of Munitions on the 31st March, 1916, and references to this order and the corresponding classes herein mentioned shall be substituted in all orders, directions, notices and permits already made or issued by or on behalf of the Minister of Munitions for any references therein to the said Circular L.33 and the classes therein mentioned, but such substitution shall not effect the previous operation of the said Circular L.33 or any of such orders, directions, regulations, notices or permits or the validity of any action taken under them or any of them or any penalty or punishment incurred in respect of any contravention or failure to comply with the same or any of them or any proceeding or remedy in respect of such penalty or punishment.

And any certificate already issued under the said Circular L.33 shall so far as the same was properly issued thereunder continue to have the same effect as if this Order had never been made.

The *First Schedule* above referred to.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORK.

Definition of Class A.

Class A Comprises:—

Work or material wholly required as a component part of any work or goods to be carried out or supplied under—

(a) A Government War Contract which signifies:—

(1) Any Contract placed by the Admiralty, the War Office, or the Minister of Munitions.

(2) Any Contract for Naval or Military Equipment placed by an Allied Government by or with the consent in writing* of the Admiralty, the War Office, or the Minister of Munitions.

(b) Certified War Work, which signifies:—

(1) Work on a Contract or Order which the Admiralty, the War Office, or the Minister of Munitions has certified in writing to be War or Munitions Work.

(2) Work which the Minister of Munitions has directed to be treated on an equality with War work.

(c) Merchant shipping work certified in writing by the Board of Trade to be Munitions work.

Definition of Class B.

Class B comprises:—

Work or material wholly required for:—

(a) Repairs to existing industrial machinery (but not the replacement of old machinery by new) wherever essential to maintain continuity of operation in the United Kingdom.

(b) The maintenance of reasonable stocks of materials or articles necessary as component parts of work or goods to be carried out or supplied under any orders or contracts to be executed under Class A or Class B.

(c) Export orders, certified in writing by the Board of Trade, the Admiralty, the War Office, or the Minister of Munitions to be of sufficient national importance to be specially approved for export to approved destinations and as to which the Minister of Munitions or other Government Department controlling the necessary materials has certified that such materials can be spared.

(d) Contracts or orders certified in writing by the Admiralty, the War Office, or the Minister of Munitions as necessary for the efficient conduct of the War.

* CONSENT.—The consent of these Departments will usually be given through the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement (The International Commission, India House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2), to whom application should be made for such consent.

- (e) Contracts or Orders certified in writing by the Director-General of National Service^(a) to be of sufficient importance in the national interest to be placed in Class B and as to which the Minister of Munitions or other Government Department controlling the necessary materials has certified that such materials can be spared.

Definition of Class C.

*Class C comprises all work not comprised in Classes A or B.

The *Second Schedule* above referred to.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

[Front of Certificate.]

This Certificate is issued for the purpose of securing priority for the work referred to herein, in pursuance of directions given by the Minister of Munitions under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

CERTIFICATE.

Firm's Reference No.
Date , 1917.

To:

Messrs.

Order No.

(of ordering firm or establishment).

Quantity and description.

I/We hereby certify that the work or materials described herein are required for the following purposes:—

(Here state clearly particulars of the special War. National or other purposes of the order.)

1. As component of the subject matter of a Government Contract bearing the following reference number, viz., No. and for the purposes of
2. (If not a direct component of a Government contract) for the purposes of:—

References:

(N.B.—Read carefully definition on back hereof.) and for no other purpose; and that such order falls within Class as defined on the back hereof.

I/We hereby declare the above to be a true and accurate statement.

Signed on behalf of
by

* *Note.*—No certificate may be issued for orders in Class C.

(a) DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF NATIONAL SERVICE. —See footnote (a), p. 449.

[Back of Certificate.]

A Copy of First Schedule "Classification of Work."

A false declaration on this certificate is an offence under the
Defence of the Realm Regulations.

The certificate must be signed by a Partner, Director, Manager,
or other responsible official.

Copies of this certificate for use in making applications can be
obtained free of charge at any Head Post Office, where supplies
will always be available, or by order from any Money Order Office.

The *Third Schedule* above referred to.

1. All trades, businesses or industries carried on in any estab-
lishment to which directions as to priority had been issued on or
before the date of this Order.

2. All trades and manufacture in or of metals, machinery,
agricultural implements and vehicles.

3. The repairing of machinery or plant for use in Industry.

4. Woodworking.

Pottery and Glass Trades.

Buildings and Works of construction.

Textile Trades and Manufacture.

Linoleum, Oilcloth and Table Baize manufacture.

Rope, Twine and Line trades and manufacture.

Coal Tar Products, manufacture of.

Dyestuffs, manufacture of.

Other Chemical Products, manufacture of.

Lubricating Oils and Other Lubricants, manufacture of.

Oil Seed Crushing.

Soap and Candles, manufacture of.

Paints, Colours and Varnishes, manufacture of.

Baskets and Wicker work, manufacture of.

Letterpress and Lithographic printing.

Papermaking.

Leather Trades and manufacture.

Boot, Shoe and Clog manufacture.

Coke, manufacture of.

Rubber Trades and manufacture.

Waterproofing of Fabrics and of paper.

Electricity, gas and water services.

Stone, Marble, Granite and Slate Quarrying, cutting and
polishing.

Bookbinding.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 9th, 1917.]

3. Directions as to Particular Businesses.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) <i>Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods</i> ,
p. 458. | (e) <i>Sporting Guns and Rifles</i> ,
p. 461. |
| (b) <i>Leather</i> , p. 459. | (f) <i>Wool</i> , p. 462. |
| (c) <i>Linen Yarns</i> , p. 459. | (g) <i>Woollen and Worsted Goods</i> ,
p. 463. |
| (d) <i>Loading, etc., of Ships in Port
of London</i> , p. 460. | |

(a.) Flax, Hemp and Jute Goods.

JOINT ORDER BY THE ADMIRALTY AND ARMY COUNCIL, DATED
MARCH 31, 1917. AS TO PRIORITY FOR GOVERNMENT ORDERS
FOR FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE GOODS.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Admiralty and the Army Council hereby require that from the date of this Order and until further notice, in all factories, workshops and other premises, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the manufacture of Flax, Hemp, or Jute goods, work shall be done in accordance with the following directions, that is to say:—

- (a) Priority over all other work shall be given to any work which is either directly or indirectly required for the purpose of any Government Order or Contract:
- (b) Any directions that may be given for the purposes of this Order by the Director of Navy Contracts as to work for Naval purposes or by the Director of Army Contracts as to any other work whatsoever, shall be strictly complied with by the owners or occupiers of the said factories or workshops, their officers or servants.

Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Order or with any requirements or directions made thereunder, will render himself liable for prosecution as for an offence against the said Regulations.

Given under our hands this 31st day of March, 1917.

F. C. T. Tudor.

E. G. Pretymann.

Being two of the Commissioners for
executing the Office of Lord High
Admiral of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland, etc.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 20th, 1917.]

(b). Leather.

**ARMY COUNCIL ORDER DATED JANUARY 16, 1917, REGULATING THE
PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN LEATHER.**

[The above Order, which also regulates dealings in leather, is
printed with Orders made under Regulations 2E at p. 217.]

(c). Linen Yarns.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER REGULATING THE SPINNING OF LINEN YARNS.

*War Office,
5th January, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence
of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army
Council hereby order as follows:—

(1) It is hereby required that in all factories, workshops, or
other premises engaged or to be engaged upon spinning Linen
Yarns the work shall be done in accordance with the following
directions, that is to say:—

(a) No flax which can wholly or partly be used for spinning
into yarns for the manufacture of any cloth suitable
for aeroplane work shall be used otherwise than for
the manufacture of cloth of the description aforesaid
save and except as may be authorised and permitted
by or on behalf of the Director of Aircraft Equipment.

(b) Returns shall be made by the owners or occupiers of
such factories, or workshops, their officers and ser-
vants, as may be required by or on behalf of the
Director of Aircraft Equipment.

(c) Any directions that may be given for the purpose of this
Order by or on behalf of the Director of Aircraft
Equipment shall be strictly complied with by the
owners or occupiers of such factories or workshops,
their officers or servants.

(2) It is hereby required that all persons having in their
custody or control any stocks of Courtrai Flax, whether spun
or unspun, and whether sold or unsold, shall make a return
within four days hereof addressed to D.A.E.4 S.3, War Office,
Adastral House, London, E.C.4, giving all particulars of such
stocks as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of
Aircraft Equipment.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the *London Gazette*, January 9th, 1917.]

(d) Loading, &c. of Ships in Port of London.

REGULATIONS, DATED JUNE 3, 1916, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE
AS TO THE ENGAGEMENT OR EMPLOYMENT OF CERTAIN CLASSES
OF WORKMEN WITHIN THE ROYAL ALBERT AND VICTORIA
DOCKS OF THE PORT OF LONDON.

1916. No. 406.

Whereas by virtue of Section 10 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915,(a) and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as amended.(b) the Minister of Munitions has power, amongst other things, to regulate or restrict the engagement or employment of any workman or all or any classes of workmen in any factory, workshop or other premises with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories, workshops or premises;

And whereas by Section 20 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916,(c) the Minister of Munitions is empowered to make arrangements with any other Government Department for the exercise and performance by that Department of any of his powers and duties under either of the said Acts which appear to him to be such as could be more conveniently exercised and performed by that Department;

And whereas the Minister of Munitions in pursuance of the said power has made arrangements with the Board of Trade whereby the power of imposing such regulations or restrictions in relation to the engagement or employment of any workman or all or any classes of workmen in docks, wharves and other waterside premises shall be exercised by the Board of Trade;

Now therefore in pursuance of such power and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf the Board of Trade hereby impose the following regulations in relation to the engagement or employment of all or any of the classes of workmen hereinafter mentioned within the Royal Albert and Victoria Docks of the Port of London:—

1. Every person who employs workmen within the Royal Albert and Victoria Docks of the Port of London on the work of loading or unloading ships or river craft or handling cargoes shall on every day of such employment prepare or cause to be prepared a return showing—

- (a) the number of workmen actually employed by him up to 2 p.m. on such day upon all or any such work;
- (b) the approximate number of workmen he will require so to employ upon all or any such work on the next following working day.

(a) This section is printed at p. 9 as footnote (a) to s. 1 (1) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, which it amends.

(b) See Regulation 8A printed at p. 64.

(c) 5 & 6 Geo. 5 c. 99.

2. Every such return shall be made up to 2 p.m. on each day and shall be transmitted immediately thereafter to the officer nominated in that behalf by the Board of Trade, who will take whatever steps may appear to them desirable to make public all or any of the particulars therein contained.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade this 3rd day of
June, 1916.

H. Llewellyn Smith,
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

(e) Sporting Guns and Rifles.

ORDER BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS TO THE MANUFACTURE
AND REPAIR OF SPORTING GUNS AND RIFLES.

Ministry of Munitions of War,
Whitehall Place, S.W.1,
11th May, 1917.

The Minister of Munitions in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers enabling him hereby orders and requires that as from the 1st day of June, 1917, until further notice, no work shall, except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions, be carried on in any factory, workshop or other premises on or in connection with the manufacture or repair of any sporting gun or sporting rifle, or any rifle of a calibre of '23" or less, or any part of such gun or rifle.

NOTE.

1. All applications for a licence in connection with the above Order should be made to:—

The Director-General of Ordnance Supply,
E.M. 3 Section,
Ministry of Munitions,
Whitehall Place,
London, S.W.1.

2. Any person acting in contravention of or failing to comply with the above Order will be guilty of an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations and be liable to penalties of fine and imprisonment.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 15th, 1917.]

(f) **Wool.**

THE WOOL (RESTRICTION OF CONSUMPTION) ORDER, 1917, MADE BY
THE ARMY COUNCIL.

*War Office,
24th May, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council hereby Order as follows:—

1. No person shall after the 11th day of June, 1917, put into manufacture any Crossbred Wool imported or to be imported into the United Kingdom or any Tops produced or to be produced therefrom otherwise than:—

- (a) For the purpose of performing work of national importance Class "A" as defined in the Order of the Army Council dated the 14th day of April, 1917,(a) or
- (b) for the purpose of performing work certified to be work of national importance Class "B" by any District Priority Committee authorised as hereinafter provided in that behalf by the Director of Army Contracts, or
- (c) under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

2. No person shall after the 2nd day of July, 1917, put into manufacture any Merino Wool imported or to be imported into the United Kingdom or any Tops produced or to be produced therefrom otherwise than:—

- (a) For the purpose of performing work of national importance Class "A" as defined in the Order of the Army Council dated the 14th day of April, 1917,(a) or
- (b) for the purpose of performing work certified to be work of national importance Class "B" by any District Priority Committee authorised as hereinafter provided in that behalf by the Director of Army Contracts, or
- (c) under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

3. For the purposes of this Order the Director of Army Contracts may authorise any District Priority Committee to require any particulars as to the business of any person engaged in the sale or manufacture of woollen or worsted goods and to issue certificates and permits on his behalf.

4. In any textile factory, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the production or manufacture of woollen or worsted goods, the weekly hours of work on weaving shall, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, be reduced after the 30th day of May, 1917, to a figure 20 per cent. less than the average weekly hours of work on weaving in such factory during the month of March, 1917, provided that where such average amounted to 55½ hours, the weekly hours of work on weaving as aforesaid shall be reduced to 45 hours.

5. In any textile factory, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the spinning of worsted yarn, the weekly hours of work on spinning shall, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, be

reduced after the 13th day of June, 1917, to a figure 20 per cent. less than the average weekly hours of work on spinning in such factory during the month of March, 1917, provided that where such average amounted to 55½ hours, the weekly hours of work on spinning as aforesaid shall be reduced to 45 hours.

6. In any textile factory, the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the spinning of any other yarn whereof wool is a constituent part, the weekly hours of work on spinning shall, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, be reduced after the 30th day of May, 1917, to a figure 15 per cent. less than the average weekly hours of work on spinning in such factory during the month of March, 1917.

7. In any textile factory the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the production or manufacture of Hosiery, no person shall, except under permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, put into manufacture in any week after the 30th day of May, 1917, a quantity of yarn, whereof wool forms a constituent part, exceeding a quantity 30 per cent. less than the average quantity consumed weekly in such factory during the months of January, February and March, 1917, such quantity to be estimated in lbs. weight.

8. This Order may be cited as the Wool (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Braden.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 29th, 1917.]

(g.) Woollen and Worsted Goods.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO MANUFACTURE OF WOOLLEN OR WORSTED GOODS.

War Office,

14th April, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council do hereby Order that:—

In all factories, workshops, or other premises the business carried on in which consists wholly or partly in the production or manufacture of woollen or worsted goods, the owners or occupiers, their officers or servants, shall comply with the following regulations with regard to work of national importance, that is to say:—

1. Priority shall be given to any work which is certified by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts to be work of national importance in the following manner:—

(a) Priority over all other work shall be given to any work which is certified to be Class A work, as defined in the Schedule hereto.

(b) Priority over all other work except work which is certified to be Class A work shall be given to any work which is certified to be Class B work as defined in the Schedule hereto.

Order under Reg. 8A as to Manufacture of Woollen and Worsted Goods.

2. Returns as to the nature and amount of the work done in any of the said factories, workshops, or other premises shall be furnished by the owners or occupiers, their officers, or servants, in such manner and at such times as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

3. Any directions that may be given by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts for the purpose of this Order, shall be strictly complied with by such owners or occupiers, their officers and servants.

It is further required that all persons engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, or sale of woollen or worsted goods shall give such particulars as to their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts for the purposes of this Order and shall verify such particulars in such manner as he may cause to be directed.

Any person failing to comply with any provision of this Order or with any direction or requirement made thereunder shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

The Order dated October 24th, 1916, and relating to the manufacture of woollen and worsted goods(a) is hereby revoked.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

(CLASSIFICATION OF WORK.

Definition of Class "A."

Class "A" comprises:—

Work or material wholly required as a component part of any work or goods to be carried out or supplied under a Government War Contract, which signifies:—

(1) Any contract or order placed or made by the Admiralty, the War Office, or the Minister of Munitions;

(2) Any contract for naval or military equipment placed by an Allied Government by, or with the consent in writing of the Admiralty, the War Office, or the Minister of Munitions.

Definition of Class "B."

Class "B" comprises:—

Work or material wholly required for:—

(1) Export orders certified in writing by, or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts to be of sufficient national importance to be specially approved for export to approved destinations.

(2) Other contracts or orders certified in writing by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts to be work of national importance.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 18th, 1917, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of April 17th.]

(a) ORDER OF OCT. 24, 1916.—That Order is printed p. 303 of the February, 1917, Edition, of this Manual.

**XIV.—ORDER REGULATING AND RESTRICTING
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION WORK
UNDER REGULATION 8^E. (This Reg. is printed
at p. 67.)**

ORDER BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED JULY 14, 1916,
PROHIBITING THE COMMENCING OR CARRYING ON OF BUILDING
OR CONSTRUCTION WORK WITHOUT A LICENCE.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 8^E of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders as follows:—

On and after the twentieth day of July, 1916, no person shall without licence from the Minister of Munitions commence or carry on any building or construction work that is to say the construction alteration repair decoration or demolition of buildings or the construction reconstruction or alteration of railroads docks harbours canals embankments bridges tunnels piers or other works of construction or engineering. Provided that where the total cost of the whole completed work in contemplation does not exceed the sum of £500 and the use of constructional steel is not involved the licence of the Minister of Munitions shall not be required.

Provided also that where the work in question—

- (a) is being or is to be carried out by or under contract with any Department of His Majesty's Government, or is declared by any such Department to be a Government contract for the purpose of this Order, or
- (b) is being or is to be carried out by or under contract with any local authority which has been authorised by any Government Department since the 25th of March, 1915, to borrow money in respect of such work, the licence of the Minister of Munitions shall not be required.

Provided also that where a first application for a licence under this Order has been made and is pending for the carrying on of work which has been commenced before the said twentieth day of July, 1916, nothing in this Order shall prohibit the carrying on of such work until the licence has been refused.

All person desirous of obtaining a licence to commence or carry on any building or construction work as above defined for which a licence is required shall apply in writing to the General Secretary, Ministry of Munitions, 6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W., for such licence and shall give full particulars of the description and locality of the work the purpose for which it is intended and its estimated cost and such further information as the Minister may require and shall comply with any restrictions or conditions subject to which the grant of such licence may be made.

E. S. Montagu.

July 14th, 1916.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette. July 18th, 1916.]

**XV.—NOTICE AUTHORISING LETTING OF MOTOR
CARS FOR HIRE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES
UNDER REGULATION 8GG(C). (This Reg. is
printed at p. 69.)**

NOTICE DATED MAY 19, 1917, BY THE PETROL CONTROL COM-
MITTEE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AUTHORISING LETTING OF
MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

In accordance with the provisions of Section (c) of Defence of
the Realm Regulation 8GG, the letting of a motor car for hire
is authorised for the following special purposes:—

- (1) For the conveyance of any goods or burden in the course
of trade or husbandry in a motor car which was con-
structed or adapted solely for that use prior to the
12th May, 1917.
- (2) For visiting persons who are dangerously ill, and for
conveying nurses to attend patients, provided that in
each case a certificate is obtained from a duly qualified
medical practitioner.
- (3) For funerals.
- (4) For conveyance of police officers engaged upon their
official duties.
- (5) For conveyance of newspapers for distribution.

By Order of the Petrol Control Committee of the Board
of Trade.

H. W. Cole,
Secretary.

19th May, 1917.

**XVI.—ORDER AS TO PROHIBITION OF DRILLING
UNDER REGULATION 9E.** (This Reg. is printed at
p. 72.)

THE MILITARY EXERCISES AND DRILL (IRELAND) ORDER, 1916,
DATED NOVEMBER 28, 1916, MADE BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY
FOR IRELAND.

1916. No. 836.

Whereas by Regulation 9E of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the Regulation), it is provided that a Secretary of State or the Army Council may by Order declare the Regulation to be in force in any area and that the powers of a Secretary of State under the Regulation may be exercised as respects Ireland by the Chief Secretary :

And whereas the Regulation further provides that in any such area no person other than a member of His Majesty's naval or military forces or a constable shall, subject to any exceptions for which provision may be made in the Order, practise, take part in, or be concerned in, any exercise, movement, evolution, or drill, of a military nature, or be concerned in or assist the promotion or organisation of any such exercise, movement, evolution, or drill, by persons other than members of His Majesty's naval or military forces or constables; and that if any person acts in contravention of the Regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 :

Now in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the Regulation, the Chief Secretary doth hereby order and declare as follows :—

1. From and after the date of this Order the Regulation shall, subject to the exceptions for which provision is hereinafter made, be in force throughout Ireland.

2. The Regulation shall not apply to persons practising, taking part in, or being concerned in, any exercise, movement, evolution, or drill, of a military nature under the authority and in accordance with the conditions of a permit granted by the competent naval or military authority, and for the time being in force, or to persons concerned in or assisting the promotion or organisation of any such exercise, movement, evolution, or drill so permitted.

3. This Order may be cited as the Military Exercises and Drill (Ireland) Order, 1916.

H. E. Duke,

Chief Secretary.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1916.

[The above Order was published in the Dublin Gazette, November 28th, 1916.]

**XVII.—ORDERS AS TO TAKING POSSESSION OF
COAL MINES UNDER REGULATION 9G.** (This
Reg. is printed at p. 73.)

**ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, DATED NOVEMBER 29, 1916,
TAKING POSSESSION OF THE SOUTH WALES COALFIELD.**

Whereas under Regulation 9G of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those regulations by Order in Council dated the 29th day of November nineteen hundred and sixteen, and is set out at the foot of this Order(a)), the Board of Trade have power to apply that regulation to any coal mines:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, being of opinion that it is expedient, for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, that that regulation should be applied to the coal mines specified in this Order, in the exercise of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Regulation 9G of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is hereby applied, as from the 1st day of December, 1916, until further notice, to the South Wales coalfield, that is to say, to all coal mines in the counties of Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Pembroke, and Radnor.

Walter Runciman.

**ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, DATED FEBRUARY 22, 1917,
TAKING POSSESSION OF ALL COAL MINES EXCEPT THE SOUTH
WALES COALFIELD.**

Whereas under Regulation 9G of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those regulations by Order in Council dated the 29th day of November nineteen hundred and sixteen, and is set out at the foot of this Order(a)), the Board of Trade have power to apply that regulation to any coal mines:

And whereas by an Order made by the Board of Trade under that regulation on the 29th day of November, 1916,(b) the regulation was applied as from the 1st day of December, 1916, until further notice to the South Wales Coalfield, that is to say, to all coal mines in the counties of Brecon, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Pembroke, and Radnor.

(a) REGULATION 9G.—This Reg. has been printed in its place in the Code of Regulations at p. 73 and is therefore in this Manual not reprinted at the foot of this Order.

(b) ORDER OF NOV. 29, 1916.—That Order is printed above.

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, being of opinion that it is expedient, for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, that that regulation should be applied to the coal mines specified in this Order, in the exercise of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Regulation 9G of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is hereby applied, as from the 1st day of March, 1917, until further notice to all coal mines in the United Kingdom other than those to which the regulation was applied by the above-mentioned Order of the Board of Trade dated the 29th day of November, 1916.

A. H. Stanley.

XVIII.—ORDER AS TO TAKING POSSESSION OF ROAD STONE QUARRIES UNDER REGULATION 9GG. (This Reg. is printed at p. 74.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED MAY 9, 1917.
TAKING POSSESSION OF ALL ROAD STONE QUARRIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.(a)

Whereas under Regulation 9GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (which was inserted in those Regulations by Order in Council, dated the 13th day of March, 1917, and is set out at the foot of this Order).(b) the Minister of Munitions has power to apply that Regulation to any quarries:

Now, therefore, the Minister of Munitions, being of opinion that, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, it is expedient that the said Regulation should be applied to all road stone quarries in the United Kingdom, in the exercise of his powers under the said Regulation, hereby orders that from and after the date of this Order and until further notice Regulation 9GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations shall be applied to all road stone quarries throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.(a)

(a) VARIANCE OF ORDER.—By Order of the Minister dated June 14, 1917, and published in the London Gazette, June 15th, the operation of this Order was postponed to July 15th, 1917, and there was excluded therefrom, (i) all quarries outside England and Wales, (ii) quarries producing only gravel and flint used as roadstone.

(b) REGULATION 9GG.—This Reg. has been printed in its place in the Code of Regulations at p. 74 above, and is therefore in this Manual not reprinted at the foot of this Order.

XIX.—ORDERS AS TO TAKING POSSESSION OF CANALS AND AS TO BARGES USED THEREON UNDER REGULATION 9H. (This Reg. is printed at p. 74.)

**ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, DATED FEBRUARY 22, 1917.
TAKING POSSESSION OF CERTAIN CANALS.**

Whereas under Regulation 9H of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those Regulations by Order in Council, dated the 16th day of February, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and is set out at the foot of this Order^(a)), the Board of Trade have power to apply that regulation to any canals:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, being of opinion that it is expedient, for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, that that regulation should be applied to the canals specified in this Order, in the exercise of their powers under the said regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Regulation 9H of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is hereby applied, as from the first day of March, 1917, until further notice to the following canals^(b):—

Aire and Calder Navigation.
Birmingham Canal Navigations.
Birmingham and Warwick Junction Canal.
Bridgewater Canals of the Manchester Ship Canal Company.
Coventry Canal Navigation.
Gloucester and Berkeley Canal of the Sharpness New Docks and Gloucester and Birmingham Navigation Company.
Grand Junction Canal.
Leeds and Liverpool Canal.
Leicester Navigation.
Loughborough Navigation.
Newark Navigation.
Oxford Canal.

(a) REGULATION 9H.—This Reg. has been printed in its place in the Code of Regulations at p. 74 above, and is therefore in this Manual not reprinted at the foot of this Order.

(b) CANALS SPECIFIED.—These are all in England and all "non-railway owned"—the railway owned canals having passed into State Control. See footnote (a) to Reg. 9F (3), p. 73. This Order was extended to certain other canals by Order of April 4, 1917, printed below.

Regent's Canal.
Rochdale Canal.
Severn Navigation.
Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation.
Shropshire Union Canals.
Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal.
Trent Navigation.
Warwick and Birmingham Canal Navigation.
Warwick and Napton Canal Navigation.
Weaver Navigation.
Worcester and Birmingham Canal of the Sharpness New
Docks and Gloucester and Birmingham Canal Company.

A. H. Stanley

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, DATED APRIL 4, 1917, TAKING
POSSESSION OF CERTAIN CANALS.

Whereas under Regulation 9H of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (which was inserted in those Regulations by Order in Council dated the 16th day of February, nineteen hundred and seventeen) the Board of Trade have power to apply that regulation to any canals:

And whereas the Board of Trade, being of opinion that it was expedient, for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, applied that regulation to certain canals by the Order of the Board of Trade dated the 22nd of February, 1917(a):

And whereas under Regulation 9H any order of the Board of Trade under the Regulation may be revoked or varied as occasion requires:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade do hereby vary the Order made by them, dated the 22nd day of February, 1917, as follows:—

The Bradford Canal, the Calder and Hebble Navigation, the Erewash Canal, and the New Junction Canal shall be added to and form part of the aforesaid list.

A. H. Stanley.

(a) ORDER OF FEBRUARY 22, 1917.—This is printed above.

Disposal of Canal Barges and Plant Order, 1917.
under Reg. 9H (5).

THE DISPOSAL OF CANAL BARGES AND PLANT ORDER, 1917. DATED
MAY 31, 1917. MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1917. No. 521.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 9H (5) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. No person, not being an owner of a canal of which the Board of Trade have taken possession,(a) shall dispose of any barges used on any such canal or of any machinery or plant used in connection with the loading or unloading of any such barges without the consent of the Canal Control Committee.

2. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any provision of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Disposal of Canal Barges and Plant Order, 1917.

(2) This Order shall come into force on the first day of June, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,

President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade.

31st May, 1917.

(a) CANALS OF WHICH POSSESSION HAS BEEN TAKEN.—*See* Orders of February 22, and April 4, 1917, pp. 470. 471.

XX.—ORDERS AS TO THE EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS UNDER REGULATION 10B. (This Regulation is printed at p. 76.)

1. *England and Wales*, p. 473. | 2. *Scotland*, p. 475.

1. England and Wales.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED APRIL 24, 1917, AS TO THE EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS FROM MAY 1ST TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.(a)

1917, No. 393.

In pursuance of Regulation 10B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations I hereby make the following Order:—

1.—(a) Every shop shall be closed for the serving of customers not later than 8 o'clock in the evening on every day other than Saturday and not later than 9 o'clock in the evening on Saturday, and in the case of a contravention of this provision the occupier of the shop shall be liable to a penalty;(b) and

(b) Any person who carries on in any place not being a shop any retail trade or business after 8 o'clock in the evening on any day other than Saturday or after 9 o'clock in the evening on Saturday shall be liable to a penalty.(b)

2. This Order shall not prevent—

(1) the serving of a customer where it is proved that the customer was in the shop before the closing hour or that reasonable grounds existed for believing that the article supplied after the closing hour to a customer was required in a case of illness; or

(2) the sale after the closing hour of—

(a) meals or refreshments for consumption on the premises; or (in the case of meals or refreshments sold on railway premises) for consumption on the trains;

Provided that in the case of canteens attached to and situated within or in the immediate vicinity of any works, if persons are employed at such works after the closing hour, and the canteen is kept open only for the use of such persons, meals or refreshments may be sold after the closing hour for consumption anywhere within the works premises.

(b) newly cooked provisions to be consumed off the premises;

(c) any fresh fish or tripe or soft fruit which would become unfit or less suitable for food if kept till the following day;

(a) CLOSING OF SHOPS DURING WINTER OF 1916-7.—The previous Orders relating to closing during the six months ending April 30th, 1917, are printed, pp. 317-320, of the February, 1917, Edition of this Manual. They are omitted from this Edition as having now expired.

(b) PENALTY.—Any person who is expressed to be liable to a penalty under this Order is guilty of a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and is punishable accordingly. See Regulation 10B, p. 76.

- (d) intoxicating liquors to be consumed on or off the premises;
- (e) medicine or medical or surgical appliances, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted only for such time as is necessary for serving the customer;
- (f) newspapers;
- (g) periodicals and books from the bookstalls of such terminal and main line stations as may be approved by the Secretary of State;
- (h) motor or cycle supplies or accessories for immediate use, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted only for such time as is necessary for serving the customer;
- (i) victuals, stores, or other necessities required by any naval or military authority for His Majesty's forces or required for any ship on her arrival at or immediately before her departure from a port, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted only for such time as is necessary for serving the customer; or
- (3) the transaction after the closing hour of any post office business.

3. This Order shall not apply to any bazaar or sale of work for charitable or other purposes from which no private profit is derived.

4. The expressions "shop" and "retail trade or business" in this Order have the same meaning respectively as in the Shops Act, 1912.(a)

For the purposes of the exemption relating to the sale of meals or refreshments, (a) tobacco supplied at a meal for immediate consumption shall be deemed to form part of the meal; (b) refreshments shall not be deemed to include sweets, chocolate or other sugar confectionery or ice cream.

5. This Order shall not affect any obligation to comply with the provisions of the Shops Acts, 1912 and 1913,(b) or any order made thereunder or any other Act, order or regulation restricting hours of sale or the hours of transaction of business.

6. This Order shall be in force from the 1st May to the 30th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

Geo. Cave,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,

24th April, 1917.

(a) SHOPS ACT, 1912 (2 Geo. 5, c. 3). That Act provides as follows:—

"19.—(1) In this Act—

The expression 'shop' includes any premises where any retail trade or business is carried on;

The expression 'retail trade or business' includes the business of a barber or hairdresser, the sale of refreshments or intoxicating liquors, and retail sales by auction, but does not include the sale of programmes and catalogues and other similar sales at theatres and places of amusement"

(b) SHOPS ACTS, 1912 AND 1913.—2 & 3 Geo. 5, cc. 3, 24.

2. Scotland.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND, DATED APRIL 26, 1917,
AS TO THE EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS FROM MAY 1ST TO
SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.(a)

1917, No. 398
S. 47.

In pursuance of Regulation 10B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations I hereby make the following Order:—

1.—(a) Every shop shall be closed for the serving of customers not later than 8 o'clock in the evening on every day other than Saturday and not later than 9 o'clock in the evening on Saturday, and in the case of a contravention of this provision the occupier of the shop shall be liable to a penalty:(b) and

(b) Any person who carries on in any place not being a shop any retail trade or business after 8 o'clock in the evening on any day other than Saturday or after 9 o'clock in the evening on Saturday shall be liable to a penalty.(b)

2. This Order shall not prevent—

(1) the serving of a customer where it is proved that the customer was in the shop before the closing hour or that reasonable grounds existed for believing that the article supplied after the closing hour to a customer was required in a case of illness; or

(2) the sale after the closing hour of—

(a) meals or refreshments for consumption on the premises;

Provided that (1) in the case of railways, meals or refreshments may be sold after the closing hour on the railway premises to persons about to travel by rail; (2) in the case of canteens attached to and situated within or in the immediate vicinity of any works, if persons are employed at such works after the closing hour, and the canteen is kept open only for the use of such persons, meals or refreshments may be sold after the closing hour for consumption anywhere within the works premises;

(b) newly cooked provisions to be consumed off the premises;

(c) any fresh fish or tripe or soft fruit which would become unfit or less suitable for food if kept till the following day;

(a) CLOSING OF SHOPS DURING WINTER OF 1916-17.—The previous Orders relating to closing during the six months ending April 30th, 1917, are printed pp. 320-322 of the February, 1917, Edition of this Manual. They are omitted from this edition as having now expired.

(b) PENALTY.—Any person who is expressed to be liable to a penalty under this Order is guilty of a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and is punishable accordingly. See Regulation 10B, p. 76.

- (d) intoxicating liquors to be consumed on or off the premises;
- (e) medicine or medical or surgical appliances, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted only for such times as is necessary for serving the customer;
- (f) newspapers;
- (g) periodicals and books on railway premises to persons about to travel by rail.
- (h) motor or cycle supplies or accessories for immediate use, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted for such time only as is necessary for serving the customer;
- (i) victuals, stores, or other necessities required by any naval or military authority for His Majesty's forces or required for any ship on her arrival at or immediately before her departure from a port, so long as the shop is kept open and lighted only for such time as is necessary for serving the customer; or

(3) the transaction after the closing hour of any post office business.

3. This Order shall not apply to any bazaar or sale of work for charitable or other purposes from which no private profit is derived.

4. The expression "shop" and "retail trade or business" in this Order have the same meaning respectively as in the Shops Act, 1912.(a)

For the purposes of the exemption relating to the sale of meals or refreshments, (a) tobacco supplied at a meal for immediate consumption shall be deemed to form part of the meal; (b) refreshments shall not be deemed to include sweets, chocolate or other sugar confectionery or ice cream.

5. This Order shall not affect any obligation to comply with the provisions of the Shops Acts, 1912 and 1913,(b) or any order made thereunder or any other Act, order, or regulation restricting hours of sale or the hours of transaction of business.

6. This Order shall be in force from the 1st May to the 30th September, 1917, both days inclusive, and shall apply throughout Scotland.

(L.S.)

Robert Munro,

His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office,
Whitehall,
26th April, 1917.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—As to these expressions *see* footnote (a) at p. 474.

(b) SHOPS ACTS, 1912 AND 1913.—2 & 3 Geo. 5, cc. 3, 24.

**XXI. ORDERS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
AND OF THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND
AS TO LIGHTS UNDER REGULATION 11(a).**
(This Reg. is printed at p. 77.)

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| A. <i>Orders of the Secretary of State as to England and Wales</i> , pp. 477-492. | B. <i>Orders of the Secretary for Scotland</i> , pp. 492-498. |
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A. ORDERS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, AS TO ENGLAND AND WALES.

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| 1. <i>Lights in the Metropolitan Police District and City of London</i> , p. 477. | 3. <i>Lights on Vehicles outside the Metropolitan Police District and City of London</i> , p. 488. |
| 2. <i>Lights (other than on Vehicles) outside the Metropolitan Police District and City of London</i> , p. 482. | |

1. Lights in the Metropolitan Police District and City of London.

THE LIGHTS (LONDON) ORDER OF THE 26TH AUGUST, 1916, AS TO LIGHTS IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT AND THE CITY OF LONDON.(b)

1916. No. 575.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, I hereby make the following Order:—

(1.) Subject to the later provisions of this Order, all external lamps, flares and fixed lights of all descriptions, and all aggregations of lights, whether public or private, must be extinguished, except such public lamps as the Commissioner of Police directs to be kept in use for the public safety and any other lights approved by him.(c)

All lights which are not extinguished must be reduced to the minimum intensity consistent with safety and so shaded or obscured that direct light is cut off in all directions above the horizontal and no more than a diffused light is cast upon the ground.

(2.) In dwelling houses, hotels, shops, factories, docks, ship-building yards and other premises of all descriptions, and on vessels or boats, all inside lights must be so reduced and shaded, or the windows, roof-lighting areas, skylights, glass doors, &c.,

(a) IRISH ORDERS.—No Orders have (May 31st, 1917) been made by the Secretary of State as to Ireland.

(b) AMENDMENT OF ORDER.—This Order was amended by Orders of January 25th, and April 5th, 1917 (printed pp. 480, 481), which provide that the three Orders may be cited together as "The Lights (London) Orders." see also the Advertisement Lights Order of the 22nd May, 1917, p. 487.

(c) PUBLIC LAMPS, &c.—See Amending Order of January 25th, 1917, p. 480.

so screened by shutters or dark blinds or dark curtains that no more than a dull, subdued light is visible from any direction outside and no part of the pavement or roadway or any building or other object is distinctly illuminated thereby.

(3.) Exemption from the foregoing provisions of this Order may be granted in the case of naval and military establishments by a competent Naval or Military Authority, or, in the case of industrial establishments or works of public utility, by the Commissioner of Police, subject to compliance with any Order issued by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Home Forces, or the Commissioner of Police with regard to extinction of lights in case of emergency and such other conditions as may be prescribed.

(4) The provisions of this Order shall not apply to necessary working lights on railways (including lights in stations and in goods and marshalling yards), nor to navigation or riding lights carried by any ship or vessel in accordance with Admiralty Orders.

(5) Passengers in railway carriages which are provided with blinds must keep the blinds lowered so as to cover the windows. The blinds may be lifted in case of necessity when the train is at a standstill at a station, but, if lifted, they must be lowered again before the train starts.

This paragraph shall apply from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise. (a)

(6) The lights of trams and omnibuses must not be more than is sufficient to enable fares to be collected, and all lights except those required by paragraph (8) of this Order must be covered or extinguished while crossing bridges.

(7) The use of powerful lamps on motor and other vehicles is prohibited.

(8).—(i.) Every vehicle on any street, highway, or road to which the public have access, between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, must carry lamps as follows:—

(a) at the front two lamps displaying to the front a white light, except in the case of bicycles, tricycles (other than motor tricycles), or hand-carts, on which only one such lamp need be carried. One lamp must be placed on the extreme off or right-hand side of the vehicle, and the second lamp in the corresponding position on the extreme near or left-hand side of the vehicle; and

(b) at the rear, a lamp displaying to the rear a red light. The lamp carried for this purpose on any vehicle except a bicycle or tricycle (other than a motor tricycle) must be placed on the off or right-hand side of the vehicle:

(a) **BLINDS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES.**—Paragraph (5) was revoked as from March 22nd, 1917, by Order of that date (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 262), which is confined to the revocation of that paragraph and the parallel one in the *Lights* (England and Wales) Order of the 22nd July, 1916, p. 482.

Provided that a handcart carrying one lamp displaying a white light to the front and a red light to the rear shall be deemed to comply with the foregoing requirements.

(ii.) The lamp or lamps must be properly trimmed, lighted and attached, so that the light is visible in the prescribed direction for a reasonable distance without obstruction by any part of the vehicle, its burden, the person in charge, the draught animal or any animal led at the rear.

(iii.) At all cab stands appointed for more than five cabs, and at any other place where more than five vehicles are drawn up to wait, the driver of each cab or other vehicle, except the first and second cabs on a stand, shall, until he is about to move off, keep the front lamps lowered, or in the case of vehicles with electric lamps, shall extinguish or completely obscure one of such lamps.

For the purpose of this Order the word "vehicle" shall include any bicycle, tricycle or velocipede, and any handcart, that is, any vehicle drawn or propelled by hand.

(9.) In case of a sudden emergency, all instructions given by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Home Forces, or by the Commissioner of Police on the advice of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Home Forces, as to the further reduction or extinction of lights, must be immediately obeyed.

This Order shall apply to the City of London and the whole of the Metropolitan Police District, and, except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (5) and (8), to the following periods(a):—

From—

8.0 p.m.	till one hour before sunrise from	1st to 15th September,
7.30 p.m.	" "	16th to 30th "
6.0 p.m.	" "	1st to 15th October,
5.30 p.m.	" "	16th to 31st "
5.0 p.m.	" "	1st November,

until further Order.

This Order shall take effect on 1st September, 1916, and shall be in force until revoked or amended by further Order.

The Order of the 29th February, 1916,(b) is hereby revoked as from 1st September, 1916, without prejudice however to any proceedings in respect of contraventions of that Order.

This Order may be cited as the Lights (London) Order of the 26th August, 1916.

Herbert Samuel,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,

26th August, 1916.

(a) HOURS FOR 1917.—As to the hours during which this Order applies during the summer time period *see* the Order of April 5th, 1917, printed p. 481, and as to the hours when it applies during other periods *see* both this present Order and the Order of January 25th, 1917, printed p. 480.

(b) REVOKED ORDER.—That Order is printed at pp. 94 to 96 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual.

THE LIGHTS (DRIVING OF ANIMALS) ORDER OF 11TH
OCTOBER, 1916.

1916. No. 715.

[This Order, which applies to the whole of England and Wales, is printed at p. 485.]

THE LIGHTS (LONDON) ORDER OF THE 25TH JANUARY, 1917. AS
TO LIGHTS IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT AND THE
CITY OF LONDON.

1917. No. 44.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, I hereby make the following Order:—

(1) Any public lamp or lamps in the Metropolitan Police District or the City of London which the Commissioner of Police, acting on the advice of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Home Forces, directs to be lighted or retained in lighting, must be lighted or retained in lighting accordingly, and must be reduced, shaded or obscured as the Commissioner of Police may direct.

(2) The Lights (London) Order of the 26th August, 1916, shall, except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (5) and (8) thereof, apply as follows:—

<i>From 6.0 p.m. till one hour before sunrise during January,</i>				
„ 6.30 p.m.	„	„	„	<i>February,</i>
.. 7.30 p.m.	„	„	„	<i>March,</i>
„ 8.30 p.m.	„	„	„	<i>April,</i>
„ 9.0 p.m.	„	„	„	<i>May,</i>
„ 9.30 p.m.	„	„	„	<i>June,</i>
„ 9.0 p.m.	„	„	„	<i>July,</i>
.. 8.30 p.m.	„	„	„	<i>August,</i>
„ 7.30 p.m.	„	„	„	<i>September,(a)</i>
according to Greenwich mean time in each case.				

This Order may be cited as the Lights (London) Order of the 25th January, 1917, and this Order and the Lights (London) Order of 26th August, 1916, may be cited together as the Lights (London) Orders.

Geo. Cave,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,

25th January, 1917.

(a) HOURS FOR 1917.—This Order is as regards the summer time period of 1917, *i.e.*, the period ending Sept. 16th, superseded by the Order of April 5th, 1917, printed below.

THE LIGHTS (LONDON) ORDER OF THE 5TH APRIL, 1917.

1917. No. 320.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations I hereby order that during the Summer Time period^(a) the Lights (London) Order of the 26th August, 1916,^(b) shall, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (8) thereof, apply as follows:—

From 9.30 p.m. till one hour before sunrise from the 8th to 30th April,

„ 10 p.m. till one hour before sunrise during May,

„ 10.30 p.m. till one hour before sunrise during June,

„ 10 p.m. till one hour before sunrise during July,

„ 9.30 p.m. till one hour before sunrise during August,

„ 8.30 p.m. till one hour before sunrise from the 1st to 16th September (inclusive),

according to Summer Time^(c) in each case.

This Order may be cited as the Lights (London) Order of the 5th April, 1917, and this Order and the Lights (London) Orders of the 26th August, 1916,^(b) and the 25th January, 1917,^(d) may be cited together as the Lights (London) Orders.

Austen Chamberlain,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
5th April, 1917.

THE ADVERTISEMENT LIGHTS ORDER OF THE 22ND MAY, 1917.

1917. No. 478.

[This Order which applies to the whole of England and Wales is printed at p. 487.]

(a) SUMMER TIME PERIOD.—The Summer Time period for the year 1917 is from 2 o'clock in the morning on Sunday, April 8th, until 2 o'clock in the morning on Monday, September 17th—Greenwich mean time in each case. *See* Order in Council March 30, 1917 (1917—362) declaring the Summer Time Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 14), as amended by the Time (Ireland) Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 45), to be in force during 1917.

(b) LIGHTS (LONDON) ORDER OF THE 26TH AUGUST, 1916.—This Order is printed p. 477.

(c) SUMMER TIME.—This, the time for general purposes during the summer time period, is 1 hour in advance of Greenwich meantime. *See* the Acts referred to in footnote (a).

(d) LIGHTS (LONDON) ORDER OF THE 25TH JANUARY, 1917.—That Order is printed p. 480.

2. Lights (other than on Vehicles) outside the Metropolitan Police District and City of London.

THE LIGHTS (ENGLAND AND WALES) ORDER OF THE 22ND JULY, 1916.(a)

1916. No. 458.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, I hereby make the following Order:—

(1.) All lights, whether public or private, which, if unobscured, would be visible from the sea or from the navigable waters of any estuary, must be extinguished, or, in the case of indoor lights, so obscured as to be invisible from outside from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise.

(2.) Subject to the later provisions of this Order, all external lamps, flares, and fixed lights of all descriptions, and all aggregations of lights, whether public or private, must be extinguished, except such public lamps as the Chief Officer of Police directs to be kept in use for the public safety and any other lights approved by him.

All lights which are not extinguished must be reduced to the minimum intensity consistent with safety and so shaded or obscured that direct light is cut off in all directions above the horizontal and no more than a diffused light is cast upon the ground.

(3.) In dwelling houses, hotels, shops, factories, docks, ship-building yards, and other premises of all descriptions, all inside lights must be so reduced and shaded, or the windows, roof-lighting areas, skylights, glass doors, &c., so screened by shutters or dark blinds or dark curtains that no more than a dull, subdued light is visible from any direction outside and no part of the pavement or roadway or any building or other object is distinctly illuminated thereby.

(4.) Exemption from the foregoing provisions of this Order may be granted in the case of naval and military establishments by a Competent Naval or Military Authority, or, in the case of industrial establishments or works of public utility, by the Chief Officer of Police, subject to compliance with any Order issued by the Competent Military Authority or the Chief Officer of Police with regard to extinction of lights in case of emergency and such other conditions as may be prescribed.

(5.) The provisions of this Order shall not apply to necessary working lights on railways (including lights in stations and in goods and marshalling yards), nor to navigation, riding, or fishing lights carried by any ship or vessel in accordance with Admiralty Orders, nor to lights under the control of any general or local Lighthouse Authority.(b)

(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—This Order which was amended by the Order of Nov. 23rd, 1916, printed at p. 486, may as so amended be cited as "The Lights (England and Wales) Order."

(b) GENERAL LIGHTHOUSE AUTHORITIES. These are specified in footnote (c) to Reg. 39B, printed at p. 119.

(6.) *Passengers in railway carriages which are provided with blinds must keep the blinds lowered so as to cover the windows. The blinds may be lifted in case of necessity when the train is at a standstill at a station, but, if lifted, they must be lowered again before the train starts.*

This paragraph shall apply from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise.(a)

(7.) In case of sudden emergency all orders as to the further reduction or extinction of lights given by or under the direction of a Competent Military Authority or the Chief Officer of Police shall be immediately obeyed.

(8.) This Order shall take effect on and after the 7th August, 1916, and, except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (1) and (6), shall apply as follows:—

From half an hour after
sunset till half an hour
before sunrise

In the whole of the Counties of
Cambridge (including the
administrative County of the
Isle of Ely), Durham, Essex
(excepting the portion in-
cluded in the Metropolitan
Police District), Hampshire
(including the Isle of Wight),
Kent (excepting the portion
included in the Metropolitan
Police District), Lincoln,
Norfolk, Northumberland,
the Administrative County of
the Soke of Peterborough,
Suffolk, Surrey (excepting
the portion included in the
Metropolitan Police District),
Sussex, and the East Riding
and the North Riding of
Yorkshire.

From one hour after sun-
set till one hour before
sunrise

In the whole of the Counties of
Bedford, Buckingham, Cum-
berland, Derby, Hertford
(excepting the portion in-
cluded in the Metropolitan
Police District), Hunting-
don, Leicester, Northampton
(excepting the Administra-
tive County of the Soke of
Peterborough), Nottingham,
Rutland, Westmorland, and
the West Riding of York-
shire.

(a) BLINDS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—Paragraph (6) was revoked as from March 22nd, 1917, by Order of that date (1917, No. 262), which is confined to the revocation of that paragraph and the parallel one in the Lights (London) Order of the 26th August, 1916, p. 477.

Order under Reg. 11 as to Lights (other than on Vehicles) in England beyond London.

From one hour and a half after sunset till one hour and a half before sunrise	{	In the whole of the Counties of Berkshire,(a) Cheshire, Dor- set, Gloucester,(a) Here- ford,(a) Lancashire, Mon- mouth,(a) Oxford, Shrop- shire,(a) Somerset,(a) Staf- ford, Warwick, Wiltshire. Worcester, and Flint.
From two hours after sun- set till two hours before sunrise	{	In the whole of the Counties of Cornwall and Devon and the whole of Wales excepting the County of Flint.

I hereby revoke, as from the 7th August, 1916, all previous Orders as to Lights under Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations excepting the Orders of 20th September, 1915, and 15th December, 1915, applying in the City of Norwich and the Borough of Grimsby and vicinity, the Order applying in the Metropolitan Police District and the City of London,(b) and the Lights (Vehicles) Orders of 15th December, 1915, and 8th February, 1916,(c) without prejudice, however, to any proceedings in respect of contraventions of any of the revoked Orders.

This Order may be cited as the Lights (England and Wales) Order of the 22nd July, 1916.

Herbert Samuel,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,

22nd July, 1916.

(a) VARIANCE AS TO CERTAIN AREAS.—As from Nov. 30th, 1916, the hours between which this Order applies are as regards Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Shropshire, Somerset and Bristol, and the portion of Berkshire east of the Loddon, varied by Order of Nov. 23rd, 1916 (printed at p. 486), which provides that this Order as amended by that Order may be cited as "The Lights (England and Wales) Order."

(b) FORMER LONDON ORDER.—That Order which is printed at pp. 94-97 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual is revoked by the Lights (London) Order of 26th August, 1916, printed at p. 477.

(c) FORMER LIGHTS ON VEHICLES ORDERS.—Those two Orders which are printed at pp. 100-109 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual are revoked by the Lights (Vehicles) Order of 9th October, 1916, printed at p. 488.

THE LIGHTS (DRIVING OF ANIMALS) ORDER OF 11TH OCTOBER,
1916.

1916. No. 715.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, I hereby make the following Order:—

(1.) Every person who shall cause or permit—

(a) any horse, mare, gelding, mule, ass, bull, ox, cow, heifer, steer, or calf (in this Order referred to as cattle); or

(b) any sheep, lamb, goat, kid, or swine

to be driven or led, during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, along any street, highway, or road to which the public have access, shall provide a lamp capable of showing a white light both to the front and to the rear, which lamp shall be carried at the rear of the animal, herd, or drove:

Provided that, in the case of an animal or animals not exceeding 4 in number which are being led, the lamp may be carried by the person leading the animal or animals, instead of being carried at the rear.

(2.) If the herd or drove contains—

(a) more than 20 head of cattle, or

(b) more than 100 head of sheep, lambs, goats, kids, or swine,

he shall provide a second lamp also capable of showing a white light to the front and to the rear, which shall be carried in front of the herd or drove:

(3.) The person in charge of the animal, herd, or drove shall see that the lamp or lamps are properly trimmed and lighted and are carried in such a manner that the light is at all times visible for a reasonable distance, without obstruction, in the direction in which the animal, herd, or drove is proceeding, and also in the reverse direction: and the person carrying any lamp shall carry it accordingly and shall, on the approach of any vehicle, swing or wave the lamp so as to indicate that there is an obstacle on the road.

This Order shall not apply in the case of an animal which is being ridden or which is drawing a vehicle, or led at the rear of a vehicle, on which the lights required by law are displayed.

This Order shall take effect on and after 22nd October, 1916, and shall apply to the whole of England and Wales.

Order under Reg. 11 as to Lights (other than on Vehicles) in England beyond London.

This Order may be cited as the Lights (Driving of Animals) Order of 11th October, 1916.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
11th October, 1916.

THE LIGHTS (ENGLAND AND WALES) ORDER OF 23RD NOVEMBER, 1916.

1916, No. 807.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, I hereby make the following Order:—

On and after 30th November, 1916, the provisions of the Lights (England and Wales) Order of 22nd July, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, No. 458, hereinafter called the principal Order),^(a) shall, except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (1) and (6) thereof, apply in the undermentioned areas between the undermentioned hours in lieu of the hours fixed for those areas by the principal Order:—

From one hour after sunset till one hour before sunrise ...	{	In the portion of the County of Berkshire which lies to the East of the River Loddon :
From two hours after sunset till two hours before sunrise ...	{	In the whole of the Counties of Hereford, Monmouth, Shrop- shire and Somerset, and in the City and County of Bristol :

and the principal Order shall apply accordingly, without prejudice, however, to any pending proceedings in respect of contraventions of that Order.

This Order may be cited as the Lights (England and Wales) Order of 23rd November, 1916, and the principal Order as amended by this Order may be cited as the Lights (England and Wales) Order.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
23rd November, 1916.

(a) PRINCIPAL ORDER.—That Order is printed at p. 482.

THE ADVERTISEMENT LIGHTS ORDER OF THE 22ND MAY, 1917.

1917. No. 478.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations I hereby order as follows:—

(1) All lights of the following classes and descriptions shall be extinguished and such lights shall not be lighted at any hour except as provided in paragraph (2) hereof—

(a) Sky signs, illuminated facias, illuminated advertisements and other lights used outside or at the entrance to any shop or place of amusement or any other premises for the purpose of advertisement or display;

(b) Lights used inside any shop for the purpose of advertisement or display when the shop is closed for serving customers.

(2) This Order shall not apply to any public street light or any other light approved by the Chief Officer of Police as necessary in the public interest.

(3) The expression “shop” in this Order has the same meaning as in the Shops Act, 1912.(a)

This Order shall apply to the whole of England and Wales and shall take effect on and after the 29th May, 1917.

This Order may be cited as the Advertisement Lights Order of the 22nd May, 1917.

Geo. Cave,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
22nd May, 1917.

(a) “Shop.”—See footnote (a) to p. 474.

3. Lights on Vehicles outside the Metropolitan Police District and City of London.(a)

THE LIGHTS (VEHICLES) ORDER, BEING THE LIGHTS (VEHICLES) ORDER OF 9TH OCTOBER, 1916, AS TO LIGHTS ON VEHICLES IN PLACES OUTSIDE THE METROPOLITAN AND CITY OF LONDON POLICE DISTRICTS AS AMENDED BY THE LIGHTS (VEHICLES) ORDER OF 25TH JANUARY, 1917.

1916, No. 713, *as amended by* 1917, No. 24.

[Passages containing alterations made, and new matter added, by the Amending Order are denoted by a thick black line.]

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, I hereby make the following Order:—

PART I.

Requirements as to Lights to be carried on Vehicles and as to Lighting-up Time.

1. Every vehicle(b) on any street, highway, or road to which the public have access in any part of England or Wales, excepting the Metropolitan and City of London Police Districts, between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise must carry lamps as follows—

(a) at the front, a lamp or lamps displaying to the front a white light. Except in the case of a bicycle or tricycle (other than a motor tricycle) one such lamp must be placed on the extreme off or right-hand side of the vehicle: if a second lamp is carried it must be placed in the corresponding position on the extreme near or left-hand side of the vehicle; and

(b) at the rear, a lamp displaying to the rear a red light. The lamp carried for this purpose on any vehicle other than a bicycle or tricycle must be placed on the off or right-hand side of the vehicle.

Provided that a handcart carrying on the right-hand side one lamp displaying a white light to the front and a red light to the rear shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this paragraph; and this paragraph shall not apply in the case of a bicycle which is being wheeled by hand as near as possible to the edge of the roadway.

2. On and after 1st January, 1917, two lamps displaying to the front a white light must be carried on all vehicles, except in the case of bicycles, tricycles (other than motor tricycles) and handcarts.

(a) LIGHTS WHEN DRIVING ANIMALS.—As to lights to be carried by persons driving animals, *see* Order of October 11th, 1916, printed at p. 485.

(b) LIVERPOOL, BOOTLE, AND BIRKENHEAD.—An Order dated November 27th, 1916, exempts from the requirements of Part I. of this Order vehicles constructed for carrying cotton and other goods in certain parts of Liverpool and Bootle, and all vehicles within the boundaries of the portion of the Mersey Dock Estate within that city and borough, and an Order dated December 9th, 1916, provides similar exemption as regards a part of Birkenhead, and that portion of the said Estate which is within that borough.

3. The lamp or lamps must be properly trimmed, lighted and attached, so that the light from each lamp is visible in the prescribed direction for a reasonable distance without obstruction by any part of the vehicle, its burden, the person in charge, the draught animal, or any animal led at the rear.

PART II.

Restrictions on Lights on Vehicles.

The following restrictions on the use of lights on vehicles shall have effect throughout the whole of England and Wales except in the Metropolitan Police District and the City of London:—

1. The use of headlamps on motor cars is prohibited and not more than two lamps showing a light to the front may be used on any vehicle, except that headlamps not exceeding two in number may be used in addition to the sidelamps carried in compliance with Part I. of this Order, if the sidelamps burn only candle or oil and have not lens fronts or, in the case of other side lamps, if the side lamps are obscured with white paper or some other uncoloured material as required by paragraph (6) of this Part of this Order and are further obscured with a cap or disc as described in paragraph (1) of Part III. of this Order. All such headlamps must comply with the later requirements of this Order.

2. In electric lamps the bulb must not exceed 12 watts, or give in use a greater candle-power than the 12-watt (12 nominal candle-power) bulb as standardised for sidelights by the Engineering Standards Committee (Report No. 69).

3. In acetylene lamps the burner must not consume more than 14 litres ($\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot) per hour.

4. In oil lamps only one burner may be used: the wick must not exceed three-quarters of an inch in width.

5. In electric and acetylene lamps the diameter or longer side of the front glass, according as it is circular or rectangular, must not exceed 6 inches, or the front glass must be permanently obscured so that no light can pass except through a central portion which does not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

6. The front glasses of (1) all electric and acetylene lamps, and (2) lamps burning candle or oil with lens fronts, must be obscured—

(a) in electric lamps, with at least one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper:

(b) in acetylene lamps and in candle and oil lamps to which this paragraph applies, with at least one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper or with paint, ground glass, or a disc of some other uncoloured material so that the obscuring effect produced is not less than that of one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper.

The paper, paint, or disc must cover the whole of the portion of the front glass through which light can pass and must not be wetted, oiled, varnished, or treated in any other way so as to increase its transparency.

Side panels of electric and acetylene lamps, except small red or green side panels, must be covered over with some completely opaque material.

This paragraph shall not apply to the lamp displaying a red light carried at the rear of a vehicle.

7. Headlights on tramcars must not be of greater brightness than is necessary for the public safety, and the inside lights of tramcars and omnibuses must be reduced, shaded, or obscured so that no more light is used than is necessary to enable fares to be collected and the light is prevented, so far as practicable, from being visible from outside. Any instructions given by the Chief Officer of Police for this purpose must be observed.

8. No light of any description on any vehicle which is at a standstill shall be shown so as to be visible from the sea or from the navigable waters of any estuary; but nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to allow of any vehicle being in any place to which the public have access without a lamp or lamps complying with the requirements of Part I. of this Order.

9. This Part of the Order shall not apply to the lamps used on any fire brigade vehicle when such vehicle is actually proceeding to a fire.

10. In case of sudden emergency all orders as to the further reduction or extinction of lights on vehicles given by or under the direction of a Competent Military Authority or the Chief Officer of Police shall be immediately obeyed.

PART III.

Further Restrictions on Lights on Vehicles in certain Towns.

The following restrictions on the use of lights on vehicles shall have effect in the Cities, Boroughs and Urban Districts mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order, and these restrictions shall be additional to those imposed by Part II. of this Order:—

1. Headlamps on motor cars must not be used, and all other lamps to which paragraph 6 of Part II. of this Order applies must be further obscured with a cap or disc^(a) constructed and attached as follows:—

(a) The cap or disc must be made of completely opaque material, must fit near to the front glass of the lamp and must cover it so as to prevent the passage of light except through the apertures cut as provided in paragraph 1 (b) below.

(b) The apertures must be circular, half an inch in diameter; they must be six in number and spaced approximately evenly round the disc so that no portion of any of the apertures is nearer the centre of the disc than one-quarter the diameter of the effective front of the lamp, if it is circular, or one-quarter the longer side, if it is rectangular.

(a) CAP OR DISC.—This is illustrated in the sketch in the Second Schedule to this Order (p. 492).

2. The reflectors of all other lamps burning candle or oil which are provided with a reflector and have a front glass exceeding 3 inches in diameter, must be covered with some non-reflecting material, in lieu of using the cap or disc described in paragraph 1. Side panels, except small red or green panels, must be covered over with some opaque material.

This paragraph shall not apply to the lamp displaying a red light carried at the rear of a vehicle.

3. This Part of the Order shall not apply to the lamps used on any fire brigade vehicle when such vehicle is actually proceeding to a fire.

For the purposes of this Order the word "vehicle" shall include any bicycle, tricycle or velocipede, and any handcart, and the word "handcart" shall include any vehicle drawn or propelled by hand.

The provisions of this Order shall apply during the period from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise.

Except as is otherwise provided in paragraph 2 of Part I., this Order shall take effect on and after the 22nd October, 1916.

The Lights (Vehicles) Orders of the 15th December, 1915 (No. 1182), and 8th February, 1916 (No. 61),^(a) are hereby revoked as from the 22nd October, 1916, without prejudice, however, to any proceedings in respect of contraventions of those Orders.

| This Order may be cited as the Lights (Vehicles) Order.

Herbert Samuel,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,

9th October, 1916.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

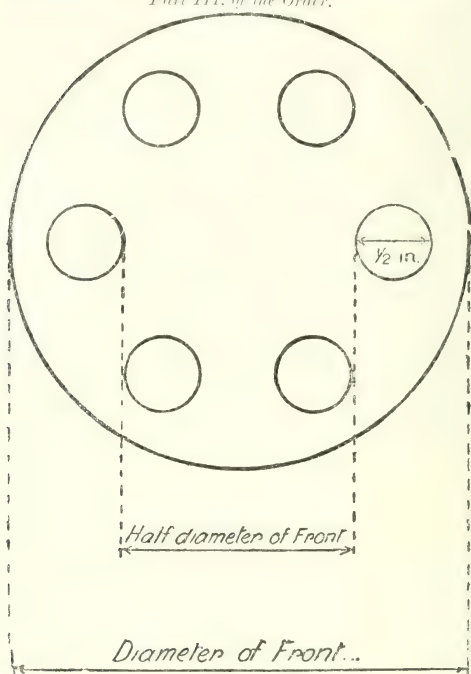
Towns where Part III. of the Order (in addition to Part II.) applies.

County.				Towns where Part III. applies.
ESSEX	...	...	...	Colchester (Borough). Harwich (Borough).
KENT	...	...	...	Dover (Borough). Folkestone (Borough). Hythe (Borough). Margate (Borough). Ramsgate (Borough). Sandgate (Urban District).
SUFFOLK	...	...	...	Felixstowe and Walton (Urban District). Ipswich (County Borough).

^(a) REVOKED ORDERS. These two Orders were printed at pp. 100-108 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Illustration of the cap or disc referred to in paragraph (1) of Part III. of the Order.



B. ORDERS OF THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND AS TO SCOTLAND

1. *Lights other than on Vehicles.* | 2. *Lights on Vehicles,* p. 494.
p. 492. |

1. Lights other than on Vehicles (Scotland).

THE LIGHTS (SCOTLAND) ORDER OF THE 25TH AUGUST, 1916.

1916. No. 568
S. 32.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914. I hereby make the following Order:—

(1.) All lights, whether public or private, which, if unobscured, would be visible from the sea or from the navigable waters of any estuary, must be extinguished, or, in the case of indoor lights, so obscured as to be invisible from outside from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise.

(2.) Subject to the later provisions of this Order, all external lamps, flares, and fixed lights of all descriptions, and all aggregations of lights, whether public or private, must be extinguished, except such public lamps as the Chief Constable directs to be kept in use for the public safety and any other lights approved by him.

All lights which are not extinguished must be reduced to the minimum intensity consistent with safety and so shaded or obscured that direct light is cut off in all directions above the horizontal and no more than a diffused light is cast upon the ground.

(3.) In dwelling houses, hotels, shops, factories, docks, ship-building yards, and other premises of all descriptions, all inside lights must be so reduced and shaded, or the windows, roof-lighting areas, skylights, glass doors, &c., so screened by shutters or dark blinds or dark curtains that no more than a dull, subdued light is visible from any direction outside and no part of the pavement or roadway or any building or other object is distinctly illuminated thereby.

(4.) Exemption from the foregoing provisions of this Order may be granted in the case of naval and military establishments by a Competent Naval or Military Authority, or, in the case of industrial establishments or works of public utility, by the Chief Constable, subject to compliance with any Order issued by the Competent Military Authority or the Chief Constable with regard to extinction of lights in case of emergency and such other conditions as may be prescribed.

(5.) The provisions of this Order shall not apply to necessary working lights on railways (including lights in stations and in goods and marshalling yards), nor to navigation, riding, or fishing lights carried by any ship or vessel in accordance with Admiralty Orders, nor to lights under the control of any general or local Lighthouse Authority.

(6.) *Passengers in railway carriages which are provided with blinds must keep the blinds lowered so as to cover the windows. The blinds may be lifted in case of necessity when the train is at a standstill at a station, but, if lifted, they must be lowered again before the train starts.*

This paragraph shall apply from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise.(a)

(7.) With regard to Lights on Vehicles, the provisions of the Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Order of 9th February, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders No. $\frac{67}{S. 5}$), and of the Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Order of 9th May, 1916 (Statutory Rules and Orders No. $\frac{300}{S. 18}$), shall apply.(b)

(a) **BLINDS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES.**—Paragraph (6) was revoked as from March 29th, 1917, by Order of that date (1917, No. $\frac{293}{S. 43}$), which is confined to the revocation of that paragraph.

(b) **LIGHTS ON VEHICLES.**—Those two Orders (which are printed at pp. 112-117 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual) are revoked by the Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Order, printed at p. 494.

(8.) In case of sudden emergency all orders as to the further reduction or extinction of lights given by or under the direction of a Competent Military Authority or the Chief Constable shall be immediately obeyed.

(9.) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (1.) and (6.), this Order shall apply in the Counties of Ayr, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark (including the County of the City of Glasgow), Renfrew and Wigtown from one hour after sunset till one hour before sunrise, and elsewhere from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise.

(10.) This Order shall apply to the whole of Scotland and shall take effect on and after the 15th September, 1916.

I hereby revoke, as from the 15th September, 1916, the Lights (Scotland) Order of 5th May, 1916,^(a) without prejudice, however, to any proceedings in respect of contraventions of the said Order.

This Order may be cited as the Lights (Scotland) Order of the 25th August, 1916.

(L.S.)

H. J. Tennant,

His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office, Whitehall,
25th August, 1916.

2. Lights on Vehicles (Scotland).

THE LIGHTS ON VEHICLES (SCOTLAND) ORDER, BEING THE LIGHTS ON VEHICLES (SCOTLAND) ORDER OF THE 25TH OCTOBER, 1916, AS AMENDED BY THE LIGHTS ON VEHICLES (SCOTLAND) (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF THE 24TH JANUARY, 1917.

1916. No. 740
S. 48, as amended by 1917. No. 45
S. 4.

[Passages containing alterations made, and new matter added, by the Amending Order are denoted by a thick black line.]

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, I hereby make the following Order.

PART I.

Requirements as to Lights to be carried on Vehicles and as to Lighting-up Time.

1. Every vehicle on any street, highway, or road in Scotland to which the public have access must, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, carry lamps as follows—

(a) at the front, a lamp or lamps displaying to the front a white light. Except in the case of a bicycle or tricycle (other than a motor tricycle) one such lamp must be placed on the extreme off or right-hand side

(a) REVOKED ORDER.—That Order is printed at pp. 110, 111 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual.

of the vehicle: if a second lamp is carried it must be placed in the corresponding position on the extreme near or left-hand side of the vehicle; and

- (b) at the rear, a lamp displaying to the rear a red light. The lamp carried for this purpose on any vehicle other than a bicycle or tricycle must be placed on the off or right-hand side of the vehicle.

Provided that a handcart carrying on the right-hand side one lamp displaying a white light to the front and a red light to the rear shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this paragraph; and this paragraph shall not apply in the case of a bicycle which is being wheeled by hand as near as possible to the edge of the roadway.

2. On and after the 1st January, 1917, two lamps displaying to the front a white light must be carried on all vehicles, except in the case of bicycles, tricycles (other than motor tricycles) and handcarts.

3. The lamp or lamps must be properly trimmed, lighted and attached, so that the light from each lamp is visible in the prescribed direction for a reasonable distance without obstruction by any part of the vehicle, its burden, the person in charge, the draught animal, or any animal led at the rear.

4. Except as is otherwise provided in paragraph 2 this part of this Order shall take effect, in places to which Part I. of the Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Order of the 9th February, 1916,(a) applies, on and after the 7th November, 1916, and shall take effect elsewhere on and after the 1st January, 1917.

PART II.

Restrictions on Lights on Vehicles.

The following restrictions on the use of lights on vehicles shall have effect throughout the whole of Scotland between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise:—

1. The use of headlamps on motor cars is prohibited and not more than two lamps showing a light to the front may be used on any vehicle, except that headlamps not exceeding two in number may be used in addition to the sidelamps carried in compliance with Part I. of this Order, if the sidelamps burn only candle or oil and have not lens fronts or, in the case of other side lamps, if the side lamps are obscured with white paper or some other uncoloured material as required by paragraph (6) of this part of this Order and are further obscured with a cap or disc(b) constructed and attached as follows:—

- (a) The cap or disc must be made of completely opaque material, must fit near to the front glass of the

(a) REVOKED ORDER.—That Order, which is printed at pp. 112–115 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual is revoked by the present Order.

(b) CAP OR DISC.—This is illustrated in the sketch in the Schedule to this Order (p. 498).

lamp and must cover it so as to prevent the passage of light except through the apertures cut as provided in paragraph 1 (*b*) below.

- (*b*) The apertures must be circular, half an inch in diameter; they must be six in number and spaced approximately evenly round the disc so that no portion of any of the apertures is nearer the centre of the disc than one-quarter the diameter of the effective front of the lamp, if it is circular, or one-quarter the longer side, if it is rectangular.

All headlamps authorised under this paragraph must comply with the later requirements of this Order.

2. In electric lamps the bulb must not exceed 12 watts, or give in use a greater candle-power than the 12-watt (12 nominal candle-power) bulb as standardised for sidelights by the Engineering Standards Committee (Report No. 69).

3. In acetylene lamps the burner must not consume more than 14 litres ($\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot) per hour.

4. In oil lamps only one burner may be used: the wick must not exceed three-quarters of an inch in width.

5. In electric and acetylene lamps the diameter or longer side of the front glass, according as it is circular or rectangular, must not exceed 6 inches, or the front glass must be permanently obscured so that no light can pass except through a central portion which does not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

6. The front glasses of (1) all electric and acetylene lamps, and (2) lamps burning candle or oil with lens fronts, must be obscured—

(*a*) in electric lamps, with at least one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper:

(*b*) in acetylene lamps and in candle and oil lamps to which this paragraph applies, with at least one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper or with paint, ground glass, or a disc of some other uncoloured material so that the obscuring effect produced is not less than that of one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper.

The paper, paint, or disc must cover the whole of the portion of the front glass through which light can pass and must not be wetted, oiled, varnished, or treated in any other way so as to increase its transparency.

Side panels of electric and acetylene lamps, except small red or green side panels, must be covered over with some completely opaque material.

This paragraph shall not apply to the lamp displaying a red light carried at the rear of a vehicle.

7. Headlights on tramcars must not be of greater brightness than is necessary for the public safety, and the inside lights of tramcars and omnibuses must be reduced, shaded, or obscured so that no more light is used than is necessary to enable fares to be collected and the light is prevented, so far as practicable, from being visible from outside. Any instruction given by the Chief Constable for this purpose must be observed.

8. Subject to the provisions of Part I. of this Order, no light of any description on any vehicle which is at a standstill shall be shown so as to be visible from the sea or from the navigable waters of any estuary.

9. This Part of the Order shall not apply to the lamps used on any fire brigade vehicle when such vehicle is actually proceeding to a fire.

10. In case of sudden emergency all orders as to the further reduction or extinction of lights on vehicles given by or under the direction of a Competent Military Authority or the Chief Constable shall be immediately obeyed.

11. This part of this Order shall take effect on and after the 7th November, 1916.

For the purposes of this Order the word "vehicle" shall include any bicycle, tricycle or velocipede, and any handcart, and the word "handcart" shall include any vehicle drawn or propelled by hand.

The Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Orders of the 9th February and the 9th May, 1916,(a) are hereby revoked as from the 7th November, 1916, without prejudice, however, to any proceedings in respect of contraventions of those Orders.

This Order may be cited as the Lights on Vehicles (Scotland) Order.

(L.S.)

H. J. Tennant,

His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office,

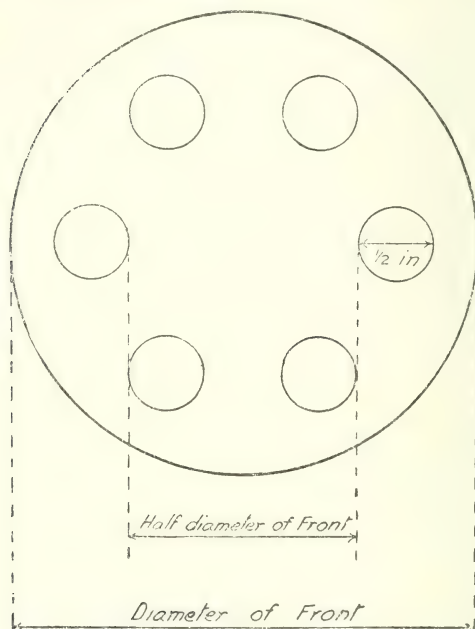
Whitehall,

25th October, 1916.

(a) REVOKED ORDERS.—Those two Orders are printed at pp. 112-117 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual.

SCHEDULE.

Illustration of the cap or disc referred to in paragraph (1) of Part II. of the Order.



*Order under Reg. 12^D as to Whistling for Cabs in London; and
Order under Reg. 14^A as to persons proceeding to, or from,
ports in Orkney Islands.*

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**XXII. ORDER AS TO WHISTLING FOR CABS
UNDER REGULATION 12^D.** (This Reg. is printed
at p. 80.)

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED AUGUST 18, 1916,
AS TO WHISTLING FOR CABS IN LONDON.

1916. No. 562.

In virtue of the power conferred on me by Regulation 12^D of
the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,
I hereby prohibit whistling or the making of any other loud
noise for the purpose of summoning cabs between the hours of
10 p.m. and 7 a.m. within the administrative County of London.

This Order will take effect on and after the 21st day of August,
1916.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
18th August, 1916.

**XXIII. ORDERS AS TO OUTLYING ISLANDS
UNDER REGULATION 14^A.** (This Reg. is printed
at p. 81.)

1. *Orkney Islands*, p. 499. | 2. *Zetland*, p. 500.

1. Orkney Islands.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED JUNE 5, 1916,
IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS ON PERSONS PROCEEDING TO OR FROM
PORTS IN THE ORKNEY ISLANDS.

Whereas the Admiralty are of opinion that in view of the
public safety and the defence of the realm it is desirable to
impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in
the Orkney Islands.

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Herbert Samuel,
one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in virtue
of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 14^A of the Defence
of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, do hereby
make the following Order:—

1. No passenger shall land or embark at any port in the
Orkney Islands without the permission of the Competent Naval

Authority at Kirkwall. Provided that the grant of any such permission by the aforesaid Competent Naval Authority shall not exempt an Alien from any of the requirements of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916,(a) with regard to the obtaining of permission to land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom or otherwise.

2. The Order made by the Secretary of State under the aforesaid Regulation 14A on the twenty-eighth of May, 1915, is hereby revoked.

Herbert Samuel,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,

5th June, 1916.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, June 6th, 1916, and in the Edinburgh Gazette, June 9th, 1916.]

2. Zetland.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED MARCH 1, 1916, IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS ON PERSONS PROCEEDING TO OR FROM PORTS IN THE COUNTY OF ZETLAND.

Whereas the Admiralty are of opinion that in view of the public safety and the Defence of the Realm it is desirable to impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in the County of Zetland.

Now therefore I, the Right Honourable Herbert Samuel, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in virtue of the powers conferred on me by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as amended by the Order in Council dated the 13th day of April, 1915,(b) do hereby make the following Order:—

1. No person shall travel by water in a ship, vessel, or boat of any description from any island in the County of Zetland to any other island in the said County without the permission of one of the officers named in the Schedule to this Order.

(a) ALIENS RESTRICTION (CONSOLIDATION) ORDER, 1916. That Order (which is printed as St. R. & O., 1916, No. 122) has been repeatedly amended, and has in accordance with Art. 35 thereof, as extended by Order in Council of November 6th, 1916 (St. R. & O., 1916, No. 764) been printed with the additions and amendments made by all Orders in Council and Orders of the Secretary of State thereunder issued up to Nov. 6th, 1916, and copies of the Consolidation Order as so amended are on sale.

Since the last named date, the Consolidation Order has been further amended by Order in Council of February 6th, 1917 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 128) which provides that no person shall land or embark at any port of the United Kingdom except **after examination** by an aliens officer, and that an alien shall not so land or embark without the **permission** of an aliens officer.

(b) ORDER IN COUNCIL OF APRIL 13th, 1915.—That Order added to the Code Regulation 14A (Restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in outlying islands), printed at p. 81.

2. Article 1 of this Order shall not apply to passengers proceeding by the ship "Columbine," or any other vessel for the time being engaged on the same service, to Lerwick from Grutness, or from Grutness to Lerwick, or from or to any intermediate places; but the master of the "Columbine" or any other vessel as aforesaid is hereby required to keep a register of all passengers, and to enter their names and addresses in a book to be provided by the owners of the vessel, such book to be open at all times to inspection by any of the officers named in the Schedule.

3. For the purpose of this Order the island of Muckle Roe shall be part of Mainland.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
1st March, 1916.

Schedule.

The Competent Naval Authority, Shetland.
The Competent Naval Authority, Swarbacks Minn.
The Senior Naval Officer, Lerwick.
The Divisional Coastguard Officer, Fair Isle.
Lieutenant T. M. A. White, R.N.V.R., Belmont, Unst.
Lieutenant W. J. Gordon, R.N.V.R., Wind House, Mid Yell.
Lieutenant H. S. Nicolson, R.N.V.R., Walls.
Lieutenant L. R. Nicolson, R.N.V.R., Sandwick.

[This Order was published in the London Gazette, March 3rd, 1916, and in the Edinburgh Gazette, March 7th, 1916.]

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED OCTOBER 14, 1916,
IMPOSING ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON PERSONS PROCEED-
ING TO OR FROM PORTS IN THE COUNTY OF ZETLAND.

Whereas the Admiralty are of opinion that, in view of the public safety and the defence of the realm, it is desirable to impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in the County of Zetland, in addition to the restrictions imposed by the Order made by me on the 1st day of March last^(a) in virtue of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 14A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914:

(a) Printed immediately above.

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Herbert Samuel, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in virtue of the powers aforesaid, do hereby make the following Order:—

1. No passenger proceeding from or to any place outside the County of Zetland shall land or embark at any port in the said County without the permission of the Officer Commanding Troops, Lerwick: Provided that the grant of any such permission shall not exempt an alien from any of the requirements of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1916,(a) with regard to the obtaining of permission to land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom or otherwise.

2. This Order shall come into force on the first day of November, 1916.

Herbert Samuel,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,

14th October, 1916.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, October 29th, 1916, and in the Edinburgh Gazette, October 27th, 1916.]

(a) ALIENS RESTRICTION (CONSOLIDATION) ORDER, 1916.—See footnote (a) to p. 500.

XXIV.—ORDERS REQUIRING CENSUSES OF GOODS, ANIMALS AND COMMODITIES UNDER REGULATION 15. (This Reg. is printed at p. 84.)

1. *Horses and Mules*, p. 503.
2. *Live Stock and Implements*, p. 506.
3. *Wool*, p. 509.

1. Horses and Mules.

ORDER OF THE COMPETENT MILITARY AUTHORITY AS TO CENSUS OF HORSES AND MULES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

War Office,
18th April, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me as competent military authority by Regulation 15 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I, Lieutenant-General Sir John Cowans, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General to the Forces, hereby order every person residing or owning or occupying any land, houses, or other premises in Great Britain, who owns any horse or mule within Great Britain on the 21st of April, 1917, to furnish such information with respect to such horses or mules as is specified in the form of return appended to this Order.

Every person required to make a return under this Order shall make the return in duplicate on a form which, if not delivered to him, must be obtained at a Police Station. He shall complete the return within three days of the receipt of the form and by May 1st, 1917, at latest, and shall deliver or forward the completed return to the police as directed on the form.

If any person fails to comply with the requirements of this Order or knowingly gives any false information, he is subject to heavy penalties.

J. S. Cowans,
Lt.-General,
Competent Military Authority.

17th April, 1917.

Order under Reg. 15 requiring Census of Horses and Mules in Great Britain.

County (in which Owner resides)
 Parish (in which Owner resides).....
 Name of Owner in full.....
 Full Postal Address
 Occupation

Address of Stables.....

Nearest Railway Station (to Stables).....

- | | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Number of foals, yearlings and 2-year olds of all breeds. | heavy | light |
| 2. | *Number of ponies, including cobs under 15 hands :— | | |
| | 3 years and under 5 years..... | between 5 and 12 years | over 12 years |
| 3. | *Number of riding horses and hunters over 15 hands :— | | |
| | 3 years and under 5 years..... | between 5 and 12 years | over 12 years |
| 4. | *Number of carriage and trap horses :— | | |
| | 3 years and under 5 years..... | between 5 and 12 years | over 12 years |
| 5. | Number of light trade horses or trotting vanners :— | | |
| | 3 years and under 5 years..... | between 5 and 12 years | over 12 years |
| 6. | Number of horses used for agricultural purposes (not included above) :— | | |
| | 3 years and under 5 years..... | between 5 and 12 years | over 12 years |
| 7. | Number of other heavy draught, or dray horses :— | | |
| | 3 years and under 5 years..... | between 5 and 12 years | over 12 years |
| 8. | Number of thoroughbred horses :— | | |
| | 3 years and under 5 years..... | between 5 and 12 years | over 12 years |
| 9. | †Total number of horses of all ages..... | | |
| 10. | Number of mules of all ages | | |
| 11. | Total weekly amount of grain consumed by the above horses, when not at grass :— | | |

lbs. per week.

Oats

Maize.....

Other kinds of grain.....

12. Average number of weeks in the year during which the horses are usually at grass :—
.....weeks per year.

I hereby declare that the above information is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature _____

Date _____

* It will be assumed that horses included in Classes 2, 3 and 4 are used for pleasure purposes unless it is otherwise stated here.

† This figure should be the total of the figures in Classes 1 to 8. Every horse should be entered in one and only one of these classes.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 18th, 1917, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette, April 17th.]

ORDER OF THE COMPETENT MILITARY AUTHORITY AS TO CENSUS OF HORSES AND MULES IN IRELAND.

War Office,
18th May, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me as competent military authority by Regulation 15 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I, Lieutenant-General Sir John Cowans, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General to the Forces, hereby order every person residing or owning or occupying any land, houses or other premises in Ireland, who has in his custody any horse or mule within Ireland on the 1st June, 1917, to furnish such information with respect to such horses or mules as is specified in the form of return appended to this Order.

Every person required to make a return under this Order shall make the return in duplicate on a form which, if not delivered to him, must be obtained at a police station. He shall complete the return within three days of the receipt of the form, and shall deliver or forward the completed return to the Police as directed on the form.

If any person fails to comply with the requirements of this Order or knowingly gives any false information he is subject to heavy penalties.

J. S. Cowans,
Lt.-General,
Competent Military Authority.

11th May, 1917.

Name of Owner in full.....
Full Postal Address.....
Occupation
Address of Stables.....

Nearest Railway Station (to Stables).....County.....
Parish.....Police Station.....

1.	Number of foals, yearlings and horses under 2 years of all breeds.	{ heavy.....	{ light.....
2.	Number of ponies, including cobs under 15 hands :—		
	Over 2 years and under 5 years	between 5 and 12 years	over 12 years
3.	Number of riding horses and hunters over 15 hands :—		
	Over 2 years and under 5 years	between 5 and 12 years	over 12 years
4.	Number of carriage and trap horses :—		
	Over 2 years and under 5 years	between 5 and 12 years	over 12 years
5.	Number of light trade horses or trotting vanners :—		
	Over 2 years and under 5 years	between 5 and 12 years	over 12 years
6.	Number of horses used for agricultural purposes :—		
	Over 2 years and under 5 years	between 5 and 12 years	over 12 years

* Any horse required at any time during the year for agricultural purposes must be included here, e.g., a horse kept for farm work but which is occasionally driven in harness or hunted is to be included under this description.

Order under Reg. 15 requiring Census of Live Stock and Implements in Great Britain.

7. Number of other heavy draught, or dray horses :—

Over 2 years and	|	between 5 and	|	over
under 5 years		12 years		12 years
8. Total number of above horses (*i.e.*, total of numbers 1 to 7 inclusive).....
9. Number of thoroughbreds.....
10. Number of mules of all ages
11. Total weekly amount of grain consumed by the above horses, when not at grass :—

Oats.....lbs.	Maize.....lbs.	Other grain.....lbs.
---------------	----------------	----------------------
12. Average number of weeks in the year during which the horses are usually at grass :—

.....weeks per year.

I hereby declare that the above information is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature. _____

Date _____

The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 18th, 1917. [

2. Live Stock and Implements.

ORDER OF THE COMPETENT MILITARY AUTHORITY AS TO CENSUS OF CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*War Office,
18th April, 1917.*

I, Lieutenant-General Sir John Cowans, K.C.B., Quarter-master-General to the Forces, a duly appointed Competent Military Authority, do hereby by virtue of the powers vested in me under the Defence of the Realm Regulations order that all persons residing or owning or occupying lands, houses or other premises within the area of Great Britain and owning any animal or goods of the nature or description specified in the Schedules A and B hereto shall furnish a list of all such animals and goods which may be owned by them on the 21st day of April, 1917, within the said area in the form and giving the particulars prescribed in the said schedules on a form which if not delivered to them must be obtained at a police station. They shall complete the return within three days of the receipt of the form and by May 1st, 1917, at latest and shall deliver or forward the completed return to the police as directed on the form. In the case of such persons in the Orkney and Shetland Islands the forms shall be returned by post to the Secretary to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 29, St. Andrews Square, Edinburgh.

Any person failing to comply with this order or attempting to evade it by destroying, removing or secreting any animals or goods to which it relates may be proceeded against for an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

J. S. Cowans,

Lieutenant-General,
Competent Military Authority.

17th April, 1917.

Schedule A.

LIVE STOCK ON OR ABOUT LAND, HOUSES OR OTHER PREMISES ON
THE 21ST APRIL, 1917.

Number
(in figures).

1. Cows and Heifers in Milk:—
 - (a) Bull'd this season
 - (b) Not Bull'd this season
2. Cows in Calf, but not in Milk
3. Heifers in Calf, *with first Calf*
4. Other Cattle:—
 - (a) 2 years old and above
 - (b) 1 year old and under 2
 - (c) Under 1 year old (including calves)

Total Cattle ...

5. Ewes kept for breeding
6. Lambs, under one year old
7. Other Sheep, 1 year old and above

Total Sheep ...

8. Sows kept for breeding
9. Other Pigs

Total Pigs ...

10. Returns of Live Stock should be made by all owners of Cattle, Sheep and Pigs. Live stock sent for sale on 21st April, 1917, or previous day should be included. The ages of the live stock shown in the spaces opposite Nos. 4, 6 and 7 should be reckoned as nearly as possible to the 21st April.
11. Stock taken in to Graze should be returned by the Owner of the animals, not by the Occupier of the land on which the stock is grazing.
12. Cows and Heifers not in milk or in calf should be entered among other Cattle.
13. Stock kept on Mountain and Heath land should be included with the other Live Stock.

Order under Reg. 15 requiring Census of Live Stock and Implements in Great Britain.

Schedule B.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS ON OR ABOUT LANDS, HOUSES OR
OTHER PREMISES ON THE 21ST APRIL, 1917.

	Number in working order.	Number not in working order, which could be repaired locally.
Binders		
Broadcast Sowers		
Cake Crushers		
Chaff Cutters		
Clover Hullers		
Corn and Seed Drills		
Cultivators (Horse)		
Disk Harrows		
Elevators		
Engines Portable		
Engines Traction		
Grinding and Crushing Mills		
Grubbers		
Harrows (a) Toothed		
(b) Chain		
Hay Balers		
Hay Loaders		
Hay Makers		
Hay Presses		
Hay Tedders		
Horse Hay Forks		
Horse Hoes or Scufflers		
Horse Rakes		
Manure Distributors		
Milking Machines		
Mole Ploughs		
Mowers or Grass Reapers		
Ploughs (Horse) (a) Ordinary		
(b) Ridging		
Potato Digger		
Potato Planter		
Potato Sorter		
Potato Sprayers Horse		
Pulpers and Turnip Cutters		
Reapers		
Rollers		
Root Cleaners		
Root Cutters		
Root Drills		
Root Thinners		
Scarifiers		
Sheep Shearers (a) Hand		
(b) Power		
Straw Trussing Machines		
Swathe Turners		
Threshing Machines		
Tractors for ploughing		
Tractors for ploughing and threshing		
Winnowers		
Combined Machines		

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 18th, 1917, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of April 17th.]

3. Wool.

ORDER OF THE COMPETENT MILITARY AUTHORITY, REQUIRING
PARTICULARS AS TO BRITISH AND IRISH WOOL OF THE 1916
CLIP.

CENSUS OF 1916 CLIP ORDER.

I, Lieutenant-General Sir John Steven Cowans, K.C.B.,
Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, a duly appointed competent
military authority under the Defence of the Realm (Consolida-
tion) Regulations, 1914, do by virtue of the powers vested in me
under these Regulations hereby Order all persons residing or
owning or occupying lands, houses or other premises within the
United Kingdom and having in their custody or control raw
wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain and Ireland
during the season of 1916 to furnish as and when they may be
required the information required in the Schedule hereto annexed
within seven days next after receiving instructions in the form
prescribed in the said Schedule.

Any person failing to comply with this Order may be proceeded
against for an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Con-
solidation) Regulations, 1914.

J. S. Cowans,

Lieut.-General,
Q.-M.-G.

Dated 10th July, 1916.

Schedule.

[Here follows the Census of 1916 Clip Form R.M.S. Form 1.]

**XXV. ORDER AS TO SUPPLY OF INFORMATION
AS TO MOTOR SPIRIT UNDER REGULA-
TION 15A.** (This Reg. is printed at p. 84.)

ORDER BY THE BOARD OF TRADE, DATED JUNE 9, 1916, AS TO
SUPPLY OF INFORMATION AS TO MOTOR SPIRIT.

CENSUS OF PETROL.

The Board of Trade, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 15A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and of all other powers them hereunto enabling, do hereby order and require that every person within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland who uses or keeps motor spirit, whether for the purpose of supplying motive power to motor cars or for any other purpose, shall, on or before the 20th day of June, 1916, supply to the Secretary of the Petrol Control Committee, at the Census of Production Office, 68, Victoria Street, London, S.W., the information in relation to the motor spirit used or kept by him and of the purposes for which and the manner in which it is used or kept by him, the particulars of which are specified in the Schedule hereto, and which shall be supplied on the forms therein referred to, which have been approved by the Board of Trade.

Dated this ninth day of June, 1916.

W. F. Marwood,

A Secretary of the Board of Trade.

XXVI. ORDERS REQUIRING PARTICULARS OF
BUSINESSES OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN
PRODUCTION OF, OR DEALINGS IN, WAR
MATERIAL, &C., UNDER REGULATION
15C. (This Reg. is printed at p. 86.)

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1. Aluminium.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS REQUIRING MONTHLY
RETURNS AS TO ALUMINIUM.

Ministry of Munitions of War,
17th February, 1917.

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers thereunto enabling him hereby orders as follows:—

All persons shall in the first seven days of each month, commencing in the month of March, 1917, send in to the Director of Materials A.M. 2 (H.), Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, Monthly Returns of:—

- (a) All aluminium held by them in stock or otherwise under their control on the last day of the preceding month.
- (b) All aluminium purchased or sold by them for future delivery and not yet delivered on such last day, together with the names of the sellers or to purchasers from them.
- (c) All aluminium delivered to them during the preceding month.
- (d) All aluminium scrap or swarf produced by them and/or issued from their works during the preceding month.

- (e) All contracts or orders existing on the last day of or entered into during the preceding month requiring for their execution the use of aluminium specifying the purposes thereof.

Notwithstanding the above no return is required from any person whose total stock of aluminium in hand and on order for future delivery to him has not at any time during the preceding month exceeded 56 lbs.

For the purpose of this Order the expression aluminium shall mean :—

Aluminium and alloys of aluminium, unwrought and partly wrought, including ingots, notched bars, slabs, billets, bars, rods, tubes, wire, strand, cable, plates, sheets, circles, strip.

Aluminium scrap and swarf, aluminium alloy scrap and swarf, remelted aluminium scrap and remelted aluminium alloy scrap and swarf.

Granulated aluminium, aluminium powder, "bronze," "flake" and "flitter."

or any of the above.

Note.—(1) Any person failing to comply with the above Order or making a false declaration will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations and be liable to penalties of fine and imprisonment.

- (2) Attention is drawn to the fact that under the Order made by the Minister of Munitions on the 2nd December, 1916, whereby Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations was applied to aluminium as above defined (a) all dealing or negotiations for dealing in aluminium without a permit, as specified in that Regulation, is illegal and an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 20th, 1917.]

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED FEBRUARY 28, 1917, REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO ALUMINIUM SCRAP AND SWARF.

[This Order, which also restricts Dealings in such Scrap and Swarf, is printed with Orders made under Regulation 2E at p. 197.]

(a) ORDER APPLYING REG. 30A.—That Order made under Reg. 30A (p. 105) is printed at p. 537. The description of aluminium in the two Orders is identical.

2. Boot and Saddlery Needles and Awls.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER REQUIRING CERTAIN PARTICULARS AS TO BOOT AND SADDLERY NEEDLES AND AWLS.

*War Office,
19th February, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby require that all persons engaged in the purchase, sale or manufacture of boot and saddlery stitching needles, welt needles, stitching awls and hand needles and awls shall furnish such particulars as to their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to any persons holding stocks of the description aforesaid, otherwise than for the purpose of re-sale.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 22nd, 1917, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of February 20th.]

3. Brass.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS REQUIRING CERTAIN PARTICULARS AS TO BRASS OR COPPER ROD, TUBING, WIRE, INGOTS, &c.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
1st December, 1916.*

The Minister of Munitions, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 15c of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, hereby orders that every person engaged in the production of Brass Rod, Tubing, Sheet and Wire Strip, Stampings, Castings, Billets and Ingots; and Copper Rod and Wire, Tubing, Sheets, Plates, Discs and Ingots, shall furnish to the Director of Materials particulars of his output in such form and at such times as shall from time to time be notified to him by the Director of Materials. The Minister of Munitions further orders that any particulars so furnished shall be verified by the signature of the person required to furnish the same, or where such person is a Firm or Company by the signature of a Partner, Director or other responsible Officer.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, December 5th, 1916.]

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED FEBRUARY 24, 1917, REQUIRING MONTHLY RETURNS AS TO BRASS SWarf AND SCRAP.

[This Order is printed with Orders made under Regulation 2B at p. 163.]

4. Chronometers.

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED MAY 11, 1917, REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO CHRONOMETERS.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 15c of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and all other powers thereunto enabling them, hereby order that all persons having in their possession or under their control any chronometer or chronometers, except such chronometers as are actually in use for navigational purposes or in course of manufacture, to furnish to the Hydrographer of the Navy, Admiralty, S.W. 1, within fourteen (14) days from the date of this Order the following particulars with regard to such chronometer or chronometers:—

Maker's name

Description

No. and date of manufacture

Present purpose for which used.....

Cecil Burney.

Lionel Halsey.

Dated 11th May, 1917.

The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 11th, 1917.

5. Coal Tar or Coke Oven By-products.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS REQUIRING CERTAIN PARTICULARS AS TO COAL TAR OR COKE OVEN BY-PRODUCTS.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
31st October, 1916.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 15c of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby requires all persons engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale or distribution of any coal tar or coke oven by-products (including in particular tar, carbolic crystals, benzol, toluol, ammoniacal liquor, and sulphate of ammonia) to furnish to the Minister of Munitions such particulars as to output, working of plant, cost of manufacture, sales, deliveries, stock-in-hand, purchases, and prices, as may be required on his behalf, such particulars to be furnished in such form and at such intervals as may be required as aforesaid.

The Minister of Munitions further requires that any particulars so furnished shall be verified and authenticated by the signature of the person required to furnish the same or, where such person is a firm or company, of a partner, director or other responsible officer.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, November 3rd, 1916.]

6. Copper.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS REQUIRING CERTAIN PARTICULARS AS TO BRASS OR COPPER ROD, TUBING, WIRE, INGOTS, &C.

[This Order which also relates to Brass Rod, Tubing, Wire, Ingots, &c., is printed under 3 "Brass" at p. 513.]

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED DECEMBER 8, 1916, REQUIRING RETURNS AS TO COPPER.

[This Order is printed with Orders made under Regulation 2E at p. 201.]

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED JANUARY 1, 1917, REQUIRING MONTHLY RETURNS AS TO COPPER.

[This Order is printed with Orders made under Regulation 2B at p. 164.]

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED MARCH 9, 1917, REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO CUPRO-NICKEL SCRAP.

[This Order, which also restricts dealing in such scrap, is printed at p. 202.]

7. Cotton, Flax, and Hemp.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER, DATED JANUARY 5, 1917, REQUIRING PARTICULARS FROM ALL PERSONS HAVING IN THEIR CUSTODY OR CONTROL STOCKS OF COURTRAI FLAX.

[The above Order which also regulates the spinning of linen yarns is printed with Orders made under Regulation 8A at p. 459.]

Orders under Reg. 15C requiring Particulars as to Cotton, Flax, and Hemp.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO RAW FLAX.

*War Office,
2nd March, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council hereby order that all persons engaged in the purchase or sale of Raw Flax shall furnish such particulars as to their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Aircraft Equipment or the Director of Army Contracts.

Any failure to comply with any provision of this Order or of any requirement made thereunder shall be an offence against the said Regulations.

By Order of the Army Council,

N. F. B. Osborn,
Deputy Director of Army Contracts.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER. DATED MARCH 3, 1917, REQUIRING RETURNS OF STOCKS OF RUSSIAN FLAX.

[This Order, which also takes possession of certain Russian flax and tow, is printed at p. 190.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO COTTON FLAX AND HEMP INDUSTRIES.

*War Office,
25th April, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, (as amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, and by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915), and the Regulations made thereunder, and every other power enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby requires all persons engaged in the production, sale, distribution, storage, shipment, or manufacture of cotton, flax, or hemp, or of any article composed, whether wholly or in part, from such materials, to furnish to the Director of Army Contracts such particulars of their business as may be required on his behalf.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

22nd December, 1916.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 2

8. Cranes.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED DECEMBER 20, 1916, REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO CRANES.

[This Order is printed with Orders under Regulation 2E at p. 203.]

9. Hides.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO CERTAIN HIDES.

*War Office,
8th November, 1916.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914 (as amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915), and the Regulations made thereunder, and every other power enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby require all persons engaged in the sale, distribution, storage or shipment of Calf, Ox, Cow, Bull, Buffalo and Horse Hides, or engaged in the manufacture of leather from such hides, to furnish to the Director of Army Contracts such particulars of their stocks, purchases and sales of, and transactions in, such hides as may be required on his behalf.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, November 8th, 1916, being Supplement to the Gazette of November 7th.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 15, 1916, REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO IMPORTED HIDES.

[This Order is printed with Orders made under Regulation 2E at p. 211.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER, DATED APRIL 9, 1917, REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO BUSINESSES OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN SPLITTING, DRESSING, OR TANNING SHEEP AND LAMB PELTS.

[This Order, which also restricts Dealings in or Splitting of such Pelts is printed with Orders made under Regulation 2E at p. 213.]

*Order under Reg. 15C requiring Particulars as to Lead; and
Leather.*

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO HIDES,
SKINS AND LEATHER.

*War Office,
21st April, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby require all persons engaged at any time before or after the date hereof in the purchase, sale, distribution, storage or shipment of hides or skins of any description or in the manufacture of leather from such hides or skins as aforesaid or of any articles wholly or partly manufactured therefrom, or in the purchase, sale, distribution, storage or shipment of such leather or articles aforesaid, or of any articles or materials required for the purpose of such manufacture as aforesaid, to furnish to the Director of Army Contracts such particulars as to their business as may be required on his behalf.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Dated 28th February, 1917.

[The above Order was published in the *London Gazette*, April 24th, 1917.]

10. Lead.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED APRIL 6, 1917,
REQUIRING MONTHLY RETURNS AS TO LEAD.

[This Order is printed with Orders made under Regulation 2E at p. 214.]

11. Leather.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER REQUIRING CERTAIN PARTICULARS AS TO
LEATHER.

*War Office,
24th November, 1916.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, as amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, and the Regulations made thereunder, and every other power enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby require all persons engaged in the sale, distribution, storage, or shipment of leather to furnish to the Director of Army Contracts such particulars as to their business as may be required on his behalf.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the *London Gazette*, November 25th, 1916, being the 3rd Supplement to the *Gazette* of November 24th.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER, DATED APRIL 18, 1917, REQUIRING
PARTICULARS AS TO LEATHER LACES.

[This Order, which also relates to the Requisitioning of the Output of certain Leather Lace Factories or Workshops, is printed with Orders made under Regulation 7, at p. 359.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER, DATED APRIL 21, 1917, REQUIRING PAR-
TICULARS AS TO HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

[This Order is printed under "9. Hides" above.]

12. Locomotive Engines.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS REQUIRING PARTICULARS
AS TO LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
2nd February, 1917.*

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers thereunto enabling him hereby orders that all persons (other than Railway Companies) owning or having in their possession or under their control any Steam or Petrol Locomotive Engine or Engines in Great Britain shall within ten days from the date hereof send in to the Deputy Director-General of Railway Material Licences, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, London, S.W. 1, Returns containing the following particulars with regard to such engine or engines:—

- (a) Type of locomotive,
- (b) Steam or petrol driven,
- (c) Name or number of locomotive,
- (d) Owner's name and address,
- (e) Maker of locomotive,
- (f) Date on which locomotive was built,
- (g) Gauge of railway,
- (h) Maximum height. ft. ins. and width. ft. ins.,
 of locomotive,
- (i) Work (if any) on which locomotive employed,
- (j) Weight and general description,

and to make such further returns concerning any such engine or engines as may hereafter be required by the Deputy Director-General of Railway Material Licences.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 2nd, 1917.]

Orders under Reg. 15^C requiring Particulars as to Medical Stores; Nickel; and Photographic Lenses.

13. Medical Stores.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER, DATED APRIL 28, 1917. REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO STOCKS OF QUININE, PHENACETIN AND FORMALDEHYDE.

[This Order, which also relates to the taking Possession of such Medical Stores, is printed with Orders made under Regulation 2B at p. 188.]

14. Nickel.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED MARCH 9, 1917, REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO CUPRO-NICKEL SCRAP.

[This Order, which also restricts dealings in such scrap, is printed with Orders made under Regulation 2E at p. 202.]

15. Photographic Lenses.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
19th January, 1917.*

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers thereunto enabling him hereby orders that all persons having in their possession or under their control any photographic lens or lenses of the natures specified in the Schedule hereto shall, within seven days from the date hereof, send in to the Director of Optical and Glassware Munitions, 117, Piccadilly, London, W. 1, returns containing the following particulars with regard to such lens or lenses:—

- (1) Focal length.
- (2) Maximum aperture.
- (3) Name of maker.
- (4) Designation given by maker.
- (5) Number given by maker.
- (6) Type of diaphragm.

The Schedule above referred to.

- (a) Anastigmatic lenses having focal lengths of from 8 inches to 12 inches inclusive and an aperture of not less than F/4.5.
- (b) Anastigmatic lenses having focal length of from 18 inches to 24 inches inclusive and an aperture of not less than F/6.
- (c) Anastigmatic, symmetrical, and rapid rectilinear lenses having focal lengths of from 22 inches to 26 inches inclusive and an aperture of not less than F/11.
- (d) Anastigmatic, symmetrical, and rapid rectilinear lenses having focal lengths of from 30 inches to 72 inches inclusive and an aperture of not less than F/8.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, January 19th, 1917.]

16. Raffia.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO RAFFIA.

War Office,

15th January, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby require all persons having in their custody or control any stocks of Raffia in excess of two cwts, to furnish such particulars thereof as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, January 17th, 1917, being a Supplement to the Gazette of January 16th.]

17. Silk Waste or Noils.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS REQUIRING CERTAIN PARTICULARS AS TO SILK WASTE OR SILK NOILS.

Ministry of Munitions of War,

8th November, 1916.

The Minister of Munitions hereby gives notice that in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers thereunto enabling him, he hereby requires all persons engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution or storage of, or other dealings in Silk

Waste of any kind, whether raw or discharged, or Silk Noils, whether exhaust or long, to furnish to the Director C.M. 4B (Textiles), Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1. on or before the 20th day of November, 1916, full particulars of all such Silk Waste and Noils in their possession or under their control at the date of such particulars being furnished. And also full particulars of their output (if any) and their purchases and sales of such Silk Waste or Noils since the first day of October, 1916. And further until further notice to furnish weekly returns of all purchases, sales and deliveries of such Silk Waste or Noils, stating the amount of such deliveries, the price of the goods and the persons to whom the same shall have been delivered.

The Minister of Munitions further requires that all particulars so furnished shall be verified by the signature of the person furnishing the same, or where such person is a firm or company, of a partner, director or other responsible officer.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, November 10th, 1916.]

18. Spelter.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED MARCH 23, 1917,
REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO STOCKS, DEALINGS IN, AND
CONTRACTS AS TO SPELTER.

[This Order, which also restricts dealings in, is printed with Orders made under Regulation 2E at p. 231.]

19. Steel.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED NOVEMBER 20,
1916, REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO STEEL.

[This Order is printed with Orders made under Regulation 2E at p. 233.]

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED FEBRUARY 24,
1917, REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO STEEL RODS, BARS, AND
WIRE.

[This Order is printed with Orders made under Regulation 2E at p. 236.]

20. Sulphuric Acid.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED MAY 29, 1917,
REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO SULPHURIC ACID.

[This Order, which also restricts the Manufacture of and Dealings in Sulphuric Acid, is printed with Orders made under Regulation 2E at p. 238.]

21. Tanning Materials

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO TANNING MATERIALS.

*War Office,
26th February, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby require all persons who had in their possession or under their custody or control any stocks of Tanning Materials or Lactic Acid on December 31st, 1915, and/or December 31st, 1916, or imported or exported any such goods between the dates January 1st and December 31st (inclusive), 1916, and all Tanners and other users of Tanning Materials or Lactic Acid, to furnish to the Director of Army Contracts, Imperial House, Tothill Street, S.W. 1, such particulars as may be required on his behalf.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 1st, 1917, being the 23d Supplement to the Gazette of February 27th.]

22. Timber.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER AS TO TIMBER.

*War Office,
2nd April, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby require all persons engaged in the purchase or sale of Timber to furnish such particulars as to their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Timber Supplies.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 3rd, 1917.]

23. Wool.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 27, 1916, REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO CONSIGNMENTS OF COLONIAL WOOL OF THE 1916-17 CLIP.

[This Order, which relates to dealings in Wool, is printed with other Orders under Regulation 2E at p. 259.]

*Orders under Reg. 15C requiring Particulars as to Wool; and
Woollen and Worsted Materials.*

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 29, 1916, REQUIRING PARTICULARS OF WOOL GROWN ON SHEEP IN GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, OR THE ISLE OF MAN PRIOR TO JANUARY 1ST, 1916.

[This Order, which relates to dealings in Wool, is printed with other Orders under Regulation 2E at p. 255.]

24. Woollen and Worsted Materials.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER REQUIRING CERTAIN PARTICULARS FROM ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURE OR REPAIR OF MATERIALS MADE FROM WOOL.

*War Office,
16th October, 1916.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 15c of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby order that all persons engaged in the manufacture or repair of any materials wholly or partly manufactured from wool furnish to the Director of Army Contracts(a) such particulars as to their labour, machinery, or output as may be required on his behalf.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, October 17th, 1916.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 24, 1916, AS TO CUTTINGS, CLIPPINGS, AND REMNANTS OF WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MATERIALS.

[This Order is printed with Orders made under Regulation 2B at p. 193.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER, DATED APRIL 14, 1917, REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO STOCKS OF WORSTED SOCKS.

[This Order, which also relates to the taking possession of such Stocks, is printed with Orders made under Regulation 2B at p. 194.]

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER, DATED APRIL 14, 1917, REQUIRING PARTICULARS AS TO WOOLLEN OR WORSTED GOODS.

[This Order, which also relates to the Priority to be given to work of National Importance, is printed with Orders made under Regulation 8A at p. 463.]

(a) DIRECTOR OF ARMY CONTRACTS.—Address "Imperial House, Tothill Street, S.W. 1."

XXVII.—ORDER PROVIDING FOR AGRICULTURAL RETURNS UNDER REGULATION 15D.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 87.)

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER PROVIDING FOR AGRICULTURAL RETURNS FOR 1917 IN ENGLAND, WALES AND SCOTLAND.(a)

*War Office,
22nd May, 1917.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council do hereby order:—

That the occupier of an agricultural holding exceeding one acre in England or Wales or any person for the time being managing any such agricultural holding, shall complete and sign on June 4th, 1917, or as soon after as received, the Form of Return A. 5/S issued to him by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and forthwith hand or send the form so completed and signed to the Officer of Customs and Excise at the address endorsed on the Form of Return; and

That the occupier of an agricultural holding exceeding one acre, in Scotland, or any person for the time being managing any such agricultural holding, shall complete and sign on June 4th, 1917, or as soon after as received, the Form of Return S.I. issued to him by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland and forthwith hand or send the form so completed and signed to the Officer of Customs and Excise at the address endorsed on the Form of Return; and

That separate Returns shall be made in respect of each agricultural holding where two or more agricultural holdings are occupied or managed by the same person, otherwise than as one farm.

For the purpose of this Order "agricultural holding" means any piece of land which is wholly agricultural or wholly pastoral, or part agricultural and as to the residue pastoral, or in whole or in part cultivated for the purposes of the trade or business of market gardening; and

That the above returns are not to be considered private and confidential notwithstanding anything to that effect contained in the form A 5/S.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

(a) AGRICULTURAL CENSUS, 1916.—The Army Council Order provided for an Agricultural Census in 1916 for England, Wales and Scotland is printed pp. 357-359 of the February, 1917, Edition of this Manual.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

To be filled up on the 4th June.

In consequence of the *War* it is of *National importance* that returns of the acreage of crops and numbers of live stock in the country should be obtained *as quickly as possible* for the information of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

You are therefore asked *as a patriotic duty* to fill in and return this schedule on *the 4th of June without fail*.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries request Occupiers of Land and Owners of Live Stock to fill up this form on the *4th day of June*, and send it by post immediately afterwards to the address on the back. The postage is paid.

The returns of individual Occupiers will be considered *strictly private*, and will not be published.

The returns are *not connected in any way with taxation*, but are required for the purpose of obtaining statistical information respecting the Agriculture of England and Wales.

Particular attention is called to the Instructions set out on the *next page.*(a)

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,
1st May, 1917.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Returns of Acreage should be made by all persons who occupy more than one acre of land on 4th June, 1917. Occupiers of more than one farm should make a separate return for each farm.

When a single holding extends into two or more parishes, the particulars should be included in one return, and the farm should be treated as in the parish in which the residence is situated.

2. The number of acres against each crop should be stated to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

3. Land (other than Bare Fallow) under Preparation on the 4th June for any Crop, as well as land already sown or planted, should be returned as under that crop.

4. When the land, at the date of the return, is occupied by more than one crop (other than clover or seeds with a corn crop), the acreage should be equally divided between the crops. Thus—10 acres of mixed barley and oats should be entered as Barley, 5 acres; Oats, 5 acres.

(a) In this Manual these Instructions are printed below.

5. Small Fruit.—The acreage under Mixed Small Fruit, containing more of one sort than another, should be entered against the sort to which the larger proportion of the fruit belongs. Where the sorts are about equally mixed, the entry should be made against "Other kinds."

6. Other Crops entered at No. 28 should include Asparagus, Beet-Root (not Sugar-Beet), Parsnips, &c.

7. Crops grown in Market Gardens, Nursery Gardens and under glass should be included in the Return.

8. Clover, Sainfoin, and Temporary Grasses ("Seeds") should all be entered in the spaces opposite Nos. 30 and 31.

9. Permanent Grass.—Grass on land not under rotation should be entered as Permanent Grass in the spaces opposite Nos. 32 and 33. Mountain and Heath Land used as rough grazing should not be included in the entries made opposite Nos. 32 and 33, but should be kept separate, and entered in the space opposite No. 51.

10. Returns of Live Stock should be made by all persons occupying agricultural land who own Horses (including Ponies) and by all owners of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs. All Horses kept on the holding should be included in the return under the proper heading.

The ages of the Live Stock shown in the spaces opposite Nos. 36, 37, 38, 44, 46, and 47 should be reckoned as nearly as possible to the 4th June.

11. Stock taken in to Graze should be returned by the Occupier of the land on which the stock is grazing.

12. Cows and Heifers *not* in milk or in calf should be entered among Other Cattle.

13. Stock kept on Mountain and Heath Land should be included with the other Live Stock.

14. The acreage of any Crop or Grass grown in the Orchards under the trees should also be entered against its proper heading, and where there is no crop or grass the acreage should also be entered as bare fallow (29). Mixed Orchards containing more of one sort of tree than another should be entered against the sort to which the larger proportion of the trees belongs. Where the sorts are about equally mixed, the entry should be made against "Other kinds."

15. An estimate of any rough Mountain or Heath Land used for grazing stock, whether enclosed by boundary fences or not, should be entered in the space opposite No. 51, and not included in the acreage of Permanent Grass shown at No. 33.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS, 1917.

County _____

Parish or Township _____

Name of Occupier.	Full Postal Address.	Name of Owner.	No.
Crops.	Statute Acres.	Crops.	Statute Acres.
1 <i>a</i> . Wheat, autumn-sown ...		32. Permanent Grass (meadow or pasture) for mowing this season, including grass in orchards ...	
1 <i>b</i> . Wheat, spring-sown ...		33. Permanent Grass (meadow or pasture) not for mowing this season, including grass in orchards, but not including Mountain and Heath Land ...	
2. Barley		TOTAL (of above items)	
3. Oats		34. If you own part of the above acreage, state Number of acres owned and occupied by you...	
4. Rye		LIVE STOCK on the holding on the 4th June, including any sent for sale on that or the previous day.	
5. Beans		35. Horses used for Agricultural purposes or by Market Gardeners, and all Mares kept for breeding... }	Number (in figures).
6. Peas		36. Unbroken Horses of 1 year old and above (excluding stallions above 2 years old, used or intended to be used for service)	
7. Buckwheat		37 <i>a</i> . Light Horses under 1 year old ... }	
8. Potatoes		37 <i>b</i> . Heavy Horses under 1 year old ... }	
9. Turnips and Swedes ...		38. Stallions above 2 years old, used or intended to be used for service—	
10. Mangolds		(<i>a</i>) Light	
11. Cabbage		(<i>b</i>) Heavy	
12. Kohl Rabi		39. Other Horses (if any) on the holding—	
13. Rape		(<i>a</i>) Saddle Horses ...	
14. Vetches or Tares ...		(<i>b</i>) Carriage or Trap Horses ...	
15. Lucerne		(<i>c</i>) Vanners ...	
16. Sugar-Beet (not ordinary Beet-Root)		Total Horses ...	
17. Carrots			
18. Onions			
19. Celery			
20. Rhubarb... ..			
21. Chicory			
22 <i>a</i> . Mustard, grown for seed			
22 <i>b</i> . Mustard, grown for fodder			
23. Brussels Sprouts ...			
24. Cauliflower or Broccoli...			
25. Flax			
26. Hops (Statute Acres, not Hop Acres)			
27. Small Fruit whether grown in Orchards or otherwise—			
(<i>a</i>) Strawberries ...			
(<i>b</i>) Raspberries ...			
(<i>c</i>) Currants and Gooseberries ...			
(<i>d</i>) Other kinds ...			
28. Other Crops not named above			
29. Bare Fallow			
30. Clover, Sainfoin and Temporary Grasses (Seeds) for mowing this season			
31. Clover, Sainfoin and Temporary Grasses (Seeds) not for mowing this season			

LIVE STOCK on the holding on the 4th June, including any sent for sale on that or the previous day.	SUPPLEMENTARY.	Statute Acres.
40. How many of the } Mares on your hold- } ing are being covered } this season? ... }	50. Orchards :— (a) Apples (b) Pears (c) Cherries (d) Plums (e) Other kinds Total acreage of Orchards (f) How much (if any) of the acreage under Orchards is also accounted for under Small Fruit (27) (g) How much (if any) of the acreage under Orchards is also accounted for under Permanent Grass (32 and 33)	
41. Cows and Heifers in Milk		
42. Cows in Calf, but not in Milk		
43. Heifers in Calf, with first Calf		
44. Other Cattle— (a) 2 years old and above (b) 1 year old and under 2 (c) Under 1 year old (including calves) Total Cattle		
45. Ewes kept for breeding		
46. Lambs under one year old		
47. Other Sheep:—One year old and above Total Sheep		
48. Sows kept for breeding		
49. Other pigs of all ages Total Pigs	51. Rough Grazings— Mountain and Heath } Land used for grazing }	
Signed _____	Occupier. Dat _____	1917.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS, 1917.

To be filled up on the 4th June.

In consequence of the War it is of *National importance* that returns of the acreage of crops and numbers of live stock in the country should be obtained *as quickly as possible* for the information of the Board.

You are therefore asked *as a patriotic duty* to fill in and return this schedule by *4th June without fail*.

The Board of Agriculture for Scotland request Occupiers of Land and Owners of Live Stock to fill up this form on the *4th day of June*, and send it by post immediately afterwards to the address on the back. The postage is paid.

The returns of individual Occupiers will be considered *strictly private* and will not be published.

The returns are *not connected in any way with taxation*, but are required for the purpose of obtaining statistical information respecting the Agriculture of Scotland.

Particular attention is called to the Instructions set out on the next page.

Board of Agriculture for Scotland,
1st May, 1917

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Returns of Acreage should be made by all persons who occupy more than one acre of land on 4th June, 1917. Occupiers of more than one farm should make a separate return for each farm.

When a single holding extends into two or more parishes, the particulars should be included in one return, and the farm should be treated as in the parish in which the residence is situated.

2. The number of acres against each crop should be stated to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

3. Land (other than Bare Fallow) under Preparation on the 4th June for any Crop, as well as land already sown or planted, should be returned as under that crop.

4. When the land, *at the date of the return*, is occupied by more than one crop (other than grass and clover sown with a corn crop), the acreage should be equally divided between the crops. Thus—10 acres of mixed barley and oats should be entered as Barley, 5 acres; Oats, 5 acres.

This does not apply to Mashlum (see Crops, head 13).

5. Small Fruit.—The acreage under Mixed Small Fruit, containing more of one sort than another, should be entered against the sort to which the larger proportion of the fruit belongs. Where the sorts are about equally mixed, the entry should be made against "Other kinds."

6. Other Crops entered at No. 21 should include Buckwheat, Kohl-rabi, Celery, Mustard, Beet-root (not Sugar-Beet), &c.

7. Crops grown in Market Gardens and under glass should be included in the Return.

8. Rye-grass and other Rotation Grasses and Clover should be entered in the spaces opposite Nos. 23 and 24.

9. Permanent Grass.—Grass on land not under rotation should be entered as Permanent Grass in the spaces opposite Nos. 26 and 27, except Timothy Meadows, which should be entered separately in the space opposite No. 25. Mountain and Heath Land used as rough grazing should not be included in the entries made opposite Nos. 26 and 27, but should be kept separate, and entered in the space opposite No. 47.

10. Returns of Live Stock should be made by all persons occupying agricultural land who own Horses (including Ponies) and by all owners of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs. All Horses kept on the holding should be included in the return under the proper heading.

The ages of the Live Stock shown in the spaces opposite Nos. 30, 31, 32, 38, 39, 40, 42, and 43 should be reckoned as nearly as possible to the 4th June.

11. Stock taken in to Graze should be returned by the Occupier of the land on which the stock is grazing.

12. Cows and Heifers *not* in milk or in calf should be entered among Other Cattle.

13. Stock kept on Mountain and Heath Land should be included with the other Live Stock.

14. Stock belonging to farm servants living on the holding should be included with the other Live Stock.

15. The acreage of any Crop or Grass grown in the Orchards under the trees should also be entered against its proper heading, and where there is no crop or grass the acreage should also be entered as bare fallow (22). Mixed Orchards containing more of one sort of tree than another should be entered against the sort to which the larger proportion of the trees belongs. Where the sorts are about equally mixed, the entry should be made against "Other kinds."

16. An estimate of any rough Mountain or Heath Land used for grazing stock, whether enclosed by boundary fences or not, should be entered in the space opposite No. 47, and not included in the acreage of Permanent Grass shown at No. 27.

17. Glebe Land, if occupied by the Minister, should be returned by him as owned (No. 28).

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS, 1917,
FOR THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND.

County.	Parish or Township.	Name of Farm or Holding.	Name of Occupier.	No.
Crops.		Statute Acres.	Crops.	Statute Acres.
1a. Wheat, winter sown ...			21. Other Crops not named above ...	
1b. Wheat, spring sown ...			22. Bare Fallow ...	
2. Barley (including Bere)			23. Rye-grass and other Rotation Grasses and Clover, for mowing this season ...	
3. Oats ...			24. Rye-grass and other Rotation Grasses and Clover, not for mowing this season ...	
4. Rye (Rye-grass to be entered in 23 and 24)...			25. Timothy Meadows ...	
5. Beans, to be harvested as corn (<i>see also</i> 13) ...			26. Permanent Grass for mowing this season, including grass in orchards, but not including Timothy Meadows	
6a. Peas, to be harvested as corn (<i>see also</i> 13) ...			27. Permanent Grass not for mowing this season, including grass in orchards, but not including Mountain and Heath Land...	
6b. Peas, to be picked green				
7. Potatoes ...				
8. Turnips and Swedes ...				
9. Mangolds ...				
10. Cabbage ...				
11. Rape ...				
12. Vetches or Tares, for seed				
13. Vetches, Tares, Beans, } Peas, Mashlum, &c., } for fodder ...				
4. Lucerne ...				
5. Sugar Beet (not ordinary Beet-Root) ...				
6. Carrots ...				
7. Onions ...				
8. Rhubarb...				
9. Flax ...				
10. Small Fruit, whether grown in Orchards or otherwise :—				
(a) Strawberries ...				
(b) Raspberries ...				
(c) Currants and Gooseberries...				
(d) Other kinds ...				
			Total (of above items)...	
			28. The Acreage of the above total, if any, owned by yourself ...	

Order under Reg. 15D providing for Agricultural Returns.

LIVE STOCK on the holding on the 4th June, including any sent for sale on that or the previous day.		LIVE STOCK on the holding on the 4th June, including any sent for sale on that or the previous day.	
29. Horses used for Agricultural purposes or by Market Gardeners, and all Mares kept for breeding...	Number (in figures)	39. 1 year and under 2 years old ...	
30. Unbroken Horses of 1 year old and above (excluding stallions above two years old, used or intended to be used for service)		40. Under 1 year old (including calves) ...	
31. Horses under 1 year old— (a) Light ... (b) Heavy ...		Total Cattle ...	
32. Stallions above 2 years old, used or intended to be used for service— (a) Light ... (b) Heavy ...		41. Ewes kept for breeding	
33. Other Horses (if any on the holding)— (a) Saddle Horses... (b) Carriage or trap Horses ... (c) Vanners ... (d) Ponies not already enumerated ...		Other Sheep— 42. 1 year old and above 43. Under 1 year old (including lambs) ...	
Total Horses ...		Total Sheep ...	
34. How many of the Mares on your holding are being covered this season? ...		44. Sows kept for breeding	
35. Cows in Milk ...		45. Other pigs of all ages...	
36. Cows in Calf, but not in Milk ...		Total Pigs ..	
37. Heifers in Calf (<i>i.e.</i> , with first Calf) ...		SUPPLEMENTARY.	
38. Other Cattle— 2 years old and above		46. Orchards— (a) Apples ... (b) Pears ... (c) Cherries ... (d) Plums ... (e) Other kinds ... Total ...	Statute Acres.
		How much (if any) of the acreage under orchards is also accounted for under Small Fruit (20) ...	
		How much (if any) of the acreage under orchards is also accounted for under Permanent Grass (26 and 27) ...	
		47. Rough Grazings— Mountain and Heath Land used for Grazing... ..	

Date 1917. Signed Occupier.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 25th, 1917, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of May 25th.]

XXVIII.—ORDERS CONSTITUTING SPECIAL MILITARY AREAS UNDER REGULATION 29^B.

(This Reg. is printed at p. 102.)

List of these Areas.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Dover</i> , p. 533. | 4. <i>Newhaven</i> , p. 535. |
| 2. <i>Harwich</i> , p. 533. | 5. <i>North of Scotland</i> , p. 535. |
| 3. <i>Isle of Sheppey</i> , p. 534. | 6. <i>Spurn Head</i> , p. 536. |

1. ORDER CONSTITUTING THE **Dover** SPECIAL MILITARY AREA.

Whereas under Regulation No. 29^B of Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council with the concurrence of a Secretary of State may from time to time by Order declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulation,

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the area specified in the schedule annexed hereto to be a Special Military Area,

Now therefore the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs hereby Order and by such Order declare that as from the sixth day of October, 1916, the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto shall be a Special Military Area under the designation Dover Special Military Area.

Dated this fifteenth day of September, 1916.

By Command of the Army Council,

B. B. Cubitt.

SCHEDULE.

The Municipal Borough of DOVER and SO MUCH OF the RURAL DISTRICT OF DOVER as is situated within a line drawn from Lydden Spout through West Hougham, Poulton, St. Radigunds Abbey, Kearsney, Temple Ewell, Whitfield Hill, North Lodge, Guston, Swingate Inn (on the Deal Road), Bere Farm and Wanstone Farm, to the Old Lighthouse on the South Foreland.

2. ORDER CONSTITUTING THE **Harwich** SPECIAL MILITARY AREA.

Whereas under Regulation No. 29^B of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council with the concurrence of a Secretary of State may from time to time by Order declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulation,

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto to be a Special Military Area,

Order under Reg. 29^B constituting the Isle of Sheppey Special Military Area.

Now therefore the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs hereby Order and by such Order declare that as from the 27th day of September, 1916, the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto shall be a Special Military Area under the designation Harwich Special Military Area.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1916.

By Command of the Army Council,

B. B. Cubitt.

SCHEDULE.

- HARWICH SECTION** ... The area east of the line through :—
The Old Smack (Mill Bay)—The
Brick Works—Ocean Wave Farm-
house—Smithies Farmhouse—
Tollgate — Ray Farmhouse —
Western end of Raycliff Wood—
to the River Stour.
- SHOTLEY SECTION** ... The area east and south of a line
through :—The Knoll 300 yards
west of Shotley Brick Works
Quay on the River Stour—the
junction of the Upper Hall Barn
Footpath with the Erwardon-
Shotley Road in Shotley Street—
along the Upper Hall Barn Foot-
path—the Southern boundary of
Oldhall Grove to Crane's Hill and
the River Orwell.
- FELIXSTOWE SECTION** The area east of a line through :—
The Western extremity of Fag-
bury Cliff—the Western boundary
of Christmasyards Wood—the
Western boundary of Garden
Wood—Keeper's Lodge, Trimley
St. Mary—the Smithy 300 yards
North of Trimley Station—The
Western boundary of Egypt
Wood—the King's Fleet to the
River Deben.

3. ORDER CONSTITUTING THE **Isle of Sheppey** SPECIAL
MILITARY AREA.

Whereas under Regulation No. 29^B of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council with the concurrence of a Secretary of State may from time to time by Order declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulation,

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto to be a Special Military Area,

Now, therefore, the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs hereby Order and by such Order declare that as from the 7th day of September, 1916, the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto shall be a Special Area under the designation The Isle of Sheppey Special Military Area.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1916.

By Command of the Army Council,
B. B. Cubitt.

SCHEDULE.

The ISLE of SHEPPEY, that is to say the Rural District of SHEPPEY, the Municipal Borough of QUEENBOROUGH, and the Urban District of SHEERNESS.

4. ORDER CONSTITUTING THE **Newhaven** SPECIAL MILITARY AREA.

Whereas under Regulation No. 29^B of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council with the concurrence of a Secretary of State may from time to time by Order declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulation,

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto to be a Special Military Area,

Now therefore the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs hereby Order and by such Order declare that as from the 22nd day of September 1916 the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto shall be a Special Military Area under the designation Newhaven Special Military Area.

Dated this 2nd day of September 1916.

By Command of the Army Council.
B. B. Cubitt.

SCHEDULE.

The Town of NEWHAVEN, and land within THE MILITARY DEFENCES being parts of the Urban District of Newhaven, and the parishes of DENTON URBAN, and BISHOPSTONE.

5. ORDER CONSTITUTING THE **North of Scotland** SPECIAL MILITARY AREA.

Whereas under Regulation No. 29^B of the above-named Regulations, (a) the Army Council with the concurrence of a Secretary of State or in the case of Scotland of the Secretary for Scotland may from time to time by Order declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulation,

(a) *i.e.*, the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Order under Reg. 29B constituting the Spurn Head Special Military Area.

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto to be a Special Military Area,

Now therefore the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary for Scotland hereby Order and by such Order Declare that as from the 25th day of July, 1916, the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto shall be a Special Military Area under the designation The North of Scotland Special Military Area.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1916.

By Command of the Army Council,
B. B. Cubitt.

SCHEDULE.

The Burgh of INVERNESS as also the whole of the mainland of Scotland which is situated to the North and West of RIVER NESS, LOCH NESS, the road leading from INVERMORISTON PIER by GLEN MORISTON, STRATHCLUNIE, and the RIVER SHIEL, to SHIEL BRIDGE, LOCH DUICH, LOCH ALSH and the KYLE OF LOCH ALSH.

6. ORDER CONSTITUTING THE **Spurn Head SPECIAL MILITARY AREA.**

Whereas under Regulation No. 29B of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914. the Army Council with the concurrence of a Secretary of State may from time to time by Order declare any area to be a Special Military Area for the purposes of the said Regulation,

And whereas it appears to the Army Council expedient to declare the area specified in the schedule annexed hereto to be a Special Military Area,

Now therefore the Army Council with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs hereby Order and by such Order declare that as from the sixth day of November, 1916, the area specified in the Schedule annexed hereto shall be a Special Military Area under the designation Spurn Head Special Military Area.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1916.

By Command of the Army Council,
B. B. Cubitt.

SCHEDULE.

The Parish of KILNSEA in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

XXIX. ORDERS AND NOTICES AS TO DEALINGS IN WAR MATERIAL UNDER REGULATION 30A. (This Reg. is printed at p. 105.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Aluminium, &c.</i>, p. 537. 2. <i>Arms, Ammunition, and Military Explosives</i>, p. 538. 3. <i>Goldbeater Skins</i>, p. 540. 4. <i>Machine Tools and Power Machinery for Working Metal</i>, p. 541. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. <i>Metallurgical Coke, Iron and Steel</i>, p. 545. 6. <i>Optical Munitions</i>, p. 556. 7. <i>Platinum</i>, p. 557. 8. <i>Railway Material</i>, p. 558. 9. <i>Russian Flax</i>, p. 559. 10. <i>Whale Oil</i>, p. 561. 11. <i>Wool</i>, p. 562. |
|--|---|

1. Aluminium.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS APPLYING REG. 30A
TO ALUMINIUM, &C.(a)

Ministry of Munitions of War,
2nd December, 1916.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the War Material to which the Regulation applies shall include War Material of the following classes and descriptions, namely:—

Aluminium and alloys of aluminium, unwrought and partly wrought, including ingots, notched bars, slabs, billets, bars, rods, tubes, wire, strand, cable, plates, sheets, circles, strip.

Aluminium scrap and swarf, aluminium alloy scrap and swarf, remelted aluminium scrap and remelted aluminium alloy scrap and swarf.

Granulated aluminium, aluminium powder, “bronze,” “flake” and “fitter.

The Order, dated 21st July, 1916, published in the *London Gazette* of the 28th July, 1916, relating to Aluminium and Alloys of Aluminium therein mentioned is hereby cancelled.(b)

NOTICE.

All applications for a permit in connection with the above Order should be addressed to the Director of Materials, Ministry of Munitions, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1.

[The above Order and Notice were published in the *London Gazette*, December 5th, 1916.]

(a) RETURNS OF ALUMINIUM.—*See* Order of Feb. 17, 1917 (printed at p. 511, together with Orders under Reg. 15C), requiring monthly returns as to Aluminium and its alloys, &c. as included in the present Order.

(b) REVOKED ORDER.—This Order is printed at p. 180, of the November, 1916, Edition of this Manual.

Order applying Reg. 30A (Prohibiting Dealings) to Arms, Ammunition, and Military Explosives.

NOTICE, DATED JUNE 30TH, 1916, OF GENERAL PERMIT FOR THE INSURANCE OF ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINA.

[This Notice is printed under 6 at p. 557.]

2. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Explosives.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER APPLYING REG. 30A TO ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY EXPLOSIVES.

War Office,

24th September, 1915.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby order that the War Material to which that Regulation applies shall be war material of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say: Arms and Ammunition of a military nature, including all arms of greater calibre than .23 inch and ammunition therefor (other than shot guns and sporting ammunition for shot guns) and Military Explosives.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 24th, 1915.]

NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION OF ACETONE AS A CONSTITUENT OF MILITARY EXPLOSIVES.

Ministry of Munitions of War,

8th February, 1916.

The Minister of Munitions desires to call attention to the fact that Acetone has been classified as an important constituent of Military Explosives, and that dealings in it are now subject to the restrictions imposed under Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, February 8th, 1916.]

NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION OF GREY ACETATE OF LIME AS A CONSTITUENT OF MILITARY EXPLOSIVES.

Ministry of Munitions of War,

6th May, 1916.

The Minister of Munitions desires to call attention to the fact that "Grey Acetate of Lime" has been classified as an important constituent of military explosives, and that dealings in it are now subject to the restrictions imposed under Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A.

All applications for licences to buy, sell or deal in the United Kingdom should be addressed to the Director of Propellant Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, 32, Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.

NOTICE AS TO THE ARTICLES INCLUDED IN THE ORDER OF SEPTEMBER
24TH, 1915, UNDER THE TERMS "ARMS AND AMMUNITION"
AND "MILITARY EXPLOSIVES."

War Office,
16th June, 1916.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The articles mentioned below are included under the term
"Arms and Ammunition" specified by the Army Council as
War Material to which Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A is
applied:—

- Ammunition.
- Bombs.
- Cartridges.
- Detonators.
- Fuses (for shells).
- Gaines.
- *Grenades.
- Guns (Artillery)
- Machine Guns.
- Mortars.
- Pistols.
- Revolvers.
- Rifles.
- *Shells and shell bodies (machined).
- Cavalry Swords.

Machinery, Raw Material and Components other than those
mentioned are not included under War Material.

Applications for a permit under Regulation 30A in respect of
any of the above should be addressed to the Secretary (M.I. 6D)
War Office, S.W. 1.

* No licence is required for rough castings or unmachined shell
bodies.

MILITARY EXPLOSIVES.

The articles mentioned below are included under the term
"Military Explosives" specified by the Army Council as War
Material to which Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A is
applied:—

- *Acetate (grey) of Lime.
- *Acetone.
- Ammonal.
- Ballistite.
- Bellite.
- Blastine.
- Cordite.
- Fulminate of Mercury.
- Guncotton
- Gunpowder (except Sporting and Commercial).
- Melinite.

* Applications for a permit under Regulation 30A in respect
of grey acetate of lime or acetone should be addressed to the
Director of Propellant Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, 32, Old
Queen Street, S.W. 1.

Megadine.
 Nitro Cellulose Powder.
 Nitro Glycerine.
 Perchlorate of Ammonia.
 Perchlorate of Potash.
 Picric.
 Sabulite.
 T.N.T. (Trinitrotoluol).
 Trotyl.
 Tetryl.
 Tonite.
 T.N.X. (Trinitroxylol).

Application for a permit under Regulation 30A in respect of any of the above, with the exception of grey acetate of lime or acetone should be addressed to the Secretary (M.I. 6D), War Office, S.W. 1.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, June 20th, 1916.]

3. Goldbeater Skins.

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED MARCH 19, 1917. APPLYING REGULATION 30A TO BUNG GUT SKINS OR GOLDBEATER SKINS IN THE UNMANUFACTURED STATE.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on us by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, we hereby order that the war material, to which the Regulation applies, shall include Bung Gut Skins or Goldbeater Skins in the unmanufactured state.

Godfrey Raine.
E. G. Pretymann.

Admiralty,
 19 March, 1917.

NOTICE.

An order has been made by the Admiralty under Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, prohibiting all dealings in Bung Gut Skins or Goldbeater Skins in the unmanufactured state except with an Admiralty permit.

All applications for permits to deal in these Skins, and any correspondence on the subject of the Order, should be addressed to The Director of Navy Contracts, Admiralty, London, S.W. 1.

[The above Order and Notice were published in the London Gazette, March 20th, 1917.]

4. Machine Tools and Power Machinery for Working Metal.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS APPLYING REG. 30A TO MACHINE TOOLS AND POWER MACHINERY FOR CUTTING, STAMPING, OR WORKING METAL.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
28th August, 1916.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the war material to which the Regulation applies shall include war material of the following classes and description, namely:—

All Machine Tools and Machinery driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, stamping, or working metal, including:—

- Lathes.
- Milling Machines.
- Drilling Machines.
- Planers.
- Shapers.
- Screw Machines.
- Chucking Machines.
- Boring Machines.
- Slotting Machines.
- Grinding Machines.
- Boring and Turning Mills.
- Power Presses.
- Punching and Shearing Machines.
- Forging Machines.
- Cutting-off Machines.
- Gear-cutting Machines.
- Centring Machines.

NOTICE OF GENERAL PERMIT UNDER THE ABOVE ORDER.

28th August, 1916.

The Minister of Munitions gives notice (1) that he hereby permits all persons until further notice to purchase or enter into negotiations for the purchase of the war material referred to in the above Order. Provided that such purchase or negotiations are from or with person holding a special permit from the Minister to sell such war material and not otherwise; (2) that he hereby permits the insurance of any such war material.

All applications for a special permit in connection with the above Order should be addressed to the Director of Machine Tools, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, London, S.W. 1.

[The above Order and Notice were published in the London Gazette, September 5th 1916.]

Form of Special Permit under Reg. 30A for Dealings in Machine Tools.

FORM OF SPECIAL PERMIT.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
Machine Tool Department,
Whitehall Place.*

To.....

.....

.....

You are hereby permitted until further notice

(a) to buy, sell or deal in; or

(b) offer or invite an offer or propose to buy, sell or deal in;
or

(c) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or
other dealing in

the war material specified in the Schedule hereto (hereinafter referred to as "Machine Tools") subject to the following conditions:—

1. *Reporting of Orders.*—No orders for machine tools—whether new or second-hand—shall be accepted by any manufacturer, importer, merchant, or dealer without the sanction in writing of the Minister of Munitions. Forms for this purpose may be obtained on application.

The decisions of the Minister will be recorded in the right-hand column of the application form thus:—

"Accept."

"Decision deferred pending investigation."

"Refuse."

2. *Prices for New Machine Tools.*—A permit-holder shall not increase his prices beyond those charged by him on July 1st, 1915, unless the consent in writing of the Minister has been first obtained. In the case of machine tools of a type not dealt in by the permit-holder prior to July 1st, 1915, all prices proposed to be charged shall be submitted to the Minister for approval.
3. *Prices for Second-hand Machine Tools.*—The prices charged for second-hand machine tools shall not exceed, without the sanction in writing of the Minister, 80 per cent. of the current market price for new tools of the same kind or new tools of a different make but capable of doing the same work.
4. *Unnecessary Fittings, &c.*—Manufacturers shall (a) eliminate all unnecessary finish in the way of polish and machining; (b) omit unnecessary fittings; and (c) confine the painting of the machine tools to a single coat of chocolate-coloured paint, and dispense with all fillings.

5. *Sub-contracts.*—Manufacturers shall not place orders for machine tools with sub-contractors without the sanction in writing of the Minister being first obtained.

In cases where sanction is given and the principal contractor supplies drawings and patterns and also supervises the work, the price charged to the customer shall not exceed 10 per cent. added to the price paid to the sub-contractor when more than six machines of a similar type are sub-contracted at one time.

In cases where over three and not more than six are sub-contracted $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. may be added to the price paid to the sub-contractor, and where three or less are sub-contracted at one time 15 per cent.

If the principal contractor supplies working drawings only, a charge not exceeding 5 per cent. upon the maker's price shall be made.

6. *Merchants.*—Machine tools must not be purchased by merchants or dealers except from the manufacturer, and must not be sold except to the actual user.

(NOTE.—A principal contractor who has, with the consent of the Minister, placed a sub-contract for the manufacture of machine tools to his own patterns and drawings is deemed to be a manufacturer for the purpose of this regulation and can therefore sell to a merchant in cases where the order is approved by the Minister.)

A machine tool not supplied direct by the manufacturer to the user must bear the name of the merchant ordering the tool or the name of the manufacturer. When the merchant's name only is given the words "made for" shall be added.

The merchant's profit shall not exceed 10 per cent. on the maker's price. This condition does not apply to second-hand tools or to tools under the value of £10.

Merchants may purchase machine tools from importers only in cases where the importer has received special permission from the Minister to deal through merchants, and where the price to the user is not increased thereby.

Merchants may sell to exporters in cases where an order is sanctioned in writing by the Minister and the profit does not exceed 10 per cent. on the maker's price.

In cases where a merchant acts as an exporter and sells to a customer abroad, these price conditions do not apply, though the prices charged will be regarded by the Minister as an important factor when considering the desirability of sanctioning orders for machine tools proposed to be exported to British Colonies, to the Dominions, or to Allied Countries.

7. *Importation of Machine Tools.*—No machine tools may be imported into the United Kingdom except under licence of the Board of Trade. Before such licences are granted the importer is required to enter into a special undertaking limiting his profits, &c.
8. *Machine Tools for Allies.*—Permission to accept orders for machine tools intended for Allied Countries will only be given in cases where the order are approved by the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, and also by the Minister of Munitions. Manufacturers should ascertain whether their orders receive the approval of the Commission before these orders are submitted for the sanction of the Minister.

It has been arranged with the Commission Internationale that the prices charged by manufacturers shall not exceed those in force in this country so far as existing agreements between manufacturers and their agents in Allied Countries permit.

When special allowances have to be made to agents the prices actually obtained by the manufacturer shall not exceed the prices that would have been received had the machines been supplied for use in this country, and any additions made to cover special agency commissions must be clearly shown.

The last mentioned condition is only imposed where no credit is given and where the money is paid in this country; if an additional amount is to be charged in a case where credit is to be given and/or the money is not to be paid in this country, a statement to that effect shall be added and the additional amount disclosed.
9. *Machine Tools for Colonies.*—Orders for machine tools for the British Colonies and Dominions are subject to the same conditions as to prices, reporting, &c., as obtain in connection with machine tools supplied for use in this country.
10. *Machine Tools for Neutrals.*—Permission will not be given to supply machine tools for use in neutral countries unless the circumstances are of a very special nature.
11. *General.*—Additional conditions may be issued by circular to the trade from time to time, and must be carried out by permit-holders even although they may not be embodied in the conditions printed above.

On behalf of the Minister of Munitions.

Director of Machine Tools.

5. Metallurgical Coke, Iron, and Steel.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS APPLYING REG. 30A TO METALLURGICAL COKE, IRON, AND STEEL.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
7th July, 1916.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the war material to which the Regulation applies shall include war material of the following classes and descriptions, namely:—

Metallurgical Coke of the following classes and descriptions:—

Derbyshire.
Durham and Northumberland.
Lancashire.
South Wales and Monmouthshire.
Staffordshire.
Yorkshire.
Midland Counties.

Pig Iron of the following classes and descriptions:—

Hematite.
Cleveland.
Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire.
Lincolnshire.
Northamptonshire.
Scottish.
Staffordshire, Shropshire and Worcestershire.

Bar Iron.(a)

(b) Steel of the following classes and descriptions:—

Angles, Tees, Channels, Flats, Bulb Angles, Zeds and other sections, of which the prices are customarily based on the price of Angles.

Joists.
Ship plates.
Boiler plates.
Rails (railway).
Sheet and tin plate bars.
Blooms and billets, ordinary mild steel.
Blooms and billets, special.
Rounds and squares (untested).

High Speed Tool Steel.

D. Lloyd George

(This order, after it has been printed in the London Gazette, may be cancelled.)

(a) Iron.—Wrought-iron, being so included in the prohibition by Order 701, March 22nd 1915, printed p. 499.

(b) Steel.—Other classes of steel are included in the prohibition by Order 67 of Dec. 11th 1914 (p. 465) and Order 107 of Dec. 1st 1915 (p. 497).

Order applying Reg. 30A (Prohibiting Dealings) to certain other classes of Steel; and Notice of General Permit for Dealings in Metallurgical Coke, Iron, and Steel.

ORDER EXTENDING THE PROHIBITION OF JULY 7TH, 1916, TO OTHER CLASSES OF STEEL.

Ministry of Munitions of War,
31st October, 1916.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the war material to which the Regulation applies shall include war material of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say:—

Steel hexagons.

Steel rounds and squares (tested).

(a) Steel scrap of the following classes where sold without guaranteed analyses:—

Heavy steel melting scrap.

Steel turnings and borings.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, November 3rd, 1916.]

NOTICE OF GENERAL PERMIT FOR DEALINGS IN METALLURGICAL COKE, IRON, AND STEEL.

Ministry of Munitions of War.
1st November, 1916.

With reference to the Orders made by the Minister of Munitions on the 7th day of July, 1916, (b) and the 31st day of October, 1916, (c) applying the Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A to war material consisting of certain classes and descriptions of metallurgical coke pig iron and steel, and to the General Permit for dealing in such war material issued by the Minister on the same date (d) as modified on the 15th day of August, and on the 13th day of September, 1916, the Minister of Munitions hereby gives notice that he hereby as from the 1st day of November,

(a) STEEL SCRAP SOLD WITH GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.—See Order of Jan. 1st, 1917, printed at p. 552.

(b) ORDER OF JULY, 1916.—Printed at p. 545.

(c) ORDER OF OCT., 1916.—Printed immediately above.

(d) PERMIT OF JULY, 1916.—That Permit withdrawn by the present Notice is printed at pp. 176–179 of the July, 1916, Edition of this Manual.

1916, withdraws such General Permit, and in substitution therefor, as from such 1st day of November, 1916, permits all persons until further notice:—

- (a) To buy, sell or deal in; or
- (b) Offer or invite an offer or propose to buy, sell or deal in;
or
- (c) Enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or
other dealing in

the war material referred to in the above-mentioned Orders, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) This permit shall not affect the provisions of Regulation 30B of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations.
- (2) No sale or purchase of material in the United Kingdom not being under a contract in writing entered into prior to the 1st November, 1916, at prices not contravening those permitted up to the date of this notice shall be at a price exceeding the prices specified in the Schedule hereto with reference to the respective classes and descriptions of material therein referred to provided that this condition shall not apply (1) to a sale or purchase under a special permit granted by the Minister of Munitions or (2) to a sale or purchase of material, other than high-speed tool steel, which is not a transaction or one of a series of transactions involving the sale or purchase of two tons or over or (3) to any sale by a Manufacturer of finished steel rolled from steel purchased by him or (4) to a sale or purchase of material the export of which has been duly sanctioned.
- (3) Upon any such sale or purchase the seller and purchaser shall comply with any directions whether of general application or otherwise which may from time to time or at any time be given by the Minister of Munitions with regard to the use or disposal of the said war material.

And no sale or purchase of or dealing in the said war material, except in accordance with the above-mentioned conditions, is authorised.

The Schedule above referred to.

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR METALLURGICAL COKE.

	Per ton net.		
	f.o.t.,		
	Makers' Ovens.		
	£	s.	d.
DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND—Blast Furnace Coke ...	1	8	0
" " Foundry Coke ...	1	10	6
LANCASHIRE Blast Furnace Coke ...	1	5	8
SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE Do. do. ...	1	10	0
" " Foundry Coke ...	2	3	0
SOUTH YORKSHIRE Blast Furnace Coke ...	1	5	8
STAFFORDSHIRE AND MIDLAND COUNTIES Do. do. ...	1	5	8
WEST YORKSHIRE Do. do. ...	1	5	8

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR PIG IRON.

	Per ton net.		
	f.o.t.,		
	Makers' Works.		
	£	s.	d.
HEMATITE PIG IRON—EAST COAST.			
Mixed, Numbers 1, 2, and 3	6	2	6
Special quality, containing under .04 of Phosphorus and Sulphur	6	7	6
Special quality, containing under .03 of Phosphorus and Sulphur	6	15	6
Special quality, containing under .02 of Phosphorus and Sulphur	7	0	0
HEMATITE PIG IRON—SCOTTISH.			
Mixed, Numbers 1, 2 and 3	6	2	6
Special quality, containing under .03 of Phosphorus and Sulphur	7	10	0
HEMATITE PIG IRON—WELSH.			
Mixed, Numbers 1, 2 and 3	6	2	6
Special quality, containing under .03 of Phosphorus and Sulphur	6	15	6
Special quality, containing under .02 of Phosphorus and Sulphur	7	0	0
HEMATITE PIG IRON—WEST COAST.			
Mixed, Numbers 1, 2 and 3	6	7	6
Special quality, containing under .03 of Phosphorus and Sulphur	6	15	6
Special quality, containing under .02 of Phosphorus and Sulphur	7	0	0
CLEVELAND PIG IRON.			
Number 1	4	11	6
Other grades	4	7	6
DERBYSHIRE, LEICESTERSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE PIG IRON.			
No. 4 Forge	4	10	0
No. 3 Foundry	4	12	6
No. 2 Foundry	4	14	6
No. 1 Foundry	4	16	6
Basic	4	17	6
LINCOLNSHIRE PIG IRON.			
Basic or Foundry	4	12	6
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PIG IRON.			
No. 4 Forge	4	7	6
No. 4 Foundry	4	9	0
No. 3 Foundry	4	10	0
No. 2 Foundry	4	12	0
No. 1 Foundry	4	14	0
Basic	4	17	6

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR PIG IRON—*cont.*

	Per ton net.		
	f.o.t.,		
	Makers' Works.		
	£	s.	d.
NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE PIG IRON.			
No. 4 Forge	4 15 0
Foundry Numbers	4 17 6
Basic	4 17 6
SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE PIG IRON.			
"Part Mine" Forge	4 15 0
"Part Mine" Foundry	4 17 6
Common Staffordshire	4 10 0
"All Mine" Forge	5 15 0
"All Mine" Foundry	6 0 0
"Warm Air" Forge	7 5 0
"Warm Air" Foundry	7 15 0
Special Quality Lord Dudley's Cylinder	8 7 6
Cold Blast Iron	9 2 6
SCOTTISH FOUNDRY AND FORGE PIG IRON.			
Nos. 3, 4 and lower grades of Monkland, Dalmellington, Eglinton and Govan	5 14 0
Nos. 3, 4 and lower grades of all other brands	5 15 6
No. 1 quality (Scottish) to be 5s. per ton above these prices.			

To the above-mentioned prices for pig iron a sum not exceeding 1½ per cent. on such prices may be added in the case of sales by persons other than the Makers.

MAXIMUM BASIS PRICES FOR STEEL (a).

	Per ton net.		
	f.o.t.,		
	Makers' Works.		
	£	s.	d.
STEEL SHIP BRIDGE AND TANK PLATES.			
Subject to list of extras "A," dated 1/11/16	...	...	11 10 0
STEEL SHIP BRIDGE AND TANK THIN PLATES.			
Under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick (except $\cdot 24$ inch (9·7 lbs.) and 10 lbs. Admiralty, for which see List "A") down to and including $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick (including $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Admiralty)	...	14	10 0
Under $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick (and under $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Admiralty) down to and including $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick (and 5 lbs.)	...	16	0 0
Under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick down to and including $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick	...	17	0 0
Under $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick down to and including $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick	...	17	10 0
Boiler quality basis £1 0 0 per ton over the above.			
Subject to list of extras "B," dated 1/11/16.			
STEEL S.M. BOILER PLATES.			
Subject to list of extras "C," dated 1/11/16	...	12	10 0
STEEL ANGLES AND BULB ANGLES.			
Angles 7 to 11 united inches (including 6 inches by 6 inches) $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick and up	...		
Bulb angles 9 to 12 united inches (including 9 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches) $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick and up	...	11	2 6
Subject to list of extras "D," dated 1/11/16, which covers steel Angles, Bulbs, Zeds, Channels, Tee Bulbs, Tees and Flats.			
SMALL STEEL ANGLES, TEES AND FLATS.			
	Angles.	Tees.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Under 6 inches down to and including 4 united inches	14 0 0	15 0 0	
Under 4 inches down to and including 3 united inches	14 10 0	15 10 0	
Under 3 united inches to and including 2 united inches	15 0 0	16 0 0	

(a) ADDITIONAL CLASSES OF STEEL.—See Notice Jan. 1, 1917, of Modification of General Permit, p. 553.

*General Permit under Reg. 30A for Dealings in Metallurgical
Coke, Iron, and Steel.*

MAXIMUM BASIS PRICES FOR STEEL—*cont.*(a)

	Per ton net, f.o.t., Makers' Works. £ s. d.		
Flats 5 inches and under down to and including 1½ inches...	15	10	0
Subject to list of extras "E" dated 1/11/16.			
STEEL ROUNDS, SQUARES AND HEXAGONS.			
Bars, 3 inches to 5½ inches without tests	12	10	0
Bars, 3 inches to 5½ inches with tests	13	0	0
Subject to list of extras "F" dated 1/11/16.(b)			
SMALL STEEL ROUNDS, SQUARES AND HEXAGONS.			
Rounds and squares under 3 inches down to and including ¾ inch without tests	15	0	0
Rounds and squares under 3 inches down to and including ¾ inch with tests	15	10	0
Hexagons under 3 ins. to ¾ in. across flats, £1 per ton over the above.			
Subject to list of extras "G" dated 1/11/16.			
Steel Joists, subject to list of extras marked "H," dated 1/11/16	11	2	6
Rails 60 lbs. per yard and over	10	17	6
Rails, 50 lbs. per yard and over, but under 60 lbs. per yard ...	11	0	0
New slightly defective rails, 5s. per ton less than these prices.			
Sheet and tinplate bars	10	7	6
Blooms and billets for re-rolling (ordinary quality)	10	7	6
Blooms and billets for re-rolling (special quality)... ..	11	0	0
	<i>Per ton net f.o.t. at point of purchase. £ s. d.</i>		
Relayable rails 50 lbs. per yard and over	10	0	0(c)

The above prices for Steel are subject to extras not exceeding those contained in the list published by the Ministry of Munitions on the 1st day of November, 1916, entitled "List of authorised extras, chargeable on Steel Material," which includes lists A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H above referred to, (d) copies of which can be had on application to the Director of Steel Production, Ministry of Munitions of War, Whitehall Place, London, S.W. 1.

STEEL SCRAP SOLD WITHOUT GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.(e)

Heavy steel melting scrap	£5 10s.	<i>per ton delivered Buyers' Works.</i>	
Special heavy heavy steel melting scrap suitable for crucible use	£5 15s.	"	"
Steel Turnings and Borings	£2 15s.	"	"
Special short extra heavy steel turnings	£3 15s.	"	"

(a) ADDITIONAL CLASSES OF STEEL.—*See* Notice Jan. 1, 1917, of Modification of General Permit, p. 553.

(b) LIST OF EXTRAS "F."—From this List Nos. 6 and 13 are to be omitted, *see* Notice Jan. 1, 1917, p. 553.

(c) RELAYABLE RAILS.—*See* footnote (a) to p. 551 relating to maximum prices for second-hand rails.

(d) LISTS OF EXTRAS.—The Notice of the Minister of Munitions dated Jan. 1, 1917, printed at p. 553, directs that extras Nos. 6 and 13 shall be omitted from List F. Further Lists of Extras J, K and L were issued Jan. 1, 1917.

(e) STEEL SCRAP.—For Maximum Prices for Steel Scrap if sold without guaranteed analysis, *see* Notice of Jan. 1, 1917, of Addition to General Permit (p. 552) and if with such guaranteed analysis further Notice of same date (p. 553) of Modification of General Permit.

MAXIMUM BASIS PRICES FOR BAR IRON.

Standard quality, ordinary sizes and merchants' lengths, £13 15s. per ton net, f.o.t. Makers' Works.

Marked Bars, £15 10s. per ton less 2½ per cent. f.o.t. Makers' Works.

Subject to extras for special sizes and qualities not exceeding those contained in the list published by the Ministry of Munitions on the 1st day of November, 1916, entitled "List of authorised extras chargeable on bar iron."

To the above-mentioned prices for Steel and Bar Iron a sum not exceeding 2½ per cent. on such prices may be added in the case of sales by persons other than the Makers.

Stockholders of steel and bar iron are permitted to sell from their stock at the prices above mentioned plus a maximum addition of £3 per ton to cover carriage and all other charges including loading outwards from their stores.

This £3 per ton will include the merchant's commission of 2½ per cent. and is not in addition thereto.

Stockholders are permitted to resell finished steel rolled by manufacturers from steel purchased by them at prices not exceeding the actual purchase price to the stockholders, plus the above-mentioned £3 per ton, provided that they keep Stock Ledgers showing all purchases and sales of such material, so that the prices of such purchases and sales can at any time be verified by the Ministry.

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR SECOND-HAND RAILS.(a)

	Per ton net f.o.t. at point of purchase.
	£ s. d.
Relayable and other second-hand rails 50 lbs. per yard and over, not being heavy steel melting scrap ...	10 0 0

To the above-mentioned price a sum not exceeding 2½ per cent. on such price may be added in the case of sales by recognised Merchants.

Rails which have been purchased by a Merchant and stored or sorted by him in his stockyard, and which are sold as relayable Rails or otherwise than as heavy steel melting scrap, may be sold by the said Merchant at a price not exceeding £12 0s. 0d. per ton free on trucks at Merchant's stockyard, or the nearest convenient siding thereto, but without the addition of the above-mentioned 2½ per cent.

MAXIMUM BASIS PRICES FOR HIGH-SPEED TOOL STEEL.

Finished Bars, 14 per cent. Tungsten ...	2s. 10d. per lb. delivered Buyers' Works.
Finished Bars, 18 per cent. Tungsten ...	3s. 10d. per lb. delivered Buyers' Works.

(a) MAXIMUM PRICES FOR SECOND-HAND RAILS.—The words printed under this heading were inserted in this place in the Permit by Modifying Notice of March 22nd (published in the London Gazette, March 27th, 1917), which also directed the deletion of the words as to "relayable rails" printed in italics on the preceding page.

Order applying Reg. 30A (Prohibiting Dealings) to certain Steel Scrap; and Notice of Addition to General Permit.

HIGH SPEED TOOL STEEL EXTRAS.

Rounds and Squares 3 inches to 8 inches inclusive	...	...	4d. per lb.
" " under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	...	...	3d. "
Flats under 1 inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and all sizes over four times in width over thickness	...	...	3d. "
Bevels of approved sizes and sections	...	...	6d. "
Bars cut to length	...	...	10 per cent. extra.
Exceptional sizes and sections not covered in above list, subject to special quotation.			

Oddment orders of less than 56 lbs. of a size ... 3d. per lb.
SCRAP FROM HIGH SPEED TOOL STEEL.

Millings and Turnings 5d. per lb. net, delivered Steel Makers' Works.

Bar Ends, 6d. per lb. net, delivered Steel Makers' Works.

All communications with reference to above order should be made to—

The Director of Steel Production, Room 381,

Ministry of Munitions of War,

Whitehall Place, London, S.W. 1.

[The above Notice and Schedule as issued Nov. 1st, 1916, were published in the London Gazette, November 10th, 1916.]

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—See also the Order as to Control of Steel Supplies, printed with Orders under Regulation 2E at p. 233.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS EXTENDING THE PROHIBITION OF JULY 7TH, 1916, TO STEEL SCRAP SOLD WITH GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ministry of Munitions of War,

1st January, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the war material to which the regulation applies shall include war material of the following class, that is to say:—

Steel Scrap sold with guaranteed analysis.

NOTICE OF ADDITION TO GENERAL PERMIT AS REGARDS DEALINGS IN CERTAIN STEEL SCRAP.

Ministry of Munitions of War,

1st January, 1917.

With reference to the above Order, the Minister of Munitions hereby gives notice that the General Permit of the 1st November, 1916, (a) under the Orders of the 7th July and 31st October, 1916, (b) shall henceforth take effect as if the war material referred to in the above Order were included in the Order of the 31st October, 1916, and the following material and prices were specified in the Schedule to the said General Permit, provided always that condition 2 of the said General Permit shall not apply to any sale or purchase of the war material referred to in the above Order of this date under a contract in writing entered into prior to the date of this notice.

(a) GENERAL PERMIT.—This is printed at p. 546.

(b) ORDERS OF JULY 7TH AND OCT. 31ST, 1916.—These are printed at pp. 545, 546.

MAXIMUM PRICES ABOVE REFERRED TO FOR STEEL SCRAP
SOLD WITH GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Heavy Steel Melting Scrap— £ s. d.
not over '04 phosphorus and sulphur 6 5 0 per ton.

Do. not over '05 phosphorus and sulphur 6 0 0 „

All these prices for Steel Scrap are free on rail or free in barge at the nearest convenient Siding or Wharf to the place where the scrap lies at the time of sale; the carriage at actual cost or at a fair average rate agreed between the seller and buyer may be charged to the buyer up to a maximum of 10s. per ton.

All communications with reference to the above Order should be made to—

The Director of Steel Production,
Ministry of Munitions of War,
Whitehall Place, London, S.W. 1.

[The above Order and Notice were published in the London Gazette, January 5th, 1917.]

NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF GENERAL PERMIT AS REGARDS
DEALINGS IN STEEL.

Ministry of Munitions of War.

1st January, 1917.

With reference to the Orders made by the Minister of Munitions on the 7th July and 31st October, 1916, applying Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations to war material consisting of certain classes and descriptions of metallurgical coke, pig iron and steel, (a) and to the General Permit for dealing in such war material issued by the Minister of Munitions on the 1st November, 1916, (b) the Minister of Munitions hereby gives notice that the said General Permit is modified by the insertion in the Schedule thereto of the following prices for the articles hereunder specified in addition to or, where such articles are already specified in such Schedule, in substitution for the prices contained in such Schedule, and by the cancellation in such Schedule of the price therein fixed for Special Handy Heavy Steel Melting Scrap suitable for crucible use.

MAXIMUM BASIS PRICES FOR STEEL ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Per ton nett f.o.t.
Makers' Works.

Mild Steel Diamond Pattern Chequer Plates: £ s. d.
½-in. thick on plain and over ... 13 10 0(c)

Under ½ in., but not under ⅜ in. on plain 16 5 0

Subject to List of Extras "J," dated 1st January, 1917.

Higher High Tensile Steel:

Plates 10 lbs. thick and up ... 22 0 0

Subject to List of Extras "K," dated 1st January, 1917.

Angles 7 united inches and over ... 21 0 0(c)

Subject to List of Extras "L," dated 1st January, 1917.

(a) ORDERS OF JULY 7TH AND OCT. 31ST, 1916.—These Orders are printed at pp. 545, 546.

(b) GENERAL PERMIT.—This is printed at p. 546.

(c) MODIFIED BASIS PRICES.—The prices in italics are to be read as £13 and £21 10s. respectively. See Notice of Jan. 5th, 1917, printed p. 554.

Modification of General Permit under Reg. 30A for Dealings in Steel.

STEEL SCRAP SOLD WITHOUT GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

	Per ton.
	£ s. d.
Heavy Steel Melting Scrap	5 5 0
Steel Turnings and Borings	2 10 0
Special Short Extra Heavy Steel Turnings ...	3 10 0

All these prices for Steel Scrap are free on rail or free in barge at the nearest convenient Siding or Wharf to the place where the Scrap lies at the time of sale; the carriage at actual cost or at a fair average rate agreed between the seller and buyer may be charged to the buyer up to a maximum of 10s. per ton.

The Minister of Munitions hereby further gives notice that the list of Extras F, dated 1st November, 1916, mentioned in the Schedule to the General Permit of the 1st November, 1916,(a) shall henceforth be read and take effect as if the extras Nos. 6 and 13 therein were omitted therefrom.

All communications with reference to the above order should be made to—

The Director of Steel Production,
Ministry of Munitions of War,
Whitehall Place, London, S.W. 1.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, January 5th, 1917.]

NOTICE OF AMENDMENT OF MODIFICATION OF GENERAL PERMIT AS
REGARDS DEALINGS IN STEEL.

Ministry of Munitions of War,
5th January, 1917.

With reference to the Notice of Modification by the Minister of Munitions of the General Permit, dated January 1st, 1917, relating to dealings in metallurgical coke, pig iron and steel,(b) the Minister of Munitions hereby gives notice that the sum of £13 is substituted for the sum of £13 10s. therein mentioned as the maximum basis price for Mild Steel Diamond Pattern Chequer Plates, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick on plain and over, and the sum of £21 10s. is substituted for the sum of £21 therein mentioned as the maximum basis price for Higher High Tensile Steel Angles, 7 united inches and over.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, January 9th, 1917.]

(a) GENERAL PERMIT.—This is printed at p. 546.

(b) NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF PERMIT.—This is printed immediately above.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS EXTENDING THE PROHIBITION OF JULY 7TH, 1916, TO WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP.

Ministry of Munitions of War,

22nd March, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the war material to which the regulation applies shall include war material of the following class, that is to say :—

Wrought-Iron Scrap.

NOTICE OF ADDITION TO GENERAL PERMIT AS REGARDS DEALINGS IN WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP.

Ministry of Munitions of War,

22nd March, 1917.

With reference to the above Order, the Minister of Munitions hereby gives notice that the General Permit of the 1st November, 1916,(a) under the Orders of the 7th July and 31st October, 1916,(b) shall henceforth take effect as if the war material referred to in the above Order were included in the Order of the 31st October, 1916, and the following material and prices were specified in the Schedule to the said General Permit, provided always that Condition 2 of the said General Permit shall not apply to any sale or purchase of the war material referred to in the above order of this date under a contract in writing entered into prior to the date of this notice.

MAXIMUM PRICES ABOVE REFERRED TO FOR WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP.

Per ton.
£ s. d.

1. (a) Wrought-iron plates and sectional material $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick and over, each piece separate, reasonably clear of rivets, without any flanged end plates or circular angles and plates, all suitable for shearing 6 5 0
- (b) Heavy wrought-iron scrap $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick and over, including horse-shoes 5 15 0
- (c) Heavy wrought-iron scrap $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick and over, including heavy country wrought-iron scrap 5 5 0

2. To the above-mentioned prices for wrought-iron scrap a sum not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on such prices may be added in the case of sales by recognised scrap merchants.

All these prices for wrought-iron scrap are free on rail or free in barge at the nearest convenient siding or wharf to the place where the scrap lies at the time of sale.

All communications with reference to the above Order should be made to—

The Director of Steel Production, Room 381,
Ministry of Munitions of War,
Whitehall Place, London, S.W. 1.

[The above Order and Notice were published in the London Gazette, March 27th, 1917.]

(a) GENERAL PERMIT.—This is printed p. 546.

(b) ORDERS OF JULY 7TH AND OCT. 31ST, 1916.—These are printed pp. 545, 546.

6. Optical Munitions.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS APPLYING REG. 30A TO OPTICAL MUNITIONS.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
23rd November, 1915.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the War Material to which that Regulation applies shall include optical munitions of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say:—

Prismatic binoculars and monoculars having a magnifying power of five times or more.

Galilean binoculars having object-glasses with a full diameter of one-and-three-quarter inches or more, and a magnifying power of three-and-a-half to five times.

Terrestrial telescopes, portable, with an object-glass of one-and-a-quarter inches full diameter or more, and a magnifying power of eleven times or more.

Telescopic or other optical sights for rifles.

Periscopes and hyposcopes, using optical means other than, or in addition to, plane mirrors.

Compasses, prismatic and the like, of an outer diameter of two-and-one-half inches or less, by means of which an azimuth angle can be read off simultaneously with the sighting of an object.

And in addition the following optical munitions of Admiralty or of War Office pattern:—

Rangefinders,
Mekometers,
Telemeters,
Clinometers,
Angle of Sight Instruments.
Apparatus for the Control of Fire,
Dial Sights,
Directors,
Field-Plotters.

H. Llewellyn Smith,
General Secretary.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, November 23rd, 1915.]

NOTICE OF GENERAL PERMIT FOR THE INSURANCE OF OPTICAL MUNITIONS, ALL KINDS OF ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINA, PLATINUM METAL (AND ORES, RESIDUES, AND BARS CONTAINING THE SAME), AND WHALE OIL (OTHER THAN SPERM OIL).

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
30th June, 1916.*

Whereas by Orders published in the "London Gazette" on November 23rd, 1915,(a) December 7th, 1915,(b) December 31st, 1915,(c) March 21st, 1916,(d) June 6th, 1916,(c) and June 27th, 1916,(d) respectively, the Minister of Munitions, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, applied such regulation to certain War Material specified in such Orders namely:—Optical munitions,(a) all kinds of aluminium and alumina,(b) platinum metal and ores, residues and bars containing the same,(c) and whale oil other than sperm oil.(d)

And whereas the Minister deems it desirable that the insurance of such War Material should be permitted.

Now, therefore, the Minister gives notice that he hereby authorises and permits the insurance of the War Material specified in the above-mentioned notices.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, July 4th, 1916.]

7. Platinum.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS APPLYING REG. 30A TO PLATINUM.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
31st December, 1915.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the War Material, to which the Regulation applies, shall include war material of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say:—

Platinum Metal, Ores, Residues and Bars containing the same.

NOTICE.

All applications for a permit in connection with the above Order should be addressed to the Director of Materials, Ministry of Munitions, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1.

[The above Order and Notice were published in the London Gazette, Dec. 31st, 1915.]

(a) OPTICAL MUNITIONS.—See Order of Nov. 23, 1915, printed at p. 556.

(b) ALUMINIUM.—The Order of Dec. 7, 1915, relating to all kinds of aluminium and alumina was cancelled by Order relating to aluminium, &c. of July 21, 1916, printed at p. 180 of the November, 1916, Edition of this Manual. The last named Order was cancelled by Order of Dec. 2, 1916, printed at p. 537.

(c) PLATINUM.—See Orders of Dec. 31, 1915, and May 31, 1916, printed below, and at p. 558.

(d) WHALE OIL.—See Order of June 24, 1916, printed at p. 561, which cancels an Order of March 18, 1916.

Order applying Reg. 30A (Prohibiting Dealings) to Platinum Metal and Second-hand Railway Material.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS TO APPLICATION OF
REG. 30A TO PLATINUM METAL.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
31st May, 1916.*

Whereas it was intended that Platinum metal should be included in the Order made by the Minister of Munitions on the 31st December, 1915, under Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and whereas doubts have arisen whether it is actually so included, Now for the purpose of removing such doubts, the Minister of Munitions in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the said regulation, hereby orders that the War Material to which the regulation applies shall include War Material of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say—

Platinum Metal and Ores, Residues, and Bars containing the same.

NOTICE.

All applications for a permit in connection with the above order should be addressed to The Director of Materials, Ministry of Munitions, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1.

[The above Order and Notice were published in the London Gazette, June 6th, 1916.]

NOTICE, DATED JUNE 30TH, 1916, OF GENERAL PERMIT FOR THE
INSURANCE OF PLATINUM.

[This Notice is printed under 6 at p. 557.]

8. Railway Material.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS APPLYING REG. 30A TO
SECOND-HAND RAILWAY MATERIAL.

*Ministry of Munitions of War,
29th December, 1916.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the War Material to which the Regulation applies shall include War Material of the following class and description, namely:—

Second-hand railway material, including—

- Locomotives of all types.
- Wagons of all types.
- Rails of all sections and types.
- Chairs.
- Fish Plates.
- Fastenings.
- Signal Apparatus.
- Sleepers and the like

NOTICE.

All applications for a permit in connection with the above Order should be addressed to the—

Deputy Director-General (Railway Materials Licences),
Ministry of Munitions,
Whitehall Place, S.W. 1.

[The above Order and Notice were published in the London Gazette, December 29th, 1916.]

9. Russian Flax.

ORDER BY THE ARMY COUNCIL APPLYING REG. 30A TO CERTAIN
RUSSIAN FLAX OR TOW.

War Office,
28th January, 1916.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Section 30A of the Regulations issued under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, the Army Council give notice that in order to conserve the present and future supplies of flax which may be required for naval and military purposes, it has been necessary to make the following order:—

“No person shall, from the date of this order, until further notice, buy, sell, or deal in dressed or undressed Russian flax or tow at present in stock in the United Kingdom, or hereafter buy, sell or deal in stocks of dressed or undressed Russian flax or tow after they have been imported into this country, except under licence from the War Department.”

Applications for licences under this Order should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Raw Materials Section, Imperial House, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, Jan. 28th, 1916.]

ORDER BY THE ARMY COUNCIL APPLYING REG. 30A TO ALL RUSSIAN
FLAX OR TOW.

War Office,
21st March, 1916.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council give notice that the Order published in the London Gazette on the 28th January, 1916, prohibiting the purchase and sale of Russian flax or tow in stock in the United Kingdom is hereby extended to the purchase and sale of Russian flax or tow wherever situate.

Notice of General Permit under Reg. 30A for the Insurance of all Russian Flax and Tow.

The Order as amended is therefore as follows:—

“No person shall from the date of this Order until further notice buy, sell or deal in dressed or undressed Russian flax or tow except under Licence from the War Department.”

Correspondence relating to this Order should be addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, Raw Materials Section, Imperial House, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 21st, 1916.]

NOTICE OF GENERAL PERMIT FOR THE INSURANCE OF ALL RUSSIAN
FLAX AND TOW CONSOLIDATING AND AMENDING NOTICE OF
23RD MAY, 1916.

War Office.

1st December, 1916.

Whereas by Orders published in the London Gazette on the 28th January, 1916, and 21st March, 1916, respectively, the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, applied such Regulation to certain War material, to wit, Russian Flax and Tow:

And whereas by Notice of General Permit in the London Gazette on 23rd May, 1916, the Army Council gave notice that they authorised and permitted the insurance of Russian Flax or Tow purchased or sold before the 21st March, 1916(a):

And whereas the Army Council deem it desirable that the insurance of all Russian Flax or Tow whenever purchased or sold should be permitted:

Now, therefore, the Army Council give notice that they hereby authorise and permit the insurance of all Russian Flax or Tow whenever purchased or sold.

By Order of the Army Council,

N. F. B. Osborn,

Assistant Director of Army Contracts.

1st December, 1916.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, December 6th, 1916, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of December 5th.]

(a) NOTICE OF MAY 23, 1916.—This Notice, which is superseded by the December one, is printed at p. 196 of the November, 1916, Edition of this Manual.

10. Whale Oil.

ORDER BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS APPLYING REG. 30A TO
WHALE OIL.

Ministry of Munitions of War,
24th June, 1916.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the War Material to which the Regulation applies, shall include War Material of the following class and description, namely, Whale Oil other than Sperm Oil.

The Order, dated March 18th, 1916, published in the London Gazette of March 21st, 1916, is hereby cancelled.

NOTICE.

All applications for a permit in connection with the above Order should be addressed to the Director of Propellant Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, 32-34, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

[The above Order and Notice were published in the London Gazette, June 27th, 1916.]

NOTICE OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, DATED JUNE 30, 1916,
OF GENERAL PERMIT FOR THE INSURANCE OF WHALE OIL.

[This Notice is printed under 6 at p. 557.]

NOTICE OF THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS OF GENERAL PERMIT FOR
THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF WHALE OIL.

Ministry of Munitions of War,
1st May, 1917.

Whereas by an Order made on the 24th June, 1916, and published in the "London Gazette" on the 27th June, 1916, (a) the Minister of Munitions in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations ordered that the war material to which the Regulation applies should include Whale Oil other than Sperm Oil and whereas the Minister of Munitions deems it desirable that certain limited sales and purchases of such Whale Oil should be permitted.

(a) ORDER OF JUNE 24, 1916.—This is printed above.

Orders applying Reg. 30A (Prohibiting Dealings) to British and Irish Wool of 1916 Clip.

Now, therefore, the Minister of Munitions gives notice that he hereby until further notice authorises and permits the sale and purchase and negotiations for the sale and purchase of Whale Oil (other than Sperm Oil) situate in the United Kingdom subject to the following conditions:—

1. No person shall either by himself or his agent in any consecutive period of three calendar months sell or purchase or negotiate for the sale or purchase of more than a total quantity of 25 tons.

2. No sale, purchase or negotiation shall be otherwise than for delivery within the United Kingdom.

NOTE.

All applications for permits under the above-mentioned Order of the 24th June, 1916, or otherwise in connection with the said Order or this Order should be addressed to the Controller of Oils and Fats, Ministry of Munitions, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, May 1st, 1917.]

11. Wool.

ORDER BY THE ARMY COUNCIL APPLYING REG. 30A TO BRITISH AND IRISH WOOL OF 1916 CLIP.

*War Office,
8th June, 1916.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council do hereby order as follows:—

“No person shall from the date of this Order, until further notice, buy, sell, or deal in raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain or Ireland during the season of 1916.”

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, June 9th, 1916.]

NOTICE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL AS TO THE POSITION OF RAW SKINS AND SKIN WOOLS UNDER THE ORDER.

War Office.

16th June, 1916.

1. With reference to the Army Council Order of the 8th June, 1916, prohibiting purchase and sale of British and Irish Wool of the 1916 clip, inquiries have been made by representatives of the Trade as to the position of raw skins and skin wools under the Order.

The Army Council therefore desire to make the following announcement:—

- (1) No restriction is intended to be placed on the purchase and sale of raw sheep-skins.
- (2) It is not desired to restrict the purchase and sale of skin wool pulled prior to the date of the Order.
- (3) Skin wool pulled after the date of the Order is subject to the embargo.

General permission is therefore given to buy, sell or deal in (1) raw sheep-skins, and (2) skin wool pulled prior to the 8th June, 1916.

2. The Army Council have arrangements under consideration for purchasing the whole of the 1916 clip. In consequence, the usual Provincial auction sales will not be held.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, June 20th, 1916.]

NOTICE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL OF GENERAL PERMIT FOR THE INSURANCE OF BRITISH AND IRISH WOOL OF 1916 CLIP.

War Office, London,

21st June, 1916.

Whereas by an Order published in the London Gazette on the 8th June, 1916,(a) the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, applied such Regulations to certain War Material, to wit, raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain or Ireland during the season of 1916:

And whereas the Army Council deem it desirable that the Insurance of such War Material purchased or sold before the 8th June, 1916, should be permitted:

Now, therefore, the Army Council give notice that they hereby authorise and permit the insurance of raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain or Ireland during the season 1916.

R. H. Bradz.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, June 23rd, 1916.]

(a) FIRST ORDER.—See Order dated June 8th, 1916, printed at p. 562.

Order applying Reg. 30A (Prohibiting Dealings) to Isle of Man Wool of 1916 Clip; and Notice as to Dealings in certain British and Irish Wool.

ORDER BY THE ARMY COUNCIL APPLYING REG. 30A TO ISLE OF MAN WOOL OF 1916 CLIP.

War Office,
22nd June, 1916.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army Council hereby order that the War Material, to which the Regulation applies, shall include war material of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say:—

Raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep in the Isle of Man during the season of 1916.

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, June 23rd, 1916.]

NOTICE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL OF GENERAL PERMIT FOR DEALINGS IN BRITISH AND IRISH WOOL PULLED BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1916, FROM THE SKINS OF SHEEP WHICH HAVE BEEN CLIPPED DURING THE 1916 SEASON.

War Office,
13th July, 1916.

Whereas by an Order dated the 8th June, 1916, the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, applied such Regulation to certain War Material, to wit, raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain or Ireland during the Season of 1916:

And whereas the Army Council deem it desirable that the purchase, sale, or other dealing in wool pulled before the 1st September, 1916, from the skins of sheep which have been clipped during the Season of 1916, should be permitted:

Now, therefore, the Army Council give notice that they hereby authorise and permit the purchase, sale, or other dealing in wool pulled before the 1st September, 1916, from the skins of sheep which have been clipped during the Season of 1916

R. H. Brade.

The above notice exempts Rubbings, pulled before the 1st September, 1916, from the prohibition of purchase and sale of British and Irish wool. It does not exempt from the prohibition Combing or long wool pulled from the skins of sheep or lambs which have not been clipped during 1916.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, July 14th 1916.]

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—See also the Orders as to Dealings in Wool printed with Orders under Regulations 2E at pp. 249-260.

XXX. — ORDER AS TO UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF CERTAIN METALS UNDER REGULATION 30^C. (This Reg. is printed at p. 107.)

ORDER APPLYING REG. 30^C TO COPPER, ZINC, TIN, AND ALLOYS THEREOF.

Ministry of Munitions of War,
5th June, 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 30^C of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister hereby specifies the following metals as being metals required for the production of War material, and therefore subject to the provisions of that Regulation; namely: Copper, Zinc, Tin and any alloy of any of these metals with or without the admixture of other metals.

D. Lloyd George.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, June 6th, 1916.]

XXXI. — ORDERS AND NOTICES AS TO NAVIGATION OF VESSELS UNDER REGULATION 37.
(This Reg. is printed at p. 113.)

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|--|---|
| 1. <i>General Warning to Mariners,</i>
p. 565. | 3. <i>Ships' Lights,</i> p. 567. |
| 2. <i>Departures from Collision Regulations,</i> p. 566. | 4. <i>Mine Protection Gear,</i> p. 568. |
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1. General Warning to Mariners.

ADMIRALTY NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 990 of the year 1916.

Notice to all Masters, Shipowners and others concerned.

The attention of all Masters or other persons in command or charge of vessels is directed to the duty of obeying promptly and strictly all orders, whether by way of signal or otherwise, given by any Officer in Command of any of His Majesty's Ships or by any Naval or Military Officer engaged in the defence of the coast. Cases have been reported to the Admiralty in which British Merchant vessels have wilfully disregarded the orders given by Patrol Boats, &c., and it is therefore considered necessary to remind all persons concerned of the penalties provided for such acts of disobedience.

Where vessels neglect to obey orders so given the person in charge is liable to prosecution under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and upon conviction to be fined £100 or imprisoned for six months or, where the disobedience was of an aggravated kind, to suffer both penalties.

It should also be noted that failure to obey orders may necessitate the seizure and detention of the vessel, when found in any port of the United Kingdom subsequently to the time at which the act of disobedience was committed.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. Parry,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
6th September, 1916.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, September 8th, 1916.]

2. Departures from Collision Regulations.

ADMIRALTY ORDER DATED MAY 22, 1917, AS TO DEPARTURES FROM THE COLLISION REGULATIONS.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 37 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby make the following Order:—

The Orders contained in Admiralty War Instructions for British Merchant Ships or in any instructions or advice, confidential or otherwise, issued or given to Masters of vessels by British or Allied Naval Officers, or by other duly authorised Officers or Officials, as to routes to be taken and other precautions to be observed to avoid capture or destruction by the enemy, are to be observed even when they are in conflict with the provisions of the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea, and every vessel observing such regulations, instructions or advice shall be deemed to be taking measures to meet "special circumstances" within the meaning of Article 27 of the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea.(a)

Given under our hands this 22nd day of May, 1917.

Cecil Burney.

Lionel Halsey.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 25th, 1917.]

(a) COLLISION REGULATIONS.—The Regulations of Oct. 13, 1910, for the prevention of Collisions at Sea are printed in the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910, pp. 457-471, and apply to all foreign ships within British jurisdiction (*see* s. 418 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1894).

3. Ships' Lights.

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED MAY 22, 1917, MAKING REGULATIONS AS TO SHIPS' LIGHTS.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby make the following Order:—

1. *Anchor Lights*.—No electrically-lit lanterns are to be employed as anchor lights. The normal brilliancy of all anchor lanterns is to be reduced by 50 per cent.

All anchor lanterns are to be fitted with overhead screens, so arranged as to cut off the light at an angle of between 20 and 25 degrees above the horizontal.

Note.—Specimen screens can be viewed at the Board of Trade Surveyors' Offices at Leith, North Shields, Hull, London, Plymouth, Cardiff, Liverpool, Glasgow and Dublin.

2. *Bow and Masthead Steaming Lights*.—Vessels in estuaries, harbours, anchorages and channels, where navigation in the dark hours is permitted, are not to employ electrically-lit lanterns as bow or steaming lights, with the exception of those vessels especially mentioned in paragraph 5.

3. *Other Lights*.—No light, either aloft, on deck or below, except those authorised by the Admiralty Confidential Instructions, and such as may be necessary for authorised signalling purposes, are to be permitted to be visible from outboard. This applies to vessels whether under way or at anchor.

4. The above order applies to vessels of every description other than H.M. ships, and the vessels mentioned in the succeeding paragraph, in the waters of the United Kingdom.

5. Vessels carrying volatile oil or spirits in bulk are, notwithstanding the above orders, to exhibit (in lieu of oil lamps) electrically-lit lanterns not exceeding in brilliancy 50 per cent. of the brilliancy of the normal oil lamps.

The Admiralty Order as to Ships' Lights dated 14th October, 1916, (a) is hereby cancelled.

Given under our hands this 22nd day of May, 1917.

Cecil Burney.

Lionel Halsey.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 25th, 1917.]

(a) ORDER OF OCT. 14, 1916.—That Order is printed p. 390 of the February, 1917, Edition of this Manual.

4. Mine Protection Gear.

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED MAY 31, 1917, AS TO USE OF MINE PROTECTION GEAR IN CERTAIN WATERS.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 37 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty make the following Regulation with a view to protecting vessels navigating within certain areas from the risk of damage by mine:—

No British vessel equipped as directed by the Admiralty or Shipping Controller^(a) with the "Otter" protective gear^(b) shall, while navigating within the 60-fathom line off the United Kingdom or in any waters less than 60 fathoms deep where mines have been reported or may with reasonable probability be encountered, or in less than 80 fathoms in the Mediterranean Sea, neglect to have such protective gear properly adjusted and actually running out-board and adequately manned to secure the efficient working of the apparatus; and the Master or other person in command or charge of any British vessel who neglects to see that such apparatus is so adjusted, running, manned and worked shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Given under our hands this 31st day of May, 1917.

Cecil Burney.

H. H. D. Tothill.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, June 5th, 1917.]

(a) SHIPPING CONTROLLER.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 37C, p. 116.

(b) EQUIPMENT WITH SAFETY APPARATUS.—See Reg. 37C, p. 116.

**XXXII. — ORDERS AS TO PILOTAGE OF VESSELS
UNDER REGULATION 39.** (This Reg. is printed
at p. 117.)

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 16, 1915, AUTHORISING
COMPETENT NAVAL AUTHORITIES TO SUSPEND PILOTAGE
LICENCES OR CERTIFICATES.

A Competent Naval Authority^(a) may suspend the licence (whether specially granted or not) of any Pilot or the pilotage certificate of any Master or Mate who has failed to comply with any pilotage Orders or Regulations duly issued under the provisions of Regulations 36, 37, 38 and 39 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.^(b)

Such suspension may be for a period of not exceeding 14 days, and no holder of a pilotage licence or certificate shall act or attempt to act as a Pilot during such period of suspension.

By command of their Lordships.

W. Graham Greene.

Dated 16th December, 1915.

NOTE.—If any person fails to comply with the provisions of this Order he will render himself liable to prosecution as for an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette Dec. 28th, 1915.]

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED JANUARY 26, 1916, AS TO PILOTAGE IN
PORTS FROM PLYMOUTH EASTWARD TO GREAT YARMOUTH.

[This Order, dated 26th January, 1916, and made by the Admiralty under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, was published in the London Gazette of 1st February, 1916, and is here reprinted with the addition of note “(b).”]

The Admiralty, under the powers given to them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, hereby make the following Order:—

(1) This Order shall relate to the ports and territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom from and including Plymouth eastward up to and including Great Yarmouth, with the exception of the existing pilotage district of Arundel.

(a) COMPETENT NAVAL AUTHORITY.—See Reg. 62, p. 157.

(b) REGULATIONS 36–39.—These are printed at pp. 113–118.

(2) Any bye-law in force for the time being in the area to which this Order relates shall have effect only subject to the provisions of this Order and of Orders made by the Trinity House in accordance with instructions hereunder.

(3) The Trinity House, as defined in the Pilotage Act, 1913,(a) is hereby instructed as follows:—

- (i) To suspend, if it shall think fit, the licences of all or any present pilots and the existing pilotage certificates of all or any masters or mates within the said area.
- (ii) Subject to the provisions of this Order and to the approval of the Admiralty to make orders in respect of the said area for all or any of the purposes specified in Regulation 39 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

(4) No licence shall be granted by the Trinity House for the Area to which this Order relates for a period longer than fourteen days, and all licences shall be revocable and renewable at the absolute discretion of the Trinity House.

(5) A licence shall not be granted unless the pilot signs an agreement to conform with the Trinity House Orders.

(6) The Trinity House is authorised to make new rates or to modify existing rates for pilotage.

NOTE.—(a) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Order or of the Orders issued by the Trinity House will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and liable to be dealt with accordingly. (b) The Order dated December 5, 1914, made by the Admiralty under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is hereby cancelled.

Given under our hands this 26th day of January, 1916.

F. T. Hamilton.

Cecil Lambert.

By Command of Their Lordships,

W. Graham Greene.

[The above Order with the additional note (b) therein included, was published in the London Gazette, February 8th, 1916.]

(a) TRINITY HOUSE.—The Trinity House is defined by s. 742 of the 1913 Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60) with which the 1913 Act is to be construed as one, *see* s. 62 of the 1913 Act (2 & 3 Geo. 5. c. 31).

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED JUNE 26, 1916, AS TO THE DEVONPORT,
AND PLYMOUTH, PILOTAGE DISTRICTS.

[The following Order is to be substituted for that which appeared in the London Gazette of 30th June, 1915.]

By virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm Regulations Consolidated, and of all other powers and authorities them thereunto enabling the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom do hereby order that from and after the fifteenth day of July, 1916, all ships (other than ships belonging to His Majesty) which are under charter to or are in the service of His Majesty or any Department of His Majesty's Government, while navigating in any of the pilotage districts stated below for the purpose of entering, leaving or making use of any dockyard port in such district, shall be under the pilotage of a pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer of such district or of a Master or Mate possessing a pilotage certificate for such district granted by the Senior Naval Officer, and shall not be obliged to employ any other pilot. If any such ship is not under pilotage as hereby required, after a pilot appointed as aforesaid has offered to take charge, her Master shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations Consolidated.

Where this Order has effect Section 633 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply and the Pilotage Act, 1913, shall not apply. (a)

Nothing herein contained shall impose on the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty any liability for any loss or damage occasioned by any act or default of any pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer.

Pilotage Districts.

The Dockyard Port of Devonport.

The Dockyard Port of Plymouth for ships proceeding from Plymouth Sound to Hamoaze or vice versa.

F. T. Hamilton.

C. F. Lambert.

26th June, 1916.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, July 4th, 1916.]

(a) LIMITATION OF LIABILITY WHERE PILOTAGE COMPULSORY.—S. 633 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict., c. 60), which limits the liability of owners and masters where pilotage is compulsory, is repealed by s. 15 (3) of the Pilotage Act, 1913 (2 & 3 Geo. 5, c. 31), as from Jan. 1st, 1918, or such earlier date as may be fixed by Order in Council. No Order in Council fixing such an earlier date has (May 31st, 1917) been made.

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, AS TO THE
PORTSMOUTH PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

By virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and of all other powers and authorities them thereunto enabling, the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom do hereby order that from and after the seventeenth day of September, 1916, all ships (other than ships belonging to His Majesty) which are under charter to or are in the service of His Majesty or any Department of His Majesty's Government, while navigating in any part of the pilotage district stated below for the purpose of entering, leaving, or making use of any dockyard port in such district, shall be under the pilotage of a pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer of such district or of a Master or Mate possessing a pilotage certificate for such district granted by the Senior Naval Officer, and shall not be obliged to employ any other pilot. If any such ship is not under pilotage as hereby required, after a pilot appointed as aforesaid has offered to take charge, her Master shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Where this Order has effect Section 633 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply, and the Pilotage Act, 1913, shall not apply.(a)

Nothing herein contained shall impose on the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty any liability for any loss or damage occasioned by any act or default of any Pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer.

Pilotage District.

Portsmouth Harbour.

Henry Bradwardine Jackson.

Arthur Gough-Calthorpe.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 12th, 1916.]

(a) LIMITATION OF LIABILITY WHERE PILOTAGE COMPULSORY.—See footnote (a) to p. 571.

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED FEBRUARY 15, 1917, AS TO ALIEN
PILOTS.

The Admiralty, under the powers given to them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby make the following Order:—

(1) This Order shall relate to the ports of and the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom from and including Great Yarmouth northward up to and including St. Abbs Head.

(2) As from the 1st March, 1917, no Alien, except the Master or Mate of the ship, shall pilot any ship which is entering or leaving any port or which is being navigated within any part of the said territorial waters within the limits above mentioned.(a)

(3) For the purposes of this Order any Alien, other than the Master or Mate as aforesaid, who is on the bridge of a ship or in any other position (whether on board the ship or elsewhere) from which the ship is navigated, shall be deemed to be piloting the ship, unless the contrary is proved.

(4) If any Alien pilots a ship in breach of this Order he shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and shall be liable to be dealt with accordingly, and the Master of any ship who employs an Alien to act as pilot in breach of this Order shall be guilty of a like offence.

Given under our hands this 15th day of February, 1917.

L. Halsey.

Cecil Burney.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 20th, 1917.]

(a) ENACTMENT AFFECTED.—S. 48 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906 (6 Edw. 7. c. 48), which prohibited the grant of a new (as opposed to a renewed) pilotage certificate to an alien was with other enactments repealed and consolidated by the Pilotage Act, 1913 (2 & 3 Geo. 5. s. 31) s. 24 of which provides for the grant of pilotage certificates to aliens under special circumstances.

ADMIRALTY ORDER, DATED MARCH 27, 1917, AS TO THE PILOTAGE DISTRICT NORTH OF A LINE DRAWN DUE WEST FROM SOUTHERN EXTREMITY OF HOLM ISLAND TO MAINLAND.

By virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers and authorities them thereunto enabling, the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom do hereby order that from and after the 10th April, 1917, all ships (save those which are hereafter excepted) shall, while navigating in any part of the pilotage district stated below for the purpose of entering, leaving, or making use of any port in such district, be under the pilotage of a pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer of such district, or of a Master or Mate possessing a pilotage certificate for such district granted by the Senior Naval Officer, and shall not be obliged to employ any other pilot. If any such ship is not under pilotage as hereby required, after a pilot appointed as aforesaid has offered to take charge, her Master shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Where this Order has effect Section 633 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply, and the Pilotage Act, 1913, shall not apply.^(a) This Order, which shall come into operation on the 10th April, 1917, shall not apply to (a) ships belonging to His Majesty; (b) British ships trading regularly to the port of Stornoway; (c) British fishing vessels and other British vessels employed in connection with the Fishing Industry.

Nothing herein contained shall impose on the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty any liability for any loss or damage occasioned by any act or default of any Pilot appointed by the Senior Naval Officer.

Pilotage District.

To the northward of a line drawn due west (true) from southern extremity of Holm Island to Mainland.

Lionel Halsey.

Cecil Burney.

[The above order was published in the London Gazette, April 3rd, 1917.]

(a) LIMITATION OF LIABILITY WHERE PILOTAGE COMPULSORY.—See footnote (a) to p. 571.

XXXIII.—ORDERS AS TO RATES, DUES, AND CHARGES AT PORTS UNDER REGULATION 39^{BB}. (This Reg. is printed at p. 120.)

1. *Port of London Authority*, p. 575. 2. *Mersey Docks and Harbour Board*, p. 576.

1. Port of London Authority.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, DATED APRIL 23, 1917, AS TO RATES, DUES, AND CHARGES OF THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

1917. No. 388.

Whereas by Regulation 39^{BB} of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, it is provided that if in the case of any harbour or dock undertaking carried on under statutory authority it appears to the Board of Trade that it is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war that the undertaking should be carried on in an efficient manner, but that owing to circumstances arising out of the war it cannot be so carried on without charging rates, dues or charges in excess of those which the undertakers are authorised by statute to charge, the Board may by order authorise the undertakers to charge such rates, dues or charges in excess of the statutory maxima as the Board think necessary in the circumstances, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the Order.(a)

And whereas it appears to the Board of Trade that it is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war that the undertaking of the Port of London Authority(b) should be carried on in an efficient manner, but that owing to circumstances arising out of the war, the undertaking cannot so be carried on unless the dock rates, dues and charges on vessels and goods levied by the said Authority be increased to an amount not exceeding in any case fifteen per cent. above the corresponding rate, due or charge in operation at the date of this Order.

And whereas such increased rates, dues and charges would be in some cases in excess of the rates, dues and charges which the said Authority are authorised by statute to charge.

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Regulation, by this Order hereby authorise the Port of London Authority to charge increased dock rates, dues and charges on vessels and goods in excess of the statutory maxima, provided that the rates, dues and charges to be charged under the authority of this Order shall not in any case exceed by more than fifteen per centum the rates, dues and charges for the like services in operation at the date of this Order.

Dated this twenty-third day of April, 1917.

H. Llewellyn Smith.

(a) ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 15A, p. 85.

(b) PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.—See footnote (b), p. 579.

2. Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, DATED MAY 22, 1917, AS TO
WAREHOUSE RATES AND CHARGES OF THE MERSEY DOCKS AND
HARBOUR BOARD.

1917. No. 513.

Whereas by Regulation 39BB of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, it is provided that if in the case of any harbour or dock undertaking carried on under statutory authority it appears to the Board of Trade that it is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war that the undertaking should be carried on in an efficient manner, but that, owing to circumstances arising out of the war it cannot be so carried on without charging rates, dues or charges in excess of those which the undertakers are authorised by statute to charge, the Board may by Order authorise the undertakers to charge such rates, dues or charges in excess of the statutory maxima as the Board think necessary in the circumstances, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the Order.^(a)

And whereas at the last triennial revision of the Warehouse Rents, Rates and Charges of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board under Section 186 of the Mersey Dock Acts Consolidation Act, 1858,^(b) which took place in March, 1915, the said Docks and Harbour Board were empowered to levy Rates and Charges not exceeding by more than 40 per cent. the Rates and Charges printed in the Schedules appended to the General Rules respecting the working of the Dock Warehouses issued on the 18th March, 1915.

And whereas it appears to the Board of Trade necessary for the successful prosecution of the war that the undertaking of the said Docks and Harbour Board should be carried on in an efficient manner but that owing to the increased cost of labour and other working expenses due to circumstances arising out of the war the Dock Warehouse part of such undertaking cannot be so carried on unless the Warehouse Rates and Charges levied by the said Docks and Harbour Board be correspondingly increased and whereas such increased Rates and Charges would be in excess of those which the said Docks and Harbour Board have power to charge.

Now therefore the Board of Trade in exercise of the powers conferred on them by the said Regulation by this Order hereby authorise the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board to levy increased warehouse rates and charges not exceeding by more than 55 per cent. in any instance the corresponding Rates and Charges printed in the above mentioned Schedules provided that this Order shall in no case be operative after the next revision of the said Rates and Charges under the said Act of 1858.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1917.

H. Llewellyn Smith.

(a) ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—See footnote (a) to Reg. 15A, p. 85.

(b) MERSEY DOCK ACTS CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1858.—i.e., 21 & 22 Vict. c. xcii (Local).

**XXXIV.—DIRECTIONS TO PORT AUTHORITIES
UNDER REGULATION 39^C.** (This Reg. is printed at
p. 120.)

1. *Ports Generally*, p. 577. | 2. *Port of London*, p. 579.

1. Ports Generally.

DIRECTIONS ISSUED MARCH 2ND, 1916, BY THE PORT AND TRANSIT
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO PORTS GENERALLY, AS TO THE
USE OF PIERS, QUAYS, AND SHEDS.

Under the powers conferred upon them by The Defence of the
Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, made under The
Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, as amended by
Order in Council dated the 3rd day of February, 1916, the Port
and Transit Executive Committee, being the Committee specially
appointed for the purpose by the First Lord of the Treasury,^(a)
Hereby give directions to the

(hereinafter called “the said Authority”) that until further
notice:—

(1) The piers, quays, and sheds, of or under the control of the
said Authority shall not be used for the storage or retention of
imported goods if and so far as the free flow of trade through the
said Port is thereby impeded or the traffic of the Port is thereby
congested.

(2) If it appears to the said Authority that imported goods
are stored or left on or in any of such piers, quays, or sheds,
contrary to the preceding paragraph, or if so required by the

(a) PORT AND TRANSIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—This Committee was
constituted November 1st, 1915. The members of the Committee are:—

The Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G., K.S.C.I., K.C.I.E. (Chairman), and
Mr. Graeme Thomson, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hawkins
(both representing the Admiralty);

Brigadier-General the Hon. A. R. M. Stuart-Wortley, C.B., D.S.O.
(representing the War Office);

Sir Frederic Bolton;

Sir Norman Hill;

Sir Sam Fay;

Sir Edward Hain;

Mr. Harry Gosling;

Sir Joseph G. Broodbank; and

Sir Frederick G. Dumayne (Secretary).]

— THE CHIEF CLERK —

The Offices of the Committee are—Greener House, Haymarket, S.W. 1.]

Committee, the said Authority shall require the owner or consignee of the goods to remove the goods within forty-eight hours from the posting of a prepaid letter addressed to him at the place where he carries on business or his last known place of abode in the United Kingdom, or if such owner or consignee or his place of business or abode shall not be known to the said Authority then within 48 hours from the exhibition of a like notice at the principal place of business of the said Authority, and containing a notice requiring the goods to be removed within the said time.

(3) If the said goods are not removed in accordance with the notice given under the preceding paragraph, then the said Authority shall pass the Customs entry therefor if such goods shall not have been previously entered, and shall take one or other of the following courses as they think fit, or such one of those courses as may be directed by the Committee:—

(A) Remove and store the said goods at the risk and cost of the owner or consignee;

(B) Impose on the owner or consignee the following special rents while such goods are on the premises of the said Authority (or such other rents in regard to particular classes of goods as the Committee may from time to time direct):—

1s. per ton for each 24 hours for the first seven days;

2s. per ton for each 24 hours for the next seven days;

3s. per ton for each 24 hours after fourteen days.

(The ton to be taken by weight or at the rate of 40 cubic feet measurement whichever be the greater.)

(4) The powers conferred upon the said Authority by these Directions, whether in regard to the imposition of special rents or the removal and storage of goods or otherwise, shall be in addition to and not in derogation of, all powers now vested in the said Authority whether as regards levying rents and charges in respect of such goods or the removal and storage of such goods or otherwise howsoever.

(5) For the purposes of these directions the expression “goods” includes wares and merchandise of every description.

By Order of the Port and Transit Executive Committee,

Secretary.

2nd March, 1916.

2. Port of London.

DIRECTIONS OF THE PORT AND TRANSIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DATED FEBRUARY 17, 1916, TO THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY AS TO EXPORT TRAFFIC AND AS TO CHARGES FOR MOTOR CARS ON QUAYS.

Under the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, as amended by Order in Council dated 3rd day of February, 1916, and the Port and Transit Executive Committee, being the Committee specially constituted for the purpose by the First Lord of the Treasury,(a) hereby direct the Port of London Authority(b) during the continuance of the present war :

First, on and after the 20th day of March, 1916, to receive into their sheds no goods for export until such Authority is in possession of a Shipping Note (in duplicate) in the form marked for the purposes of identification P.T.I. and signed by the Chairman of the Committee.(c)

Secondly, to impose as from the 1st day of March, 1916, the undermentioned charges, in addition to the ordinary tariff rates, upon all motor cars now placed or to be hereafter placed on the quays at any of the Docks of the said Authority :

CHARGES.

All motor cars placed on the quays at any of the Docks of the Authority, of which delivery is not taken within 24 hours of being ready for delivery, will be charged at the following rates after the expiration of such 24 hours and until delivery is taken :—

—	For each day or part of a day.	Minimum charge for each day or part of a day.	Period.
Additional Rent {	2s. 0d. per 40 cubic feet	£1 per car	First 7 days.
	4s. 0d. " "	£2 " "	Next 14 " "
	6s. 0d. " "	£3 " "	After 21 " "

Provided that such additional rents shall not be charged until after the expiration of 72 hours from the time of the report of the vessel from which the motor car has been discharged.

F. G. Dumayne,
Secretary.

17th February, 1916.

(a) PORT AND TRANSIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—See footnote (a), p. 577.

(b) PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.—This Authority was established by s. 1 of the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 68), s. 49 and Sch. 5 of which Act define the limits of the port.

(c) FORM OF SHIPPING NOTE.—This is printed at p. 582.

Notice under Reg. 39C as to form of Shipping Note for Port of London Exports.

NOTICE DATED MARCH 10TH, 1916, BY THE PORT AND TRANSIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO FORM OF SHIPPING NOTE REFERRED TO IN THE DIRECTIONS OF FEBRUARY, 1916, TO THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

The Port and Transit Executive Committee(a) would explain that the new form of Shipping Note(b) referred to in their circular of the 18th February(c) was prepared in the following circumstances:—

1. When the Committee was appointed in November last it found that there were serious delays in the shipment of exports from the Port of London.(d) In part, these delays were to be attributed to the Customs Regulations imposed by His Majesty's Government to guard against the possibility of the enemy receiving supplies from this country.

Until the Customs requirements were complied with no goods could be placed on board the ship.

2. In many instances the information necessary to satisfy the Customs requirements was not available on the arrival of the goods in the port. In consequence:—

- (1) Goods were shut out from the ships.
- (2) The quays were encumbered by the goods which were shut out.
- (3) The loading of the vessels was interfered with and delayed.
- (4) Vessels were leaving on their sailing dates although not fully loaded.
- (5) The congestion on the quays, resulting from the accumulation of the goods, was keeping the railway trucks under load.
- (6) Further, this congestion was leading to a great waste of labour in the piling and unpling of goods on the quays.

3. To meet these difficulties the Port and Transit Executive Committee(a) at once placed itself in communication with the Authorities to see if it were possible to get the Export Regulations modified, but, having regard to the importance of the object in view, it was not found possible to secure any modification on points of substance, although the Authorities were ready to introduce certain alterations in matters of detail.

4. It was under these circumstances that the optional form of Shipping Note, issued in December last, was prepared.

(a) PORT AND TRANSIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—See footnote (a) p. 577.

(b) FORM OF SHIPPING NOTE. This is printed at p. 582.

(c) CIRCULAR OF FEB. 18. This is superseded by the present Order.

(d) PORT OF LONDON.—See footnote (b) to p. 579.

5. The difficulties referred to in paragraph 2, have continued notwithstanding the introduction of the optional form of Shipping Note.

6. It is in these circumstances that the Port and Transit Executive Committee(a) has felt compelled to insist that the Port of London Authority(b) shall not, as from the 20th instant, receive into their sheds goods for export until they are in possession of the Shipping Note in the form referred to in the circular of the 18th February.

The information to be inserted in this Shipping Note is that which must now be supplied to the Custom Authorities in regard to all shipments before they can be placed on board. It is now furnished either by the shipper or his agent, but as frequently the information given by the ordinary Shipping Note is not sufficiently precise, delays arise while further particulars are being obtained.

7. To avoid the detention of railway trucks under load, the new form of Shipping Note must be completed before the goods are despatched by rail; and it is only by insisting on this procedure that it will be possible to assure that the goods as they arrive can be transferred from the railway trucks to the ships, thereby avoiding the blocking of the sheds and the waste of labour which have so seriously impeded the free flow of exports through the Port of London.(b)

8. The new form of Shipping Note can be filled up by either the manufacturer or supplier of the goods or by the shipper of the goods.

9. The compulsory use of the new form of Shipping Note applies only to goods which are to be placed in the sheds of the Port of London Authority: it does not apply to goods which are loaded direct from lighters into the ships, but, in regard to such last-mentioned goods, the shippers will still have to comply with the Customs Regulations.

10. Until further instructions are issued it will not be necessary in the new form of Shipping Note to fill in:—

(a) Name of actual consignee.

(b) Ultimate destination of goods.

F. G. Dumayne,

Secretary.

10th March, 1916.

(a) PORT AND TRANSIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—See footnote (a), p. 577.

(b) PORT OF LONDON.—See footnote (b) to p. 579.

P.T. 1.

Dock Rotation No.

Ultimate destination of goods

[illegible]

† It is essential that explicit details should be given. Declarations such as Hosiery, Drapery, Stationery, Cottons, Linen, Woollens, Haberdashery, Paper, Samples, Private Effects, Chemicals, Oilmen's Stores, Soap, Confectionery, Tools, Machinery, Medicines and Hardware will not satisfy the Customs Authorities.

I/We hereby declare that the above particulars are correct and that the packages to which this shipping note relates do not contain—

- (A) any goods by law prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom to the place to which the goods are destined, or
- (B) *in the case of prohibited goods only, the following, namely

for the exportation of which I hold a Privy Council Licence, No. _____
dated _____ 191_____.

I/We further declare that the above-mentioned packages do not contain Liquids, Oils, Spirits, Waterproof or any article of a dangerous or damaging nature, *excepting as specified, for which a broker's order is attached.

(Signature of Shipper or Supplier) _____

* Delete if inapplicable.

(Address) _____

(Date) _____

To be signed in duplicate ; one to be retained by the Port of London Authority and one by the Steamer.

Docks dues payable by _____

NOTE.—The above is the Form the use of which is required by the Port and Transit Executive Committee, but any conditions as to the shipment agreed between the Shippers and the Port of London Authority may be endorsed on the back of this Form.

To be retained by shipper or sender.

Shipping Note for _____ sent _____, 191____

Goods despatched by _____ for a/c of Messrs. _____

For shipment by s.s. _____ to _____ at _____ Docks.

**XXXV.—ORDER AS TO SUPPLY OF DRUGS TO
MEMBERS OF H.M.'S FORCES UNDER
REGULATION 40.** (This Reg. is printed at p. 122.)

ORDER OF THE ARMY COUNCIL DATED MAY 11, 1916, AS TO SUPPLY
OF NARCOTIC OR STIMULANT DRUGS OR PREPARATIONS TO
MEMBERS OF H.M.'S FORCES.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence
of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Army
Council do hereby order as follows:—

No person shall sell or supply any article specified in the
Schedule to this Order to or for any member of His Majesty's
Forces unless ordered for him by a registered medical practi-
tioner on a written prescription, dated and signed by the practi-
tioner with his full name and qualifications, and marked with the
words "Not to be repeated," and unless the person so selling
or supplying shall mark the prescription with his name and
address and the date on which it is dispensed.

Schedule.

Barbitone.
Benzamine Lactate.
Benzamine Hydrochloride.
Chloral Hydrate.
Coca.
Cocain.(a)
Codeine.
Diamorphine.
Indian Hemp.
Opium.(a)
Morphine.
Sulphonal and its homologues.

All other salt, preparations, derivatives or admixtures prepared
therefrom or therewith.

R. H. Brade,
Secretary, Army Council,
by Command of the Army Council.

War Office,
11th May, 1916.

[This Order was published in the London Gazette, May 11th, 1916, being the 4th
Supplement to the Gazette of May 9th.]

(a) COCAINE AND OPIUM.—See Reg. 40B (p. 123) which restricts the supply
or possession of these drugs, and Order of July 31st, 1916 (p. 584), prescribing
form of record of dealings in the same.

XXXVI.-ORDER PRESCRIBING FORM OF RECORD
OF DEALINGS IN COCAINE OR OPIUM
UNDER REGULATION 40B. (This Regulation is
printed at p. 123.)

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED JULY 31, 1916,
PRESCRIBING THE FORM OF THE RECORD OF DEALINGS IN
COCAINE OR OPIUM.

1916. No. 513.

In pursuance of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation)
Regulations, I hereby prescribe that the record of dealings in
cocaine or opium, required by Regulation 40B to be kept by
every person who deals in cocaine or opium, shall be in the form
contained in the Schedule hereto, and that separate records shall
be kept for cocaine and opium respectively.

Herbert Samuel,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
31st July, 1916.

Schedule.

Date of Sale.	Name of person, body or firm to whom sold.	Address of person, body or firm to whom sold.	Authority of person, body or firm to pur- chase (<i>i.e.</i> , whether duly qualified medical practitioner, &c., &c., or with permit of Secretary of State. If permit give date).	Amount of opium (or cocaine) sold.	Form in which sold.	(For cocaine only). When sale is on a prescription specify the ingredients of the prescription.

XXXVII.—ORDER AS TO AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT UNDER REGULATION 41^{AAA}.
(This Reg. is printed at p. 132.)

THE AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT ORDER, 1917, DATED APRIL 16,
1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

1917. No. 365.

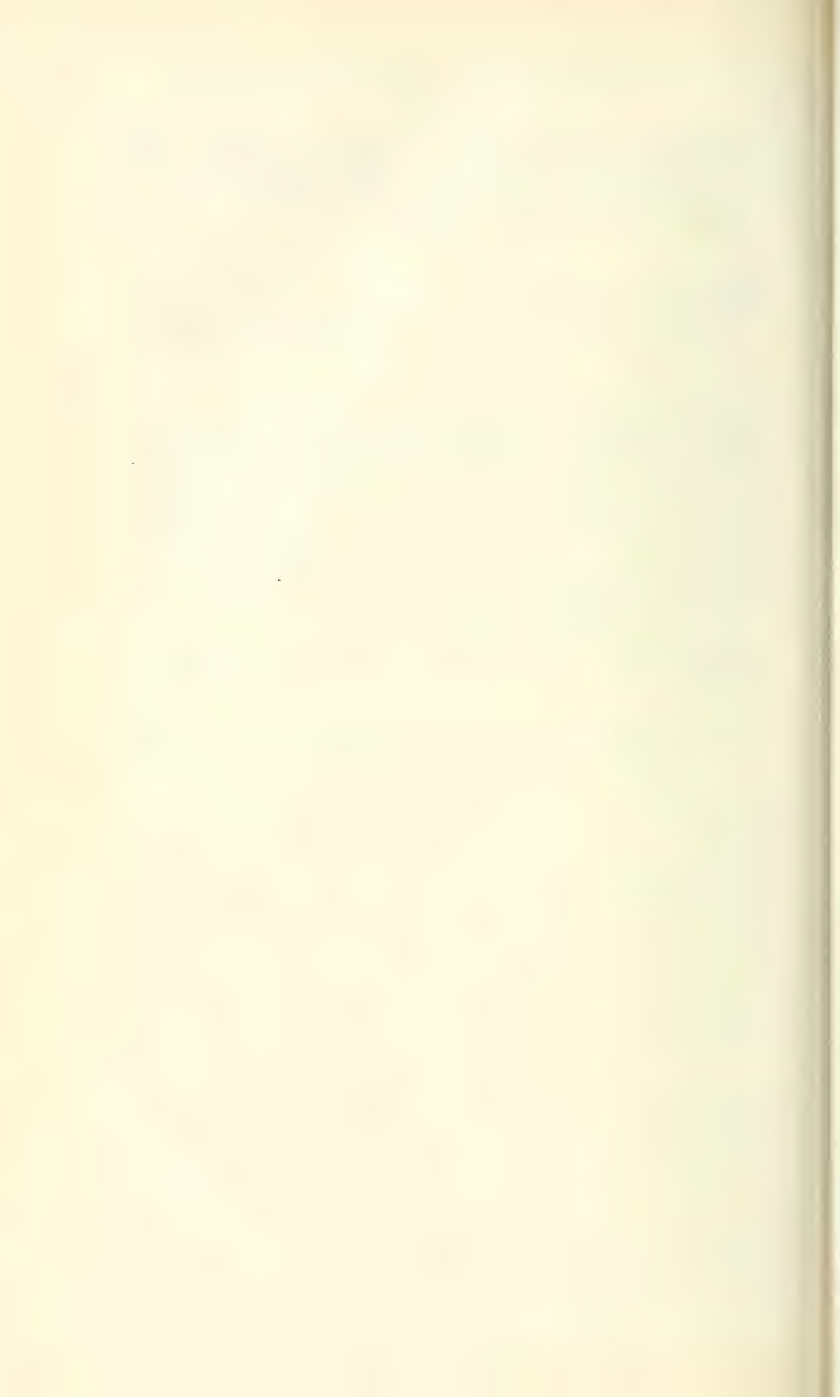
1. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries hereby direct that a notice by any person under Regulation 41^{AAA} of a person ceasing to be employed in agriculture by him shall be given or sent to the Secretary of the War Agricultural Executive Committee for the administrative county in which the person ceasing to be employed resided at such termination of his employment, or if the place of residence is not in a county for which there is such a Committee, to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food Production Department, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

2. This Order applies to England and Wales.

3. This Order may be cited as the Agricultural Employment Order 1917.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto affixed their official seal this Sixteenth day of April, Nineteen hundred and seventeen.

E. L. Mitchell,
Authorised by the President.



APPENDIX.

THE EVIDENCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915 (5 & 6 GEO. 5, c. 94).

An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.

[23rd December 1915.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. If, during the continuance of the present war, upon the trial of a person accused of an indictable offence, it is proved that any person whose deposition has been duly taken before the justice or justices by whom the accused was committed for trial is unable to attend the trial, having regard to the necessities of the public service, by reason of being actively engaged in the naval or military service of His Majesty, and if also it is proved that such deposition was taken in the presence of the person so accused, and that (except in the case of a deposition by a witness on behalf of the accused) he or his counsel or attorney had a full opportunity of cross-examining the witness, then, if such deposition purports to be signed by the justice by or before whom the same purports to have been taken, it shall be lawful to read such deposition as evidence at the trial without further proof thereof unless it is proved that such deposition was not in fact signed by the justice purporting to sign the same^(a):

Evidence of depositions of witnesses engaged on naval or military service.

Provided that no deposition shall be read in evidence under the powers of this section save with the consent of the court before which the trial takes place.

2.—(1) Where a person is tried either by court-martial or by a civil court with a jury (including as respects Scotland the High Court of Justiciary) for any offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, as amended by any subsequent enactment, and the charge has previously been investigated and a summary of evidence taken by the proper military authority in accordance with the provisions of the Army Act and the rules of procedure made thereunder, then, on any such trial—

Power to give in evidence statements of witnesses at preliminary investigations.
5 & 6 Geo 5. c. 8.

(a) the evidence on oath of any witness which is proved to have been taken down in writing at such investigation, in accordance with those rules, and purports to be signed or attested and witnessed in accordance therewith, may, if it is further proved that the witness is dead, or so ill as not to be able to travel, or unable to attend, having regard to the necessities of the public service, by reason of his being actively engaged in the naval or military service of His Majesty, be read as evidence without further proof thereof, unless it is

(a) See s. 17 of the Indictable Offences Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict. c. 42) commonly known as "Jervis's Act."

proved that the evidence was not in fact signed or attested and witnessed in accordance with those rules: and

(b) any statement of the accused added in writing in accordance with those rules may, if necessary, be given in evidence against him without further proof thereof, and a statement appended to the summary purporting to be signed by the officer before whom the summary was taken, that the evidence contained in the summary was taken in accordance with the said rules shall be evidence of the fact so stated, and that officer shall be deemed to be the proper military authority to take the summary, unless the contrary is proved: Provided that no evidence shall be received under the powers of this section save with the consent of the court before which the trial takes place.

(2) For removing doubts it is hereby declared that the evidence of any witness on any such investigation may be taken on oath, and the officer conducting the investigation has power to administer oaths for the purpose.

Substitution of imprisonment for sentence of death.

3. Where any person has been convicted of an offence punishable by death upon evidence solely contained in depositions which have been read in evidence at the trial under the powers conferred by this Act, the punishment of death shall not be inflicted, but the court may pass such sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude as it may think just.

Proof of naval or military service.

4. A certificate signed by a secretary or assistant secretary of the Admiralty or Army Council that a person is unable to attend, having regard to the necessities of the public service, by reason of his being actively engaged in the naval or military service of His Majesty, shall for the purposes of this Act be conclusive evidence of the fact so certified, and a certificate purporting to be signed by such a secretary or assistant secretary shall be deemed to be such a certificate as aforesaid unless the contrary is proved.

Application of documentary Acts to Army Council and Secretary for Scotland.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 37.
45 & 46 Vict. c. 9.

5. The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, shall apply to the Army Council as if the Army Council was mentioned in the first column of the Schedule to the first-mentioned Act, and as if two members of the Army Council, or the Secretary to the Army Council, or any person authorised by the Army Council to act on their behalf, were mentioned in the second column of that Schedule, and shall apply to the Secretary for Scotland as if the Secretary for Scotland were mentioned in the first column of the said Schedule and as if the Secretary for Scotland or an under secretary or assistant under secretary for Scotland were mentioned in the second column of that Schedule, and shall apply to the Local Government Board for Ireland as if the Local Government Board for Ireland were mentioned in the first column of the said Schedule, and as if a commissioner of the Local Government Board for Ireland or a secretary or assistant secretary of the said Board were mentioned in the second column of that Schedule.

Short Title.

6. This Act may be cited as the Evidence (Amendment) Act, 1915.

ANALYTICAL INDEX TO ACTS, REGULATIONS, ORDERS, AND INTRODUCTORY AND OTHER NOTES.

[All the Index entries are in double form, *i.e.*, they refer both to the Section of the Act, Number of the Regulation, Short Title, or Date of the Order in reference, and to the Page of this Manual on which the document or editorial note referred to is printed. The general scheme of the Index is explained in the Introductory Note.—*Editor.*]

In this Index the following abbreviations are employed :—

Art.	Article.
C.N. or M. Authority	Competent Naval or Military Authority.
D.R.	Defence of the Realm.
E.	England and Wales.
H.M.	His Majesty the King.
I.	Ireland.
Introd....	Introductory Note.
O.	Order.
par	paragraph.
Reg.	Defence of the Realm Regulations.
S.	Scotland.
Sch.	Schedule.
U.K.	the United Kingdom.

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[Regulations under the D. R. Acts may prescribe the powers and duties of any persons acting on H.M.'s behalf *see* 5 Geo. 5, c. 8, s. 1 (1), p. 1.]

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[Regulations under the D. R. Acts may prescribe the powers and duties of any persons acting on H.M.'s behalf, *see* 5 Geo. 5, c. 8, s. 1 (1), p. 1.]

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[Regulations under the D. R. Acts may prescribe the powers and duties of any persons acting on H.M.'s behalf. *See* 5 Geo. 5, c. 8, s. 1 (1), p. 1.]

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Isle of Man.

[Under the Isle of Man (War Legislation Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 62)) certain but not all of the D. R. Regulations have been by Order in Council extended with adaptations to the Isle of Man. All these Orders in Council are printed for sale as "Statutory Rules and Orders."]

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[For Customs purposes the Isle of Man is part of the United Kingdom *see* s. 277 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 36)), and therefore the prohibitions on export of articles of food to destinations outside the U.K. or Isle of Man, as to which *see* EXPORT, apply to the Isle.]

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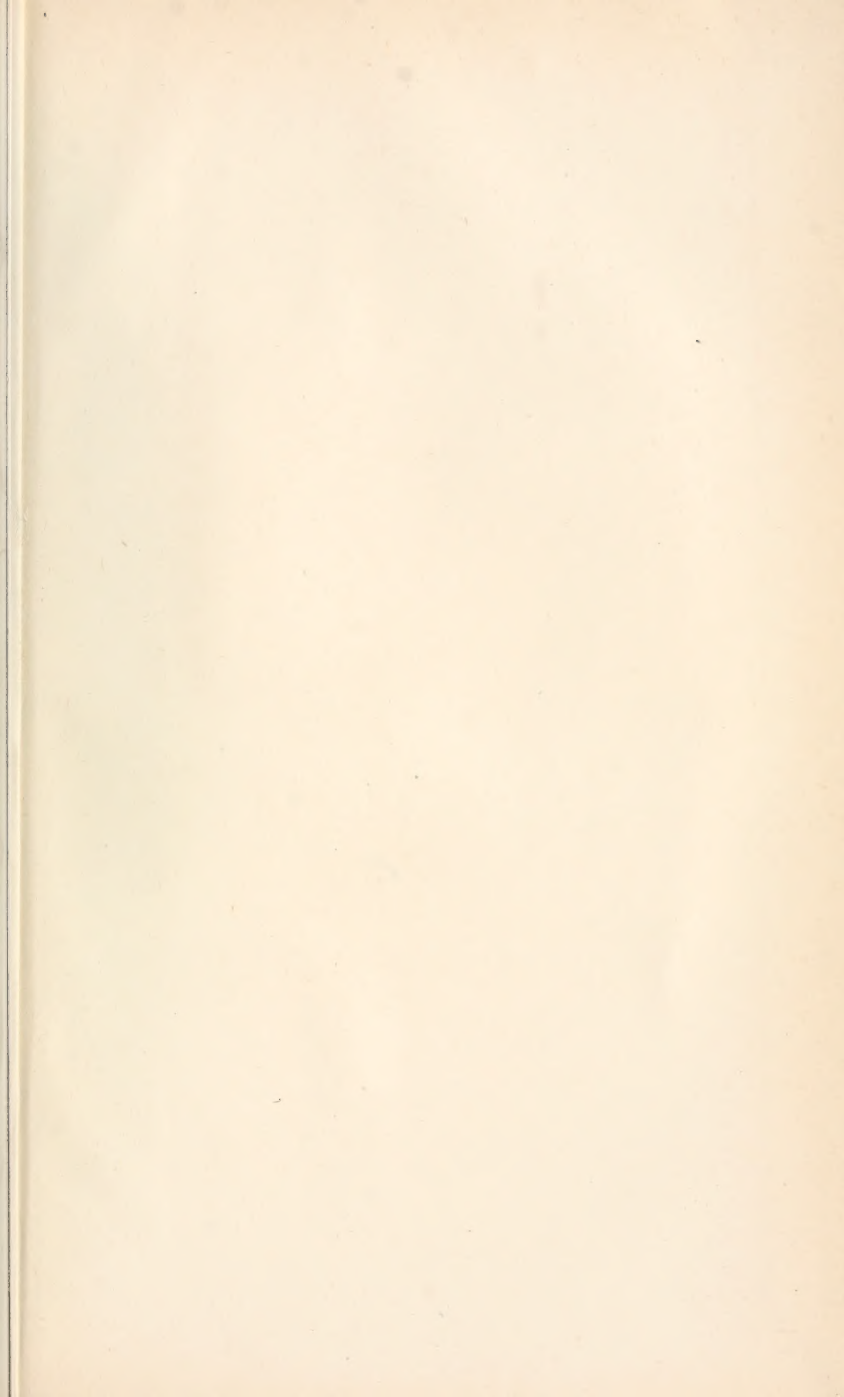
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